

VICTORIAN
YEAR BOOK
1983



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VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1983

Number 97

(Frontispiece) Much of Victoria's countryside was ablaze as the "Ash Wednesday" bushfires of 16 February 1983 swept through many parts of the State.

Kevin Schreiber, The Age

(Front endpaper) In the 1940s, a team of six Clydesdales were used to sow wheat with superphosphate through a combine.

Department of Agriculture

(Back endpaper) In the 1980s, a self propelled header is used for harvesting wheat. The grain is stored in a bin on board and off-loaded into cartage trucks through the auger.

Department of Agriculture



VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1983

E. D. BOURKE

DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

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GENERAL INFORMATION

SYMBOLS

The following symbols mean:

- cr. credit
 - dr. debit
 - n.a. not available
 - n.e.c. not elsewhere classified
 - n.e.i. not elsewhere included
 - n.p. not available for separate publication (but included in totals where applicable)
 - n.y.a. not yet available
 - p preliminary
 - r figure or series revised since previous edition
 - .. not applicable
 - nil or less than half the final digit shown
 - (where a line drawn across a column between two consecutive figures) break in continuity of series
- M, males; F, females; T, total

OTHER FORMS OF USAGE

The following abbreviations are used for the titles of the Australian States and Territories and Australia: N.S.W. (New South Wales), Vic. (Victoria), Qld (Queensland), S.A. (South Australia), W.A. (Western Australia), Tas. (Tasmania), N.T. (Northern Territory), A.C.T. (Australian Capital Territory), and Aust. (Australia).

Yearly periods shown as, e.g., 1982 refer to the year ended 31 December 1982. Those shown as, e.g., 1981-82 refer to the year ended 30 June 1982. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

Values are shown in Australian dollars (\$) or \$A) or cents (c) unless another currency is specified.

All data is presented in metric terms.

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

AVAILABILITY OF ABS PUBLICATIONS

The Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) maintains an Information Service, which on request, supplies available statistical information and advice on which publications are appropriate, and a library in which all publications of the ABS are available for reference. Businessmen, government officers, students, and members of the public are invited to make use of these services.

Information regarding the availability of ABS publications can be obtained from the Information Services Section, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Box 2796Y, G.P.O., Melbourne, 3001, phone (03) 63 0181.

All publications issued by the ABS are contained in the *Catalogue of Publications* (1101.0), which is available from any ABS Office. A list of publications issued by the Victorian Office of the ABS is shown in Appendix E of this *Year Book*.

PREFACE

This 97th edition of the *Victorian Year Book* again seeks to present a comprehensive outline of Victoria by means of appropriate tables and text. The book, in line with those of previous years, examines the main political, economic, social, and demographic aspects of the State, as well as such other information as will help piece together a full picture of the present day community. The many changes which have become evident recently are noted as far as possible in the context of earlier trends by maintaining the continuity of statistical tables and the historical balance between recent and earlier information. Tables are also expanded as appropriate when new Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) collections become available for information. Thus the *Year Book*, through its comprehensive coverage of information, continues its functions as a basic reference work for the State.

The eighth special article in the series on Victoria's Environment and Man, deals with Agricultural Plants in the Victorian Environment. This article constitutes Chapter 1 and its contents are related to Chapter 16—Agricultural industries.

Several new articles have been written by contributors for this edition, including Freedom of Information legislation (Chapter 5), Recent trends in building technology (Chapter 11), Royal Agricultural Society (Chapter 16), Recent banking developments (Chapter 21), Survey of the Handicapped (Chapter 26), the National Companies and Securities Commission (Chapter 28), and the Melbourne Concert Hall (Chapter 29).

It is not possible for *Year Books* because of their complexity to contain the latest statistics available at the time of publication, and thus the statistical tables in the *Year Book* give the latest facts available at the time of preparation. More detailed, and in many cases more up to date statistics of the various topics contained in the *Year Book* are available in other ABS publications.

The preparation of the *Victorian Year Book* has been a complex undertaking and I gratefully acknowledge the valuable assistance and willing co-operation of many persons and institutions in the community and thank them for their contributions. I wish to thank the staff of the Victoria Office of the ABS who have contributed to the production of the *Year Book*. In particular my thanks to the Editor of Publications, Mr H. L. Speagle, M.A., B.Ed., and his editorial staff. I also wish to thank Mr Norman Quaintance, our design consultant, and the Victorian Government Printer and his staff for their interest, skill, and resourcefulness in printing this book.

I wish to record my appreciation of the continued co-operation received from government departments, educational institutions, business firms, primary producers, private organisations, and individuals who provide the basic data from which the contents of the *Year Book* and of all other ABS publications are derived.

I assumed the position of Deputy Commonwealth Statistician in December 1982, following the untimely death of my predecessor, the late I. M. Cowie in August 1982. Mr Cowie joined the Victorian Office of the ABS in 1962 and became Deputy Commonwealth Statistician in 1980. I wish to pay tribute to him both as a person of sincerity and sensitivity as well as a leader who contributed much to the compilation and dissemination of statistics in Victoria.

E. D. BOURKE

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

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CHAPTER ONE:

AGRICULTURAL PLANTS
IN THE VICTORIAN
ENVIRONMENT
Department of Agriculture, Victoria

Public Service Board of Victoria
State Co-ordination Council
Victorian Parliamentary Library
Victorian State Emergency Service

CHAPTER TWO:

GEOGRAPHY
Department of Crown Lands and Survey
Department of Minerals and Energy—
Geological Survey Division
Environment Protection Authority
Land Conservation Council
Ministry for Conservation
National Museum of Victoria
National Parks Service
Port Phillip Authority
Soil Conservation Authority

CHAPTER SIX:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT
Country Roads Board
Local Government Department
Melbourne City Council
Victoria Grants Commission

CHAPTER THREE:

CLIMATE
Bureau of Meteorology

CHAPTER SEVEN:

POPULATION
Department of Aboriginal Affairs
Department of Immigration and
Ethnic Affairs
Ethnic Affairs Commission
Ministry of Housing

CHAPTER FOUR:

CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT
Australian Electoral Office
Chief Parliamentary Counsel
Clerk of the Papers
Department of the Premier
Dr C. Saunders
State Electoral Office
Victorian Parliamentary Library

CHAPTER NINE:

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS
Australian Conciliation and Arbitration
Commission
Department of Labour and Industry
Industrial Training Commission
Ministry for Employment and Training
Victorian Trades Hall Council

CHAPTER FIVE:

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION
AND PLANNING
Auditor-General of Victoria
Chief Parliamentary Counsel
Country Fire Authority
Department of Planning
Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Local Government Department
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board
Ministry for Economic Development
Ombudsman

CHAPTER TEN:

EMPLOYMENT AND
UNEMPLOYMENT
Department of Employment and
Industrial Relations
Ministry for Employment and Training

CHAPTER ELEVEN:

HOUSING, BUILDING, AND
CONSTRUCTION
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial
Research Organization—Division of
Building Research
Defence Service Homes Corporation

Department of Administrative Services
Department of Social Security
Department of Veterans Affairs
Housing Loans Insurance Corporation
Local Government Department
Ministry of Housing

CHAPTER TWELVE:

ENERGY AND MINERALS

Department of Minerals and Energy
Department of National Development
and Energy
Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria
State Electricity Commission
of Victoria

CHAPTER THIRTEEN:

**WATER RESOURCES AND
SEWERAGE**

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of
Works
Ministry of Water Resources and Water
Supply
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

CHAPTER FOURTEEN:

FORESTRY

Forests Commission, Victoria

CHAPTER FIFTEEN:

FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Ministry for Conservation—
Fisheries and Wildlife Division,
Arthur Rylah Institute for
Environmental Research

CHAPTER SIXTEEN:

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES

Department of Agriculture, Victoria
Department of Crown Land and Survey
Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria
Rural Finance Commission
Soil Conservation Authority

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN:

MANUFACTURING

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial
Research Organization
Department of Industry and Commerce
Department of Science and Technology
Department of Trade and Resources
Industrial Design Council of Australia
Ministry for Economic Development
National Association of Testing
Authorities, Australia
Petroleum Products Pricing Authority
Standards Association of Australia
Victorian Economic Development
Corporation

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN:

INTERNAL TRADE

Ministry for Economic Development
Ministry for Tourism
Ministry of Consumer Affairs

CHAPTER NINETEEN:

EXTERNAL TRADE

Department of Business and Consumer
Affairs (Bureau of Customs)
Department of State Development,
Decentralization and Tourism
Department of Trade and Resources
Industries Assistance Commission
Port of Melbourne Authority

CHAPTER TWENTY:

PUBLIC FINANCE

Australian Taxation Office
Department of Youth, Sport and
Recreation
Land Tax, Probate, and Gift Duties Office
Liquor Control Commission
Payroll Tax Office
Stamp Duties Office
State Superannuation Board of Victoria
Tattersall Sweep Consultations

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE:

PRIVATE FINANCE

Australia and New Zealand Banking
Group Ltd
Commonwealth Banking Corporation
Corporate Affairs Office
Hill Samuel Australia Ltd
Insurance Council of Australia
Life Insurance Federation of Australia
Office of the Government Statist and
Actuary
Public Trustee Office
Reserve Bank of Australia
State Bank
State Insurance Office
Stock Exchange of Melbourne
Trustee Companies Association of
Australia and New Zealand

CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE:

TRANSPORT

Australian National Line
Country Roads Board
Department of Transport
Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners
Ministry of Transport
Motor Accidents Board
Port of Melbourne Authority
Port Phillip Pilot Service
Portland Harbor Trust
Public Works Department—Victoria
Road Safety and Traffic Authority

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COMMUNICATIONS

Australian Broadcasting Tribunal
Australian Postal Commission
Australian Telecommunications
Commission
Postal and Telecommunications
Department

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Association of Independent Schools
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Catholic Education Office of Victoria
Commonwealth Department of Education
Commonwealth Tertiary Education
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Council of Adult Education
Deakin University
Department of Education—Victoria
La Trobe University
Monash University
University of Melbourne
Victorian Institute of Secondary Education
Victorian Post Secondary Education
Commission
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Committee

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Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria
Cancer Institute
Commonwealth Serum Laboratories
Commission
Department of Health
Department of Veterans' Affairs
Health Commission of Victoria
Medical Board of Victoria
Monash University
National Health and Medical Research
Council
University of Melbourne
Victorian Bush Nursing Association
Victorian Medical Postgraduate
Foundation
Victorian Nursing Council

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Australian Red Cross Society
Department of Veterans' Affairs
Department of Community Welfare
Services
Department of Social Security
Department of Youth, Sport and
Recreation
Health Commission of Victoria—
Mental Health Division
Melbourne Legacy
Melbourne City Council
Registrar of Friendly Societies

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JUSTICE AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

Australian Institute of Criminology
Children's Court

Commonwealth Legal Aid Council
Coroner's Court
County Court
Crimes Compensation Tribunal
Crown Solicitor's Office
Deputy Commissioner of Police (Victoria
Police)
Harness Racing Board
High Court of Australia
Law Department
Law Institute of Victoria
Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal
Education
Liquor Control Commission
Ministry of Consumer Affairs
Ministry of Police and Emergency Services
National Companies and Securities
Commission
Prothonotary, Supreme Court
Sheriff, Supreme Court
Small Claims Tribunal
Victoria Racing Club
Victorian Bar Council
Victorian Law Foundation
Victorian Legal Aid Commission

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Australian Broadcasting Tribunal
Australian Suburban Newspapers
Association
David Syme & Co. Limited
Department of Property and Services
—Victorian Government Information
Centre
La Trobe Library
Library Council of Victoria
Melbourne City Council
Ministry for the Arts
National Gallery of Victoria
National Trust of Australia (Victoria)
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AGRICULTURAL PLANTS IN THE VICTORIAN ENVIRONMENT*

INTRODUCTION

Man is dependent on plants to provide most of his food and fibre. Plants, or parts of them, may be eaten directly by man or they may supply feed for livestock which, in turn, give food products. In either event, plants are initiators of the food chain. Although a small proportion of man's food comes from the sea, the bulk of it is derived from the land through technologically advanced agricultural production.

The agricultural plants consumed more or less directly by man may be broadly classified as follows:

- (1) Grains and seeds: cereals, e.g., wheat, oats, maize, barley; oilseeds, e.g., sunflower, rapeseed; and legumes, e.g., peas, beans (mature);
- (2) vegetables (some of which are really fruits or immature seeds); or
- (3) fruit.

In some cases, such as wheat for bread, there is a significant processing stage involved, but there is no intermediate animal phase.

The agricultural plants providing feed for livestock may, furthermore, be broadly classified into:

- (1) Forage plants: pasture legumes (clovers and medics) and grasses; also fodder crops (e.g., rape, oats, sweet sorghum); or
- (2) grains and seeds: whole grain/seeds or by-products (e.g., bran, sunflower meal) of human food preparation.

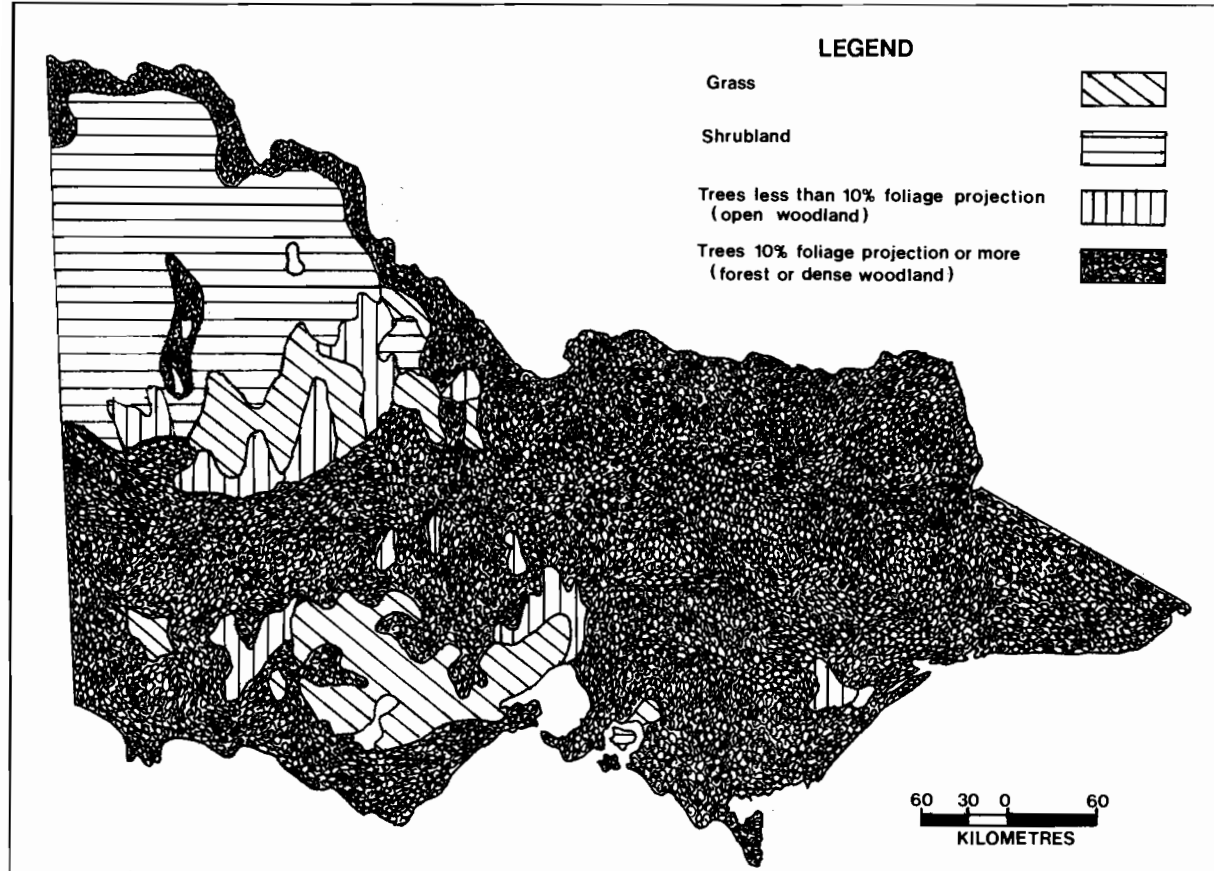
The livestock products derived from these plants and used as human food include milk, meat, and eggs. But livestock also yield materials for clothing, blankets, and home furnishings, mostly through wool for woollen garments and hides for leather footwear, coats, and belts.

Grasses and legumes feature prominently both as pasture plants and field crops, but field crops also include many other diverse species and plant families. Similarly, vegetables and fruit trees are drawn from a very wide range of species and families.

All these plants perform a host of biochemical processes that ultimately give man his food needs. The foremost of these processes is photosynthesis which captures the energy of sunlight to make carbohydrates from carbon dioxide and water. Simple carbohydrates are gathered into the more complex disaccharides such as sucrose, and polysaccharides such as starch, while conversion of the products of photosynthesis into various oils and acids may also occur in particular tissues. Many of the more complex carbohydrates and oils are stored in parts of the plants such as roots, tubers, and seeds which are harvested by man.

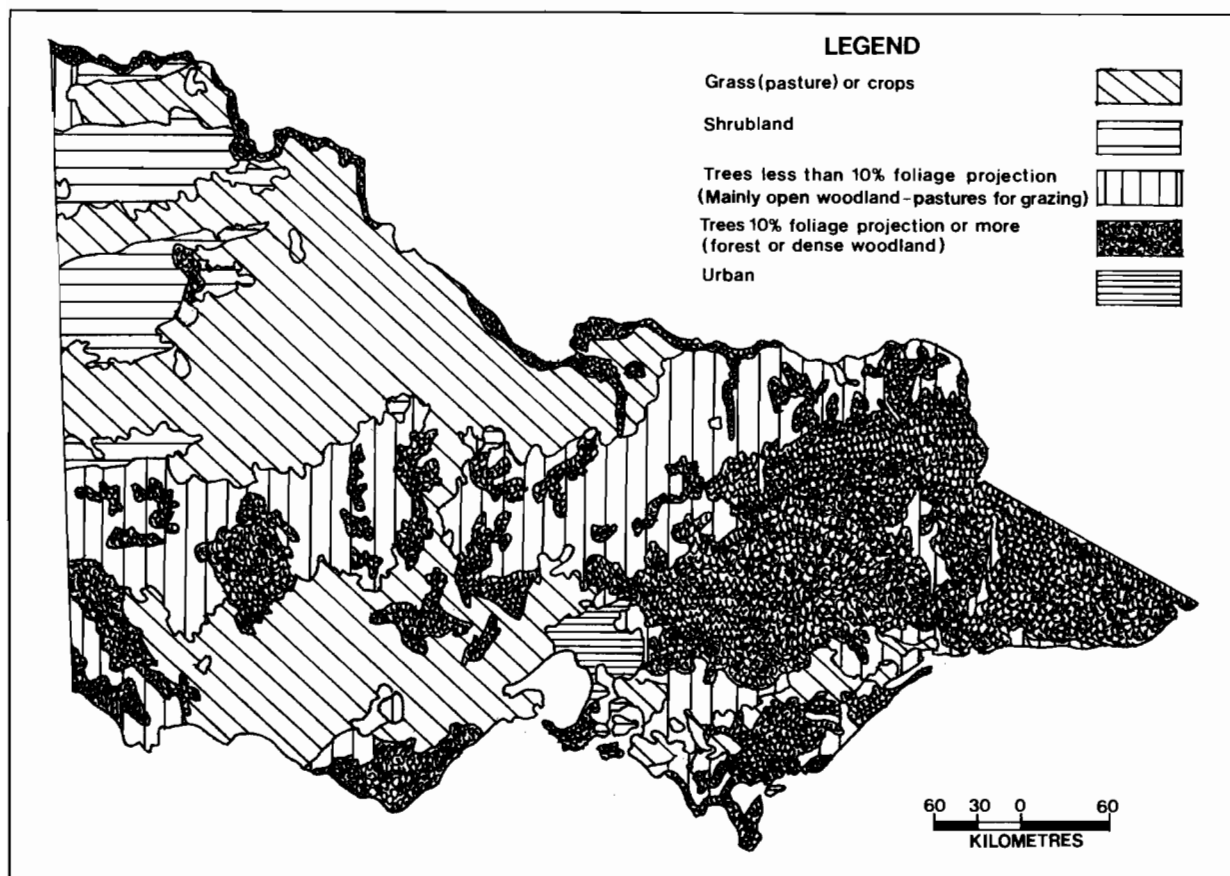
In addition, the uptake of nitrate and ammonium ions by plant roots can result in combinations with photosynthates to produce amino-acids, the building blocks of proteins. In the case of legumes (clovers, medics, peas, beans), the initial source of nitrogen is often the air, since these plants harbour bacteria in the nodules of their roots which can "fix" atmospheric nitrogen for use ultimately in protein synthesis. The benefits of the

* This is the eighth in the series of special articles on Victoria's environment and man. Previous articles have appeared in Chapter 1 of the *Victorian Year Book* since 1976.



Source: Forests Commission, Victoria

FIGURE 1. Victoria—Vegetation prior to European settlement.



Source: Forests Commission, Victoria

FIGURE 2. Victoria—Vegetation in 1980.

biochemical capabilities of plants flow on to the dependent animals and man. If there is a starting point anywhere in the food cycle, it is in the cells of the leaves of plants.

Before European settlement in Victoria, the area now covered by the State was mostly a forest, but with some tracts of open grassland and some areas of savannah woodland where forest and grassland met. Today, large areas of Victoria are under sown (or improved) pastures, crops or fallow. The contrast between the "then" and "now" conditions is depicted in the two maps shown as Figures 1 and 2 on pages 2 and 3, respectively.

The main form of present day agricultural land use in Victoria is sown pasture (44 per cent of total area of agricultural holdings in 1977-78). The area so used has increased from about 0.4 million hectares in 1921, to 0.9 million hectares in 1935-36, 2.1 million hectares in 1947-48, 4 million hectares in 1960-61, to 6.2 million hectares in 1979-80. This pasture, along with "native" pasture, is grazed by dairy and beef cattle and by sheep.

An indication of the advancing area and particularly quality of pastures in Victoria is given by data on the numbers of sheep and milk cows in Victoria as shown in Figure 5 on page 8. Although these pasture improvements have produced spectacular increases in the numbers of livestock carried, the total area of agricultural holdings has changed little in the past 75 years, being around 15 million hectares (including Crown land under lease).

The principal crop grown in Victoria today is wheat, occupying more land (1 to 1.4 million hectares) in recent years than all other crops (excluding pasture cut for hay) combined. The areas sown each year and annual productions of wheat since 1840 are illustrated in Figures 3 and 4 on pages 5 and 7, respectively. Furthermore, Figure 7 on page 10 shows, for the various statistical divisions, the area of wheat as a percentage of the total agricultural/pasture land for 1978. The dominance of wheat in the Mallee-Wimmera districts is indicated. The transport of wheat from the major cropping districts to Melbourne and to ports has been greatly dependent on the Victorian railways network, the development of which is presented in Figure 8 on page 11.

Victoria has always been to the fore, relative to the other States, in regard to irrigation development. Land-use under irrigation is depicted in Figure 9 on page 12. Perennial (spring-summer-autumn irrigated) and annual (autumn and/or spring irrigated) pastures are the main forms of irrigated land-use, these pastures having increased rapidly from 1930 to 1970. The data refers only to land supplied with water for irrigation by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. Small areas are also supplied from other sources, e.g., Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and private catchments.

The value of production of all agriculture in relation to time since 1840 has been estimated by the Department of Agriculture and is demonstrated in Figure 6 on page 9. The values are expressed as 1980 dollars and they are "local values", i.e., gross values on the farm less marketing costs. Over the years, significant proportions of these values have become export earnings when the produce was sold on the markets of the world.

The agricultural plants that have sponsored these large levels of production are set out in more detail in the succeeding sections within the four categories: (1) Field crops; (2) Pastures; (3) Fruit crops; and (4) Vegetables.

FIELD CROPS

General

Field crops are those plants grown from seed and harvested for their mature seed or grain yield after six to eight months growth. The term refers to the form of agriculture, i.e., extensive, usually dryland production on plains or slightly undulating country, as much as it does to specific crops. The cereals, oilseeds, and grain legumes are all field crops. In terms of total area, production and value, field crops represent a major form of agricultural production in Victoria.

Some field crop products, including wheat grain, were frequently imported into Victoria until the 1870s but wheat production reached self sufficiency by 1880, despite a population increase from 10,000 to 850,000 persons in 40 years. By 1900, wheat exports amounted to about one-third of annual production, a trend interrupted only by the two world wars. At the present time, wheat exports from Victoria usually exceed two-thirds of the annual production.

The transformation of a domestic based agriculture to an export industry was the outcome of an expansion of cropping into the mid-north, the Wimmera, and the Mallee between 1860 and 1910, as well as a general increase in crop yields in the past fifty years. The table below indicates this yield trend. Although the area cropped to wheat has been steady since the 1930s, wheat yields (weight of grain per unit of area cropped) have increased.

The underlying basis for area and production increases since 1860 has been the successful negotiation of three basic requirements for a stable agriculture: understanding the environment, farming within the constraints of this environment and, where possible, modification of the environment.

**VICTORIA—WHEAT YIELDS BY
DECADES, 1870-1879 to 1970-1979**

Period	Mean yield per annum (tonnes per hectare)
1870-1879	0.86
1880-1889	0.67
1890-1899	0.54
1900-1909	0.65
1910-1919	0.80
1920-1929	0.89
1930-1939	0.91
1940-1949	0.88
1950-1959	1.36
1960-1969	1.44
1970-1979	1.64

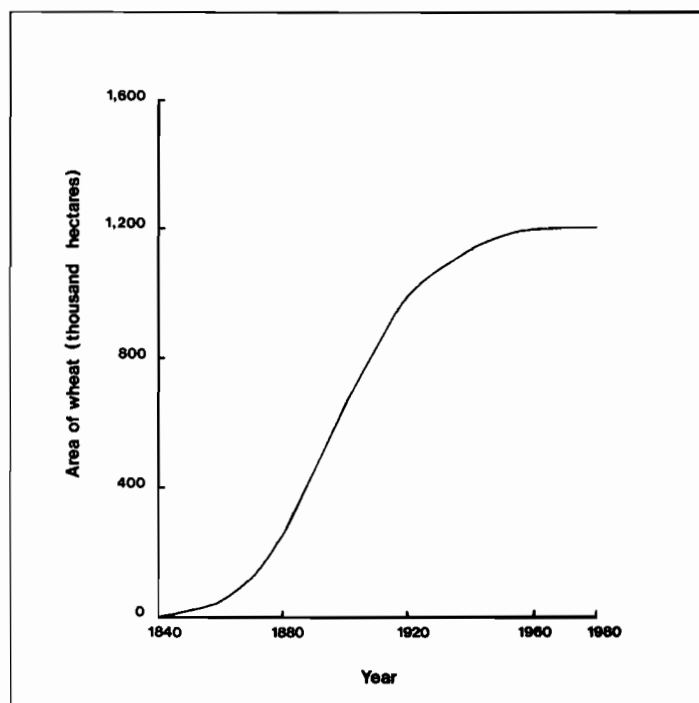


FIGURE 3. Victoria—Area of wheat, 1840 to 1980. (This is a “smoothed” trend line which ignores large changes. The era of increasing area—1860 to 1930—was followed by a period of more stabilised area from 1940 to 1980.)

**VICTORIA—SEED YIELDS OF SELECTED FIELD CROPS BY DECADES,
1870-1879 to 1970-1979
(tonnes per hectare)**

Period	Barley	Oats	Ryecorn	Maize	Millet	Linseed	Sunflowers
1870-1879	1.15	0.86	0.86	1.21	—	—	—
1880-1889	1.03	1.00	0.92	2.83	—	0.28	—
1890-1899	0.96	0.88	0.95	3.27	—	0.31	—
1900-1909	1.17	0.95	0.95	3.72	—	0.38	—
1910-1919	1.17	0.77	0.75	2.78	(a)0.82	0.47	1.05
1920-1929	1.25	0.68	0.84	2.49	0.81	—	1.05
1930-1939	1.01	0.59	0.64	2.08	—	0.37	(a)1.04
1940-1949	0.89	0.59	0.43	2.45	—	0.18	—
1950-1959	1.14	0.79	0.45	3.00	—	(b)0.65	(a)0.64
1960-1969	1.19	1.08	0.44	3.56	1.20	0.82	(a)0.78
1970-1979	1.20	1.21	0.51	3.80	1.38	0.97	0.75

(a) An 8 or 9 year average because of missing data.

(b) Flax production ceased in the early 1950s. The linseed component of flax growing was then supplied by varieties bred especially for seed yield.

Understanding the environment

In the earliest days of permanent settlement in Victoria the attraction of the Port Phillip District was its proximity to Launceston and the expectation of a similar climate in which to raise stock and grow crops. Wheat production was emphasised, the outcome of settlement by predominantly British persons for whom wheaten bread was a dietary staple. Successful wheat production was one measure of prosperity.

Southern Victoria was a fortunate choice for settlement. The higher rainfall and longer cooler spring of coastal districts, although still unsuited to the late maturity wheats upon which the settlers depended, were more favourable than elsewhere in the Colony.

When expansion of wheat growing into the drier inland area was attempted, the inadequacy of the varieties became obvious. By 1857, Victoria was producing only 10 per cent of local flour requirements and wheat imports from Adelaide, San Francisco, or Chile supplied the bulk. A tentative attempt to grow wheat in the Wimmera failed, and it was concluded that the country was too poor for the purpose.

In one of the fortuitous events which re-occur in the history of agriculture, the increasing pressure to feed an expanding population was alleviated by a farmer's selection, in South Australia, of the variety Purple Straw. At this time, little attempt was made by farmers to keep wheat varieties pure. The growth response of mixed plant populations in a harsh environment could offer the observant farmer the chance to select those plants performing better than others. Purple Straw was the first and most important of the wheat selections, establishing a method which was to be repeated for the next 40 years. It was a major advance, as wheat production from Purple Straw was to assist an expansion into the Wimmera, Northern Districts and, later, the Mallee. Even so, some measure of the seasonal hazards and yield failures can be gauged from the fact that Purple Straw wheats ripen about six weeks later than current varieties.

Hugh Pye, the Principal of Dookie Agricultural College and Victoria's pioneer wheat breeder, encouraged farmers to select wheat varieties. Pye wrote in 1897: "It is quite within the power of every farmer to produce a wheat of a high standard by selection; and this is the method I would recommend every farmer to pursue, not only from its simplicity, but from its effectiveness. All he has to do is to keep in view the type he wishes to work to, and select those plants with head and straw approaching nearest to those of the standard type."

Farmers were to benefit from the same process applied to other field crops. A farmer's selection from the English barley variety, Chevalier, became Prior. By 1919, Prior was recommended for the drier areas of Victoria. It remained the major malting variety until the 1960s. Another example is the field pea variety Dun, a selection from English introductions; it has retained its position as the principal variety grown in Victoria since 1880.

The "Age of Optimism" which characterised the 1880s was a time of both solid gains and fuzzy assumptions about the limits to agricultural production. While the geography of the cereal districts assumed the proportions known today, the objective assessment of

Mallee soils and rainfall data was still to be collected. Purposeful crop improvement required a realistic assessment of the environment before consideration could be given to the "blue print" of the variety required to match the environment. In one sense crop selection was the acceptance of plant types revealed by the season, useful as a technique because of the "raw" conditions of farming, but limited by the probabilities of the chance encounter between the farmer and a singular plant type.

As late as 1898, the *Government Handbook of Victoria* in a chapter entitled "The Genial Climate" described winter in Victoria as "... merely the season in which there is more rain or less heat than in summer". Such loftiness could be excused as promotion to attract investment and more settlers to the Colony, but it was no basis for determining a variety "blue print". At this time, Pye was engaged in a wheat variety improvement programme utilising crossbreeding and backcrossing techniques. He was corresponding with William Farrer and testing the progeny of Farrer's experiments in cross breeding. When Farrer released Federation in 1901 the age of scientific wheat breeding was at hand.

Working within the constraints of the environment

By the 1890s, a definition of the environment for crops, expressed in terms of effective rainfall and soil type classification, was still to come, but Pye, Farrer, and the other cereal breeders appointed by State Governments had seen enough of drought, the effects of stem rust, and millers' problems with poor quality flour to identify their objective. The country best suited to extensive crop production had a rainfall pattern constraining the growing season to the months from May to October. A crop plant, whatever other virtues it may have, had to be capable of utilising soil moisture in late spring for filling grain. The ripening and hardening of the grain would then occur as the soils dried out with the onset of summer.

In selecting the parents for the crossbreed which was to become Federation, Farrer attempted to combine the high yield from a Purple Straw selection, the short, strong straw

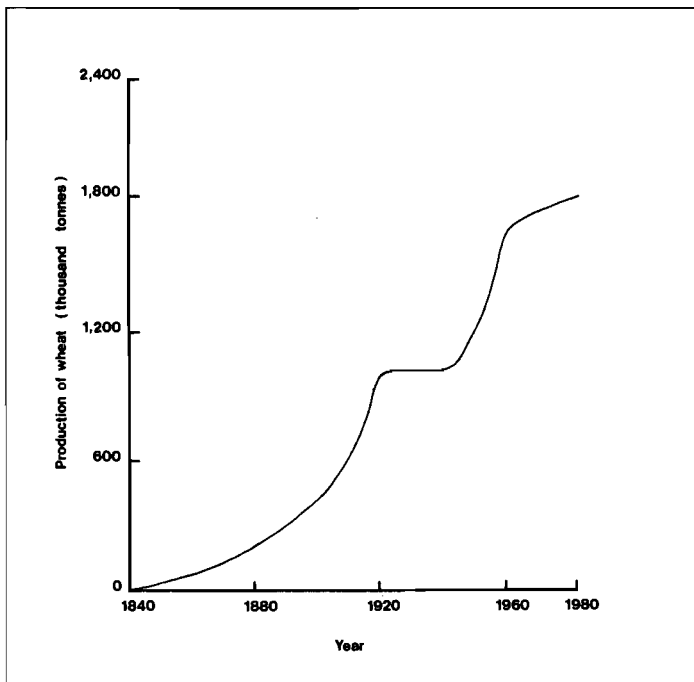


FIGURE 4. Victoria—Production of wheat, 1840 to 1980. (A series of events and problems have prevented the production curve fitting the area curve [Figure 3]. The check to production increase shown for 1920 to 1950 was primarily due to soil erosion and declining fertility, the Depression, the Second World War, rabbits, and the 1943 to 1945 droughts.)

and earliness of an Indian variety, and the flour quality of an American variety. The outcome, while offering no improvement in flour quality or disease resistance was everything that could be wished for in terms of yield and ease of harvesting. The success of Federation was a stimulus to purposeful wheat breeding. With this variety Farrer defined the wheat "blue print" for Australia. The work ahead for plant breeders was to choose other parents, cross them, grow the progeny for a number of generations, and then select plants conforming to the desired type.

The establishment of a Wheat Improvement Committee in 1908 had a lasting influence on the direction and methods adopted for field crop improvement. The Committee consisted of three senior scientists from the Department of Agriculture and Hugh Pye from Dookie Agricultural College. Land was set aside for regional variety testing of the output from the breeding programmes. In 1912, Pye released Currawa which, although overshadowed by the success of Federation, was both an important variety at the time and the forebear of Ghurka, Quadrant, and Insignia. The release of Ghurka in 1924 was the first incorporation of disease resistance (in this case flag smut) in a wheat variety.

The successive broadening and strengthening of wheat improvement remained faithful to the spirit and the goals set by the initial Committee. Pye wrote: "It is possible, in the course of time, to divide the wheat growing areas of Australia into zones, wherein the limits of certain types of wheat could be marked, as a guide to farmers and millers; and should necessity arise, it is possible that the wheatgrowing area may be increased, by knowing that a certain wheat will give a profitable return in a district supposed not to be a wheat-growing one."

"The millers could take advantage of the above mentioned chart in selecting wheats for blending purposes . . .

"It is possible that some favoured districts may grow many types of wheat with profit, whereas other districts may have their choice limited, and it is an advantage to know this."

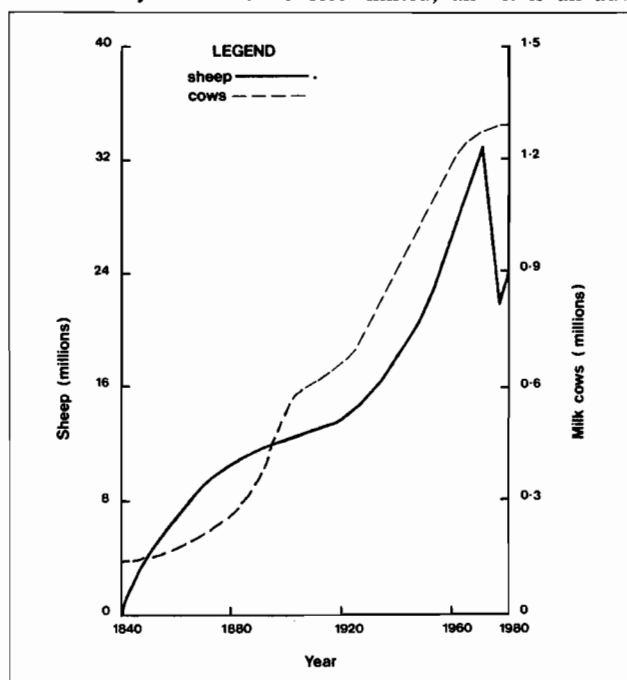


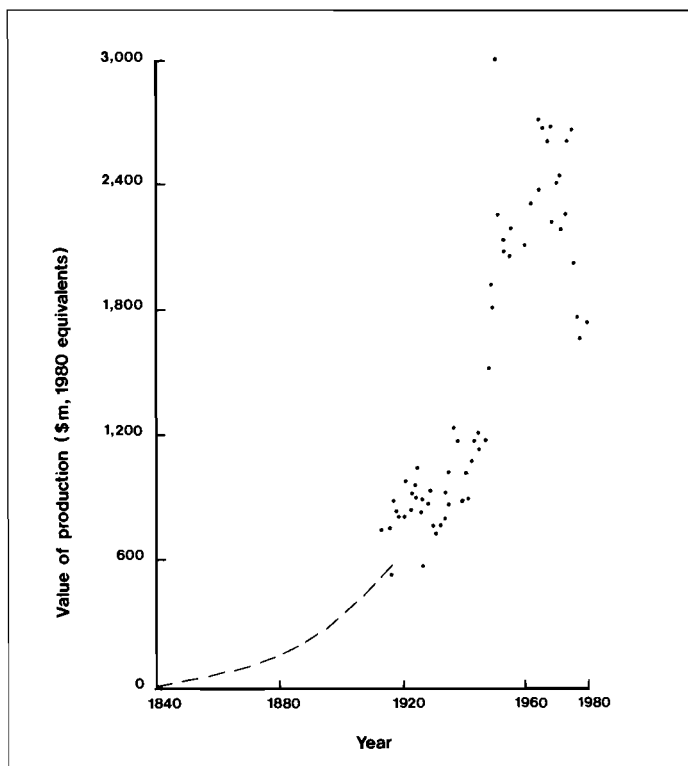
FIGURE 5. Victoria—Number of sheep and milk cows, 1840 to 1980. (These are "smoothed" trend lines which ignore fluctuations occurring year by year due to drought, wet years, and market changes. The sharp decline in sheep numbers after 1970 was partly due to a recession in wool and sheep-meat prices. Recovery commenced in 1978. Data collected March each year. "Milk cows" includes springing heifers.)

This visionary approach was the basis for wheat variety recommendations according to silo groupings across Victoria, but it was to take nearly 60 years before it was implemented.

After the demonstrated effectiveness of crossbreeding techniques, crop selection as a method of yield improvement was seen as a spent force. A diversity of research techniques has ensured that crossbreeding has maintained its impetus to the present day. Until the 1960s the recommended wheat varieties were usually all related to a few common grandparents.

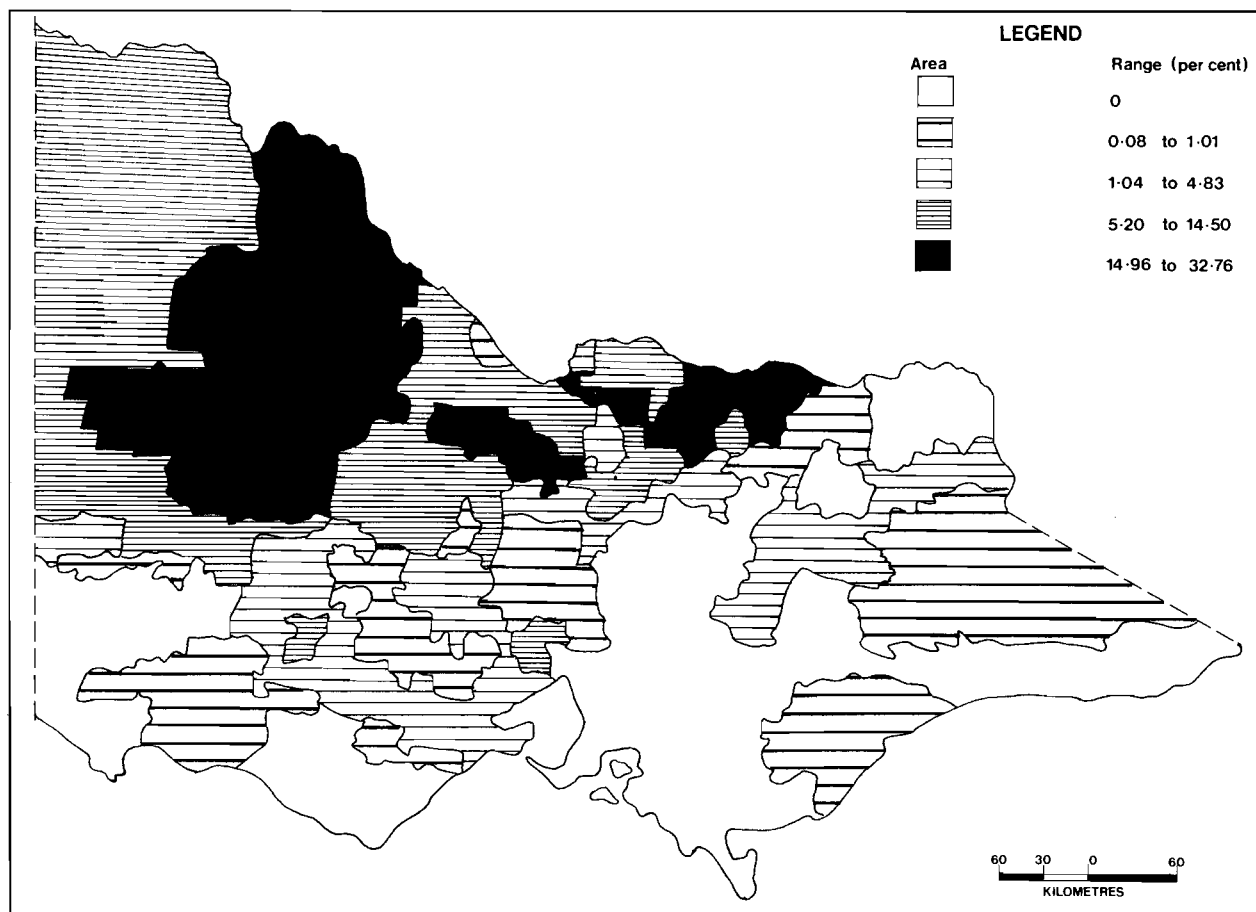
The introduction of "semi-dwarf" crossbreds from the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre in Mexico, commonly known as CIMMYT, made new germ plasm available to wheat breeders. The classic Victorian wheats are short by world standards, but tall by comparison with semi-dwarfs. The short growth habit of the introductions is the most recent progression in adapting the wheat plant to give up more of its total growth as economic yield. Semi-dwarf wheats crossed to Australian varieties now constitute 60 per cent of the wheat variety sowings in Victoria.

The scale of the wheat industry is unique amongst the field crops and the exemplary model of crop adaptation. The economic gains and community sense of well being from wheat production warranted perseverance by farmers and later by plant breeders. Their gains spurred further efforts. The other field crops considered important by the early settlers were also the beneficiaries of this effort. The adaptation of barley and oats is a parallel story on a smaller scale.



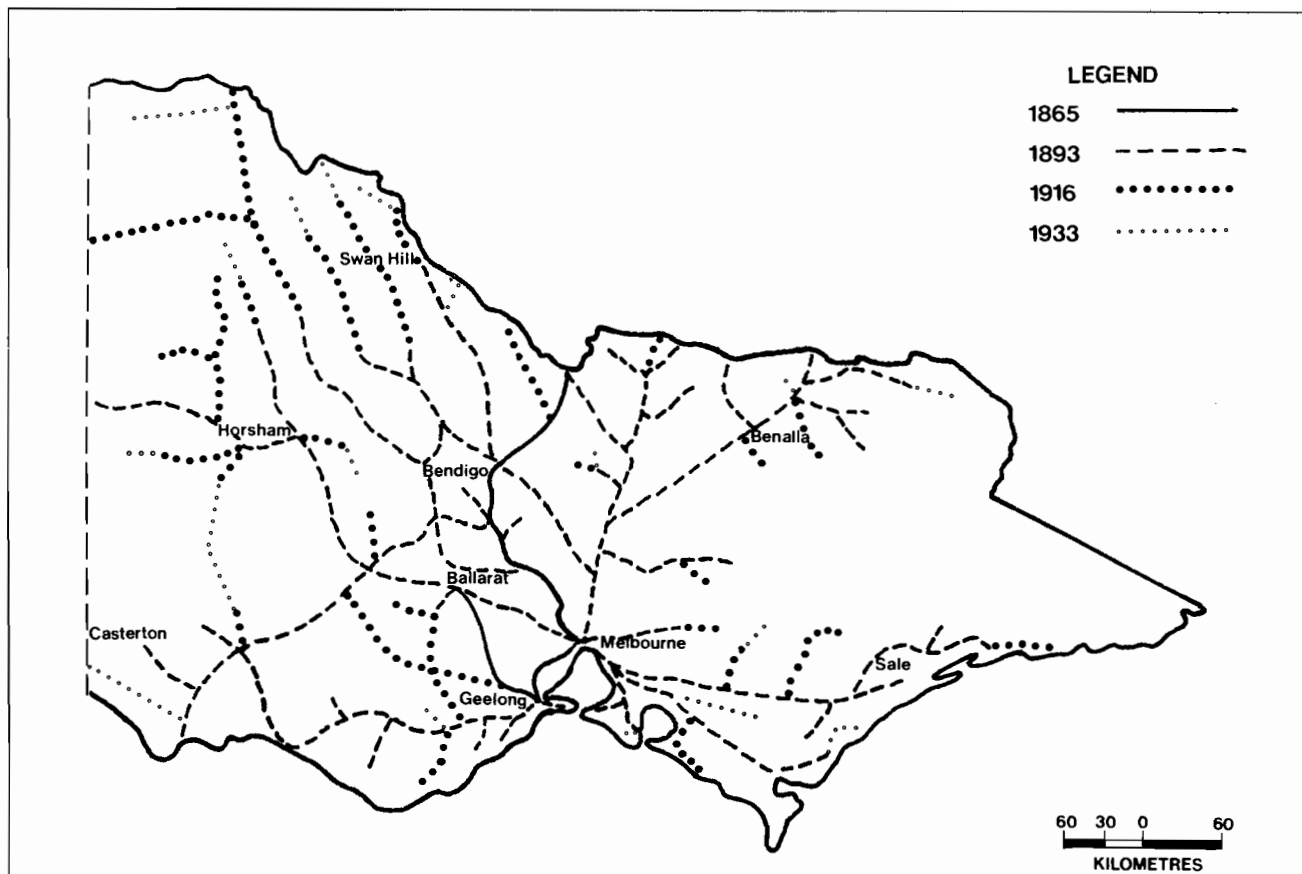
Source: Department of Agriculture

FIGURE 6. Victoria—Value of agricultural production, 1840 to 1980. (The values given are "local values", i.e., gross value on the farm less marketing costs. Many commodity prices have fallen, relative to the general economy, in the past few decades. This was a major factor in the decline in the value of production [1980 dollars] in the mid-1970s. It does not indicate a significant decrease in the *quantity* of production. All values for individual years have been converted to 1980 dollar equivalents.)



Source: Dr J. Massey and J. S. Poliness, University of Melbourne

FIGURE 7. Victoria—Area of wheat for grain as a percentage of total agricultural and pastoral land, 1978.



Source: Victorian Railways

FIGURE 8. Victoria—Development of railway system, 1865 to 1933.

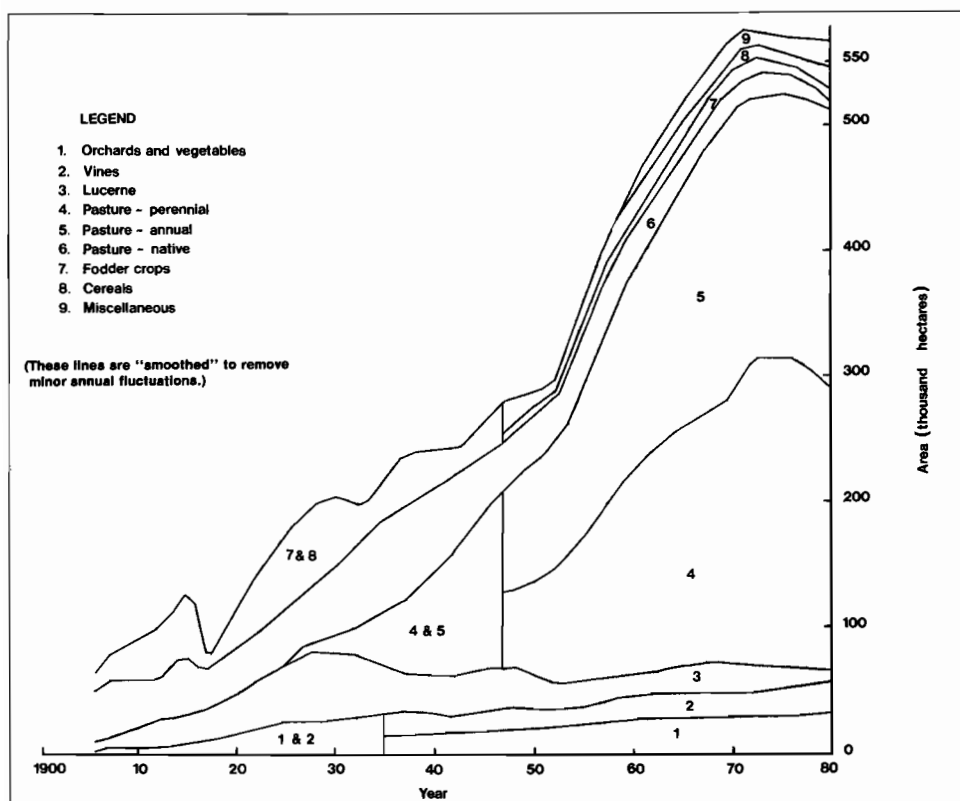
Some crops languished, either because concerted effort was not considered worthwhile, or because the plants proved intractable to improvement either by selection or breeding. Field peas and rye-corn and safflower may be in this category. When little effort has been expended it is not always clear just what has been the impediment to progress.

Renewed interest in maize, sorghum, millet, and sunflowers as irrigated crops in northern Victoria is a recent development. As the table on page 5 suggests, the production of maize in Victoria extends back to the times of earliest settlement but the adaptation of modern maize varieties, and other summer crops, is closely linked to uniform ripening and plant size achieved by the use of hybrid seed. The crossbreeding techniques employed with winter cereals and rapeseed produces seed which breeds true to type, but the basis of hybrid seed gives a once only vigour and requires annual seed purchases. The competition between seed companies each with a range of hybrid summer crops is likely to accelerate progress.

Rapeseed is a new winter oilseed crop in Victoria. A rapeseed breeding programme was initiated in 1973 after introduced varieties from Canada and Europe proved to be only moderately successful. The variety Marnoo was the outcome of the same processes by which Farrer and Pye studied the environment to learn what was required of a crop plant, then chose parents which could give the progeny the best chance of surviving in that environment. In Marnoo, a high yield is matched with an oil quality superior to the standard demanded in world trade.

Modification of the environment

The release of the wheat variety Federation and the impetus to crossbreeding of crop varieties which followed, coincided with the acceptance of a "fallow" period which



Source: State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

FIGURE 9. Victoria—Land under irrigated culture (water supplied by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission), 1906 to 1980.

conserved winter rainfall for use by a crop the next season, and the application of superphosphate with wheat crops to ensure adequate phosphorus nutrition for the crop.

The significance of these cropping practices was profound. Together they reversed the trend of declining wheat yields evident since 1880, by changing the environment slightly to suit the crop. An extension of the same thinking was the integration of pastures into the cropping system in which several years of pasture then alternate with two or three crops. Annual clover and medic based pastures were utilised for their ability to "fix" atmospheric nitrogen in the soil, in a form available to crops. The legume pastures and the dual role for superphosphate in both pasture and crop nutrition overcame the key nutrient deficiencies of nitrogen and phosphorus. The improvement in plant nutrition is considered to be the most important factor contributing to improved crop yields in the past 50 years. The increases in protein content of grain as measured in wheat deliveries since 1946 are another benefit of the integration of pastures with cropping.

The other important modifications to the environment resulted from changes in the mechanical "hardware" of farming. Timeliness of sowing, weed control, and harvesting can be crucial to achieving high yields. The timeliness factor is related to the scale of farming, the size of implements, and developments in chemical weed control.

Taken overall, the contributions from plant breeding, mechanisation, and soil fertility improvements in raising crop yields are considered to be of equal value. When field crop production is further modified by irrigation, the single most vital limitation to crop growth, available moisture, is brought within the farmer's control. Higher inputs of fertiliser, increased seeding rates, and changes of variety are often required to realise the potential of the new environment. Correctly managed, irrigation farming can triple the dryland yields of wheat, barley, and some other field crops.

Developments

New ideas for the modification of cultivation are bringing changes to crop management which may in turn require further subtle refinements of the Farrer model for an adapted crop. Recent advances in cytogenetics suggest that the horizons for both yield and grain quality improvement in most field crop plants are widening. It is salutary to remember, however, that the origins of the most recent developments now widely accepted, i.e., semi-dwarf wheats as crop parents, and the creation of new species by the crossing of different crop genera, were known to Farrer and Pye, but the initiatives of their day lapsed because the objectives of the time were achieved by simpler means.

The most recent advances in genetic engineering aside, the difference between the efforts at crop adaptation in the last century and this is essentially one of degree. The extent of international co-operation is a good example. The CIMMYT project in Mexico uses a very large area each year for variety testing and new breeding material is then distributed throughout the world to plant breeders.

PASTURES

General

The two major limiting factors for plant growth in the Australian environment are low natural soil fertility (mainly a lack of phosphorus and nitrogen) and low rainfall. Both factors greatly restrict the growth of pasture plants and have profoundly influenced the characteristics of the native pasture plants that developed in Australia.

The pasture plants that the first settlers found in Victoria were well attuned to their environment. After thousands of years of natural selection they were well equipped to survive under the prevailing conditions of low soil fertility, periods of drought, and light grazing by kangaroos and wallabies. These native plants included kangaroo grass (*Themeda australis*), wallaby grasses (*Danthonia* species), and spear grasses (*Stipa* species). There were no pasture legumes (clovers, trefoils, etc.) in Victorian native pastures.

Although well equipped for survival in the conditions that existed before settlement, these native grasses had many limitations from the viewpoint of the newly arrived graziers. The main shortcomings were:

- (1) Low carrying capacity. Even the most productive native pastures could not carry more than about three sheep per hectare.
- (2) They did not persist well under relatively heavy grazing by sheep and cattle.
- (3) They could not produce much extra feed even if provided with fertilisers and/or irrigation.

Pasture improvement

To grow more feed for grazing animals it was necessary to improve the soil fertility and to introduce new pasture plants that could take advantage of this improved environment. Problems associated with this process of pasture improvement have exercised the minds of farmers and agricultural scientists over the last hundred years.

Man can do little to influence rainfall, but he can use what water is available most efficiently by storing surplus for irrigation, and this has been done in Victoria to some extent. However, compared with the rest of the continent, Victoria is well off for rain; its average annual rainfall ranges from about 250 mm in the extreme north-west of the State (cf. Birdsville 120 mm, Oodnadatta 110 mm) to more than 1,000 mm in some of the southern dairying districts.

Soil fertility is more amenable to manipulation than inadequate rainfall. Initially knowledge was gained by "trial and error" on farms, and later the pasture fertiliser needs were determined by pasture and soil research. Appropriate fertilisers supply plant nutrients that are inadequate in the various soil types for optimum pasture growth. Lime may be used to overcome soil acidity which renders some plant nutrients unavailable. The necessary rhizobium bacteria for healthy legume growth can be introduced by inoculating the pasture legume seed (e.g., clover, lucerne, etc.) before sowing. As well as providing feed for animals, growth of pasture also increases the level of soil nitrogen and organic matter and improves the physical condition of the soil.

In an attempt to improve their pastures the pioneers soon began to import seed of the pasture species which had already proved themselves in Britain. Having been grazed by sheep and cattle for hundreds of years, the European species had acquired the ability to withstand heavy grazing by these animals. The introduced species included what were to become some of Victoria's most valuable species—ryegrasses, white clover, cocksfoot, and red clover. The pioneers also introduced grasses such as Yorkshire fog grass, meadow foxtail, and sweet vernal grass, which subsequently proved to be much less desirable, usually being regarded as weeds in their new environment.

These new plants differed very much from the native species because they had developed in the markedly different environment of Northern Europe which has adequate moisture, very cold winters, mild summers, and more fertile soils. These conditions favoured the development of plants which grow well in the spring, summer, and autumn but are dormant in the winter (and so avoid being killed by frost and snow) and are not drought resistant by Victorian standards. Even now, in spite of natural selection in southern Australia for more than a century, they remain basically Northern European plants and their pattern of growth does not fit well into an environment where some winter growth is possible and lack of rain usually restricts growth in the summer.

In spite of these shortcomings the European pasture species are capable of producing much more feed than the native grasses as long as they are growing in a soil of improved fertility, and rainfall is adequate or irrigation is available. Although they grew well in the early years on naturally more fertile river flats and small areas of volcanic soil, none of these species were at first widely useful in Victoria because, even in the adequate rainfall areas, the soils at that time were too infertile to support them for long.

It was not until the beginning of this century that farmers and agricultural scientists began to realise that the key to pasture improvement in most of southern Australia was in fact very different: what was needed was to sow subterranean clover and apply superphosphate to the soil. Subterranean clover is one of many species that were accidentally introduced from the Mediterranean region, where it was not considered to be a pasture species of any note. It is an annual which germinates after the autumn rains and produces high quality feed during the autumn, winter, and spring. In the spring it flowers and sets the seed which will be the basis for its regeneration in the following autumn. Some of the seed is buried by the plant, hence the name "subterranean clover".

Subterranean clover was easy to establish on a variety of soils—the more difficult soils being left until research solved the problem in later years. It survived under heavy grazing and, with good management (which included the regular application of superphosphate), it persisted more or less indefinitely, although there have been various problems requiring research in recent years. The result has been the supply of large amounts of highly nutritious feed for grazing animals. Being a legume, its roots are inhabited by bacteria

(rhizobia) which extract nitrogen from the soil air and convert it into a form which is used immediately by the clover and eventually by the grasses as well. Grasses have no such direct assistance. Thus subterranean clover and other pasture legumes relieve farmers of the expense of regularly applying nitrogenous fertilisers to their pastures. This is a worthwhile saving.

Superphosphate was invented late in the nineteenth century, at about the same time as the virtues of subterranean clover were becoming recognised in Australia, but it was not until the benefits of combining the use of subterranean clover and superphosphate were discovered that pasture improvement began to be applied with any real success in Victoria. This became known as "the sub and super" story. It was the basis of successful pasture improvement over large areas of Victoria and adjoining States. Innovative farmers were improving their farm productivity by this method as early as 1900, but it was not until the 1920s that it became widely adopted. Since the 1930s, other fertilisers have been found to be necessary, in addition to superphosphate, for optimum subterranean clover growth on some soils.

When the clover had sufficiently enriched the soil with nitrogen the second step in pasture improvement became possible. This was the sowing of productive grasses such as ryegrass and cocksfoot (where summer rainfall was adequate) to produce a balanced mixture of clover and grass. Having reached this stage, it became possible for farmers to maintain a more or less stable mixture of these two components (grass and clover) by skilful management of the pasture and the grazing animals. Pasture production is now maintained by regular application of superphosphate, supplemented in some areas with potassium or trace elements (such as molybdenum and copper), depending upon the soil type and its level of fertility.

Thus, by the use of appropriate pasture species and fertilisers, Victorian pastures have been improved greatly in a relatively short time. Large areas of improved pasture were developed between 1920 and 1960. In more recent years the major effort has involved the problem of maintenance of productive pastures and their further development where possible. There is also scope for improvement of the remaining four million hectares of native pasture in the State. Research is now aimed at the solution of soil fertility problems, the development of varieties of pasture plants which are better than those presently available and the establishment of improved varieties in the State's current pastures. Protection of improved pastures from pests and diseases also requires further research. This work is described in more detail on page 25.

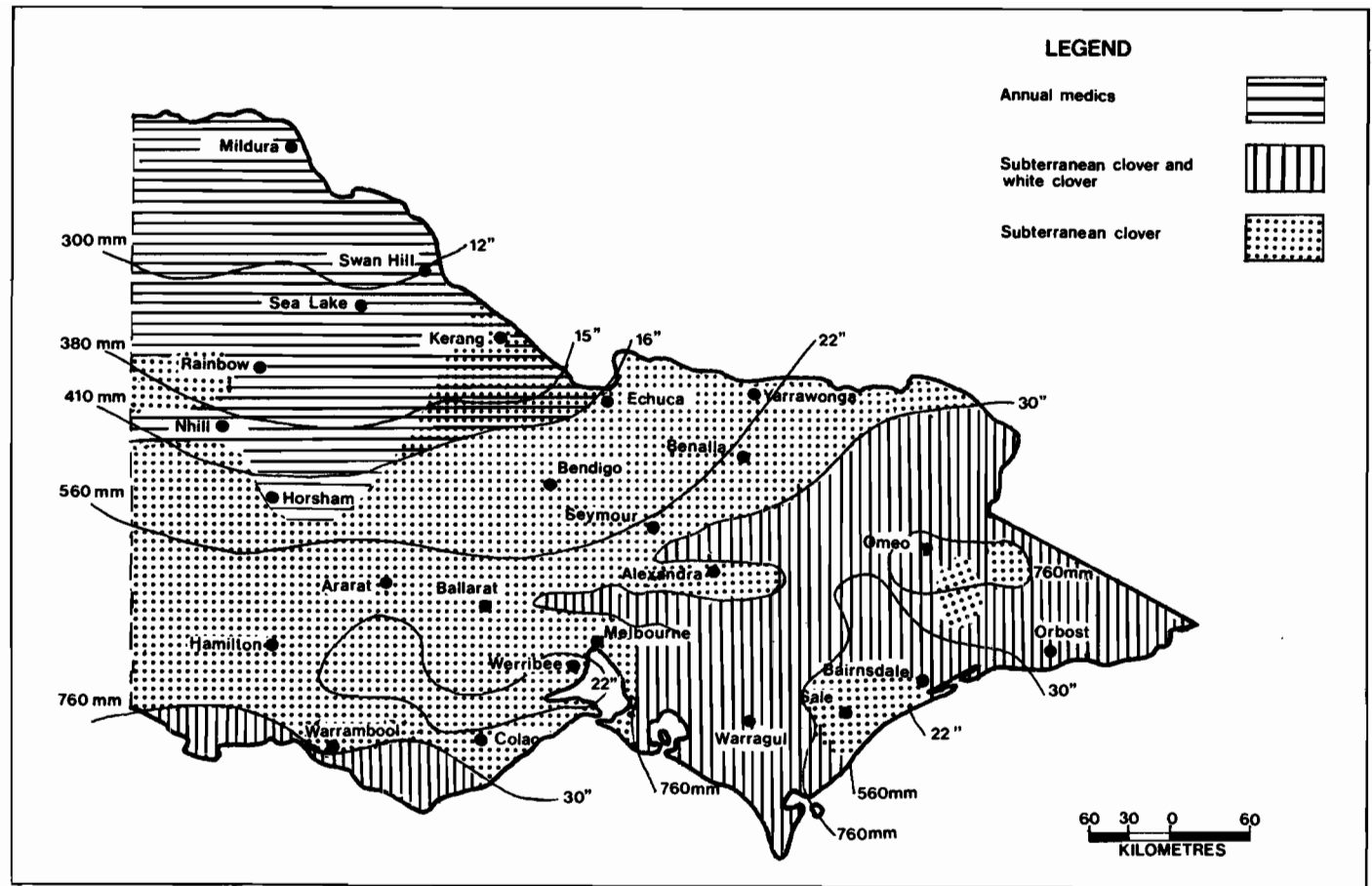
Progress to date has permitted large increases in the number of livestock carried, as noted on page 4 and as shown in Figure 5 on page 8.

Pasture species

Subterranean clover, which has already been described, is by far the most important of Victoria's pasture legumes. By selecting an appropriate variety, of which there are now many, subterranean clover can be grown successfully over most of the State. (See Figure 10 on page 16). However, there are two major situations in which other legumes are sown in pastures in preference to subterranean clover.

In the Wimmera and Mallee Districts most of the soils are alkaline and more suited to annual medics (trefoils). The main medic sown is barrel medic, but strand medic and gama medic are also sown to some extent. Like subterranean clover, these species are annuals which regenerate readily from seed in the autumn, if sufficient rain falls. In the higher rainfall districts of Victoria (750 mm or more) or under irrigation, white clover, a perennial, partly or wholly replaces subterranean clover. It is preferred because it can produce high quality feed at most times of the year (soil water supply permitting), including the period from late spring to early autumn when subterranean clover does not grow.

The choice of the grass, or grasses, to sow with the legume depends mainly on the annual rainfall. Figure 11 on page 17 shows the areas in which the more important grasses—perennial ryegrass, annual (Wimmera) ryegrass, phalaris, and Currie cocksfoot—can be grown. By natural selection over many years, useful varieties of perennial ryegrass (Victorian) and white clover (Irrigation) have been developed and made commercial in Victoria.



Source: Department of Agriculture

FIGURE 10. Victoria—Pasture legumes for non-irrigated areas, 1980.

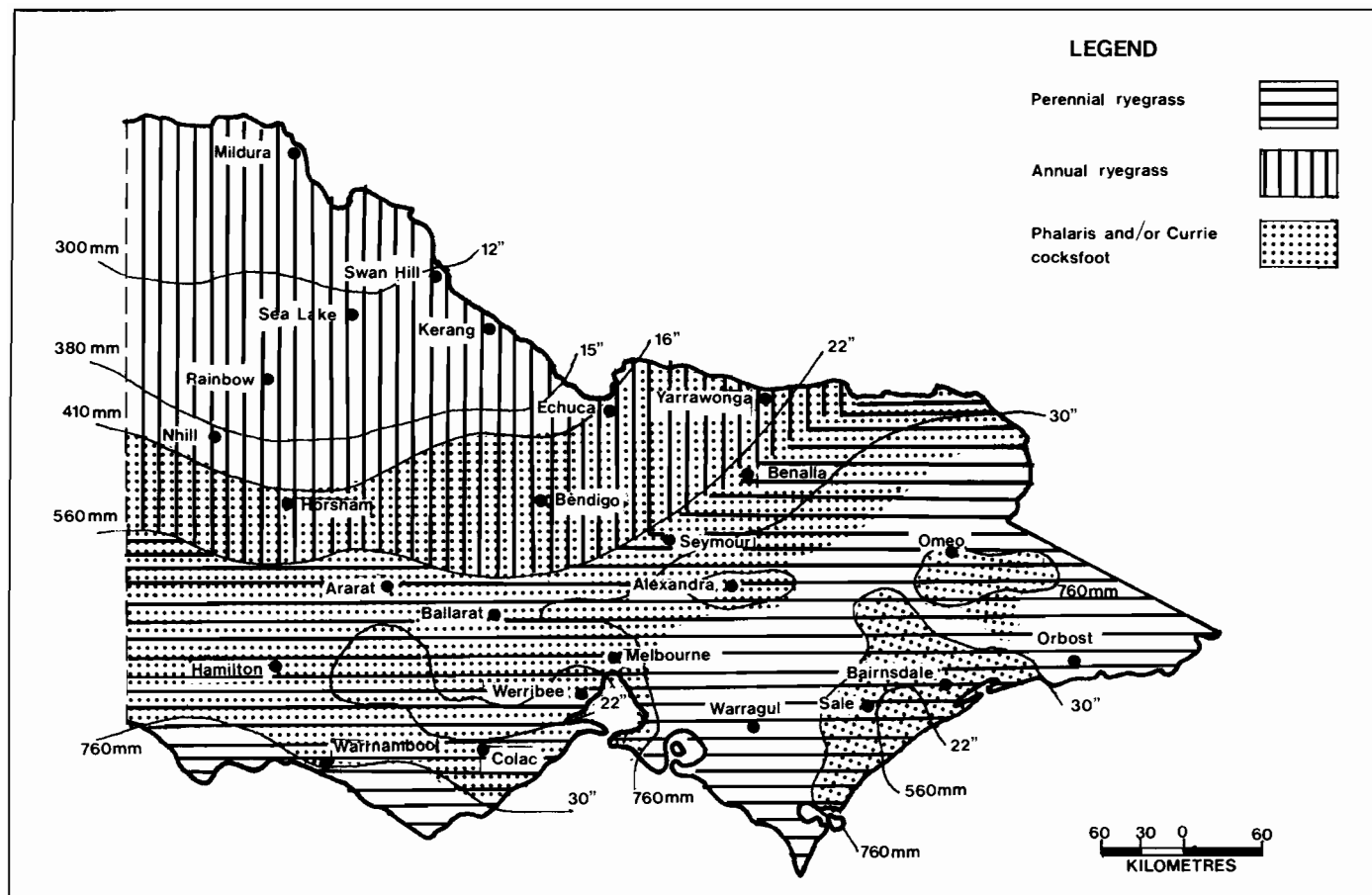


FIGURE 11. Victoria—Pasture grasses for non-irrigated areas, 1980.

Source: Department of Agriculture

Plants from the Mediterranean region have been useful in southern Australia for overcoming some of the limitations of the European pasture species. The Mediterranean climate resembles that of southern Australia in that the rain falls mainly during autumn, winter, and spring; the summer is hot and dry; and the winter is mild enough to allow plants to make some growth. Plants adapted to these conditions have evolved by natural selection. They are drought resistant and can grow fairly well in the winter. They tend to be dormant during the summer, but this is an advantage (except under irrigation) in Victoria's hot, dry summers.

Many varieties of ryegrass, phalaris, white clover, cocksfoot, medic, and subterranean clover have been introduced from the Mediterranean region for selection and plant breeding. In the last decade or so this work has produced superior Australian varieties of phalaris (Siroso, Sirolan) and white clover (Haifa), and great potential exists for further improving Victoria's pastures by using plants of Mediterranean origin. Earlier improvements using Mediterranean plant material include Currie cocksfoot and Demeter fescue.

Establishing and maintaining pastures

The method of establishing pastures described above—sowing subterranean clover seed with superphosphate, and sometimes sowing grass seed later when enough nitrogen has accumulated in the soil—was used widely on the more readily developed land in the early years of pasture development. Similarly, medics were sown for pastures in the Wimmera and Mallee, particularly since the 1940s. However, on strongly acid soils, more complex establishment techniques had to be developed, and often superphosphate, molybdenum and lime, together with legume seed inoculation, were all essential for successful sowings in these situations.

When pastures are re-sown, and in many districts this is not done until after many years, grass and clover seeds are usually sown together as a mixture, as there is then enough nitrogen in the soil to support the grass. Several sowing methods of varying effectiveness are used at present, but the standard and least hazardous is to cultivate the soil to prepare a seedbed and then sow the seed with a drill which buries the seed about 1 centimetre deep. The fertiliser is usually sown with the seed. Alternatively, seed may be sown broadcast on the surface and the land lightly cultivated to cover the seed, but establishment is then more dependent on adequate subsequent rainfall and soil fertility.

Another method of sowing (of which sod-seeding, minimum tillage, and direct drilling are variations) is attracting a good deal of interest at present. This method uses little or no cultivation. Before sowing, the existing vegetation is grazed very short and is usually sprayed with a herbicide to kill it (so that it will not compete with and choke out the emerging seedlings). The seed is then sown with an implement designed for sowing seed into uncultivated ground. This method saves fuel and time, but costs and likely results must be carefully assessed.

Once sown the pasture must be maintained in a productive state in order to feed the livestock from which the farmer earns his living. The main aspects of pasture management include adequate fertiliser treatment, grazing control, pest and weed control, and possibly fodder conservation.

Regular application of superphosphate (often annually) and any other fertiliser that may be appropriate for the soil type, is required to maintain production. Potassium and molybdenum are also widely required for optimum pasture growth to supplement superphosphate, and nitrogen fertilisers are occasionally used. Copper and zinc are of importance for some soils.

Careful grazing management is required. Too little grazing will allow the grasses to grow too tall and so choke out the lower growing clovers on which they depend for nitrogen. Too heavy grazing may kill out both grass and clover and allow a dense growth of weeds to develop. Many other factors also have to be considered and the farmer constantly has to make decisions that involve compromising between the welfare of his pastures and the welfare of the livestock that live on them. To do this successfully requires a good deal of skill on his part.

Farmers attempt to control unproductive weeds and insects and other pests. This may require spraying with a selective weedkiller or an insecticide. However, many so-called "weeds" do in fact provide quite useful feed. Weeds can often be controlled more cheaply

and for a longer time by using an ecological approach rather than spraying. For example, most annual weeds can be prevented by maintaining pasture density so that the pasture plants smother weed seedlings in their infancy. The more troublesome weeds found in Victorian pastures include many thistles, rushes, heliotrope, storksbill, dock, sorrel, ragwort, bracken, and bent grass.

Insect pests of Victorian pasture include cockchafer grubs, red-legged earth mites, lucerne fleas, field crickets, and grass eating caterpillars. Two new pests of lucerne and annual medics, the spotted alfalfa aphid and the blue-green aphid, were first discovered in Victoria in 1977 and have since spread over the whole of eastern Australia.

As two-thirds of the year's growth of pasture can occur in the spring, many Victorian farmers exclude stock from some pastures during spring and then make the growth into hay at the end of spring. A few farmers cut the saved pasture a few weeks earlier and make it into silage. The conserved hay or silage is then fed to the animals when the paddock feed supply is limited. In some cases the conserved feed is stored mainly to support stock during the inevitable periodic droughts; in other cases it is largely fed out in periods of feed shortage during the following year.

Irrigation

In some parts of Victoria it is possible to improve the environment for pasture growth greatly by adding water as well as fertiliser to the soil. There are about 500,000 hectares of irrigated pasture in Victoria. Most of this area is in the Murray and Goulburn Valleys upstream from Swan Hill. There are smaller irrigation areas in other parts of the State, notably at Maffra and Werribee.

The ability to irrigate makes farmers virtually independent of the rainfall and enables them to grow feed for their livestock at most times of the year. Thus, because of irrigation, intensive types of farming such as dairying and prime lamb raising can be practised with a sense of security in parts of northern Victoria which would otherwise be used primarily for cereal cropping.

There is often not enough water available to irrigate the whole of an irrigation farm and so there are usually two kinds of irrigated pasture on farms in the northern irrigation areas. Some of the paddocks are sown with subterranean clover and annual ryegrass or drought resistant perennials such as phalaris and Currie cocksfoot. Irrigation water is used on this pasture to extend the growing season in both autumn and spring, beyond the five months or so normally possible in that area with natural rainfall alone. Generally the pastures are irrigated once or twice during March–April and once or twice during September–October.

The second and more important type of irrigated pasture consists of perennial species which are irrigated regularly throughout the warmer half of the year. These pastures consist of species which can produce large amounts of high quality feed during this period as long as they are given enough water. The main species in such pastures are white clover, perennial ryegrass, and Paspalum.

Problems and research

One of the most obvious problems facing graziers in the early 1980s is connected with superphosphate. The price has risen dramatically in recent years and, from the long-term view, the high grade phosphate rock, from which superphosphate is made, is, like petroleum, a diminishing resource. Research being conducted into this problem is aimed at more efficient use of phosphatic fertiliser and of the phosphorus already in the soil. The efficient use of potassium and other trace elements are other pasture problems requiring further research.

Further aspects of soil fertility which need watching if pasture production is to be maintained and improved, is the widespread nitrogen deficiency observed in pastures, despite the presence of some (but possibly not enough) clover. Similarly, the increasing evidence of salinity in both irrigated and non-irrigated pastures is of concern, and the gradual acidification of pasture soils and evidence of the detrimental effect of soil compaction also require research.

In recent years, subterranean clover has not been growing as well as it did in the earlier decades of this century. The deterioration of subterranean clover-based pastures is probably due to several factors which, either alone or in combination, are causing the

clover to die out. Possible causes include plant diseases, deterioration of soil structure, and increased soil acidity. The Victorian Department of Agriculture has a research programme aimed at defining the causes of these soil fertility problems and developing technology to overcome them.

Although the pasture plants sown at present are a substantial improvement on the original native species, and an acceptable pasture can be obtained anywhere in Victoria, nevertheless there is room for improvement of the present species and varieties. Most have one or more quite serious limitations, including low production in winter, poor drought resistance, seasonal content of substances which are harmful to livestock (e.g., which cause staggers, or reduce their reproductive capacity), poor persistence under normal grazing practices, and susceptibility to pests or diseases.

The range of pasture plants in the State can be improved by developing varieties which are better suited to specific soil and climatic environments in Victoria and are resistant to the attacks of plant diseases and insects. Research is continuing into this area and into the various insect pests and diseases which attack Victorian pastures.

These pasture problems will need to be solved in order to help farmers maintain and improve their pastures, so providing an adequate pasture base for Victoria's grazing industries in the future.

FRUIT CROPS

Industry significance

There are about 2,000 orchards and 2,200 vineyards in Victoria, each group occupying about 20,000 hectares. The gross value of production on these units was over \$220m in 1979-80. Relative to the total area under crop, the area under fruit was approximately 1.5 per cent, but the gross value of fruit crops was about 20 per cent of the gross value of all the agricultural crops produced. Fruit and vine crops are grown for the local market in the first instance. However, fresh and processed fruit is regularly exported and in some instances (fresh and canned pears, dried vine fruit) the volume exported exceeds local market requirements.

While the gross value of the fruit and vine crops is relatively high, these crops have high requirements regarding capital investment (soil, building and equipment, irrigation and drainage) and operating costs (power, fertilisers, pest control materials, and labour). Also, because of the perennial nature of the crop, it will take some years before the plantation will start to bear and with orchards and vineyards production patterns cannot be changed at short notice, irrespective of changes in market trends.

The production and processing of fruit and vine crops provide job opportunities in country centres and assist decentralisation. Besides their contribution to the gross national product, these crops have an important dietary role as sources of vitamins, minerals, carbohydrates and fibre.

Historical development

Fruitgrowing in Victoria started with the first settlers and according to early records, members of the Henty family were the first to plant apples in Victoria, soon after their arrival at Portland in 1834. One of the earliest orchards in Victoria was planted by T. C. Cole, on the banks of the Yarra River, at Hawthorn, in 1845.

As a result of the gold rush in the early 1850s, there was a rapid increase in population near the goldfields and in Melbourne, which had quickly become the administrative and commercial centre of the new colony. To satisfy the needs of the population many of the newcomers settled on sites suitable for the growing of fruit. During the second half of the last century numerous small blocks were developed in a big semi-circle around Melbourne, from the north to the south-east, about 20 to 50 kilometres from the centre of the settlement (at Diamond Creek, Templestowe, Doncaster, Burwood, Croydon). Here migrants from England and continental Europe established a wide variety of horticultural crops: pome and stone fruit, berry fruits, and vineyards. These small orchards and vineyards and similar small farms on the Bellarine Peninsula had a very significant role in satisfying the daily needs of the settlement.

In addition to these small diverse orchards, some farmers in the more distant districts (Bacchus Marsh, Mornington Peninsula, Pakenham, Bendigo—Harcourt, Stanley—Bright, Horsham—Pomonal, and Portland) developed apple blocks to supply export markets in

Europe. This development followed the successful shipment of apples to England under refrigeration in 1885.

By the turn of the century the area increased almost five times to 16,476 hectares from 3,018 hectares in 1880. With vineyards, the development was even more spectacular: from 1,734 hectares in 1880 to 11,149 hectares in 1900. This increase is even more significant when one considers that it was during this period that vineyards in the Geelong, Bendigo, and Rutherglen areas had to be eradicated because of the outbreak of phylloxera that threatened Victoria's viticultural industry. This great expansion of vineyards was partly due to the establishment of the Mildura irrigation settlement by the Chaffey brothers, who came as pioneer irrigators from California in 1887.

The fruit industries grew strongly after the First World War, when reticulated irrigation water was made available in the Goulburn Valley and along the Murray River at Swan Hill for soldier settlers. In the Goulburn Valley growers concentrated on the production of canning fruit (peach, pear, apricot, and plum) and at Swan Hill on dried vine fruit and citrus. These developments, together with a gradual expansion in the traditional fruitgrowing districts led to the area under fruit (excluding grapevines) reaching a peak of 35,191 hectares in 1921-22.

During the next 20 years the area was reduced to about 28,000 hectares with considerable losses in the more distant areas which depended on exports. Because of increasing pressure on fruitgrowers to give way to urban development and adverse economic conditions in the 1970s further reduction took place and by 1981 the area under fruit (excluding grapevines) was 19,352 hectares.

During this period the area of vineyards increased gradually from 11,105 hectares in 1920 to over 20,000 hectares in 1970. There have been no significant changes in the area of vineyards since then.

Traditional fruitgrowing

During the last century and early this century, most fruitgrowers had 4 to 10 hectare orchards planted with many kinds and varieties of fruit. This diversity ensured that some produce was available for sale during the greater part of the year. This situation did not change significantly until the end of the Second World War.

Being engaged in fruitgrowing on small properties meant constant hard work for the grower and his family, who performed most tasks in the orchards and vineyards, although permanent or casual hands were employed on the larger establishments. Land preparation and cultivation was carried out by horse drawn implements, and tree and vine planting, occasional watering of the young plants, and weed control had to be done by hand.

During the winter months much time had to be spent with detailed hand pruning and the gathering and burning of the prunings. During the growing season, in addition to cultivation, the orchardists' main tasks were pest and disease control, and hand thinning to increase fruit size, particularly in the years with heavy crops ("on years").

Outside the irrigation districts, only a few farmers had a dam or bore for supplementary irrigation. In the irrigation districts, water was provided on a roster basis and at the beginning of the season growers had to prepare bays for flood irrigation (in the Goulburn Valley), or furrows (in Mildura and Swan Hill) for the distribution of water.

Pest and disease control was based on the few available chemicals, such as copper (mainly applied in combination with lime, as "Bordeaux mixture"), lime sulphur and sulphur dust against diseases, and arsenate of lead, nicotine sulphate, lime sulphur, and mineral oils for the control of insects and mites. The diluted spray was made up in large casks or wooden vats placed on a horse drawn cart and applied by a hand spray gun—a time consuming and tiresome operation.

Pome and stone fruit growers and berry growers usually harvested and packed the fruit themselves with the help of their family and some casual labour. From orchards in the Melbourne metropolitan area, many growers took their fruit regularly to the Queen Victoria Market in Melbourne. From the outlying districts, the fruit was sent to agents at the market by rail. Citrus and dried vine fruit was usually cleaned and packed in co-operative packing houses. With the gradual development of cool storage techniques, increasing amounts of apples and pears were stored in district co-operative coolstores and sent from there to Melbourne or to overseas markets in the United Kingdom and Europe.

Technological advances during the first half of the century included the gradual replacement of man and horse powered equipment by tractor drawn implements for cultivation and pest and disease control, and improvements in fruit storage, grading, and packaging practices. These developments had a temporary setback during the Second World War when fruit export had to be discontinued because of lack of shipping space. However, the situation and outlook changed dramatically once the war was over. By 1950, there was a strong demand for fruit and growers were eager to make use of the new technology to upgrade their orchards and vineyards which had been neglected during the war years.

Modern orchards

Research investigations had intensified after the Second World War and resulted in new technology on most aspects of fruit and vine growing. As a result, orchard and vineyard management changed more drastically in the last 20 years than in the previous 50 years. Many of the new practices involved increased inputs and higher costs (supplementary irrigation, more fertilisers, a wide range of more specific pesticides, growth regulators, private cool stores, appealing packages). As the increase in costs of these inputs and labour were not matched by similar increases in prices received, many growers realised that the traditional orchard with a wide range of fruit kinds and varieties must be at a disadvantage. In response, growers consolidated their plantings to concentrate on a restricted number of the most popular varieties and developed specialised skills to increase production and thus retain economic viability.

Many of the modern deciduous tree fruit orchards tend to be somewhat larger than orchards in the past (now 10 to 20 hectares). Apple and pear growers tend to concentrate on only five to six varieties, but stone fruit growers tend to select a wider range of varieties that ripen in sequence. In general, when choosing varieties, growers will consider market preference and the selection of lines for high production potential, high fruit quality, and freedom of diseases.

In the past, planting density and tree training and management practices in orchards favoured the establishment of large trees which generally took four to eight years to settle down to commercial production. In modern orchards, trees are being planted closer and with suitable training and management can be induced to bear earlier. Greater numbers of trees per unit area increase yields and income and the financial outlay of the investment will be repaid sooner. One of the high density planting systems, the Tatura Trellis, was developed at the Irrigation Research Institute of the Department of Agriculture.

In order to keep labour costs down, operations have had to be made more efficient, and practices which have proven not to be essential have been eliminated. Many tree fruit growers have chosen lighter pruning methods, the replacement of frequent regular cultivations by permanent grass, and increased use of chemical thinning sprays instead of hand thinning.

Outside the constituted irrigation districts, orchardists and vinegrowers have seen the importance of supplementary irrigation in achieving higher yields. Many of these growers, as well as some in the irrigation districts, have installed low volume irrigation systems for greater efficiency and economy.

In the immediate post-war years the insecticide DDT gained general acceptance for the control of a wide range of insect pests. However, because of the development of resistant strains of pests and concern about chemical residues in the 1960s, this material was gradually replaced with more specific organic pesticides. Parallel with the development of newer insecticides was that of several synthetic fungicides. More recently, reliance on pesticides for control of all pests has been modified and growers have adopted integrated control methods wherein the selection and timing of pest control sprays is influenced by the presence of beneficial insects in the orchards. This "biological pest control" is particularly significant in citrus groves where the majority of citrus growers now rely largely on the activities of parasitic wasps to control scale insects.

The great potential for the reduction of labour costs in fruitgrowing is in the harvesting and post-harvest handling operation. The use of bulk bins, fork lifts, and improved fruit graders has made the work considerably faster and easier, but the major achievement has been the use of mechanical harvesters in orchards and vineyards. At present, this machinery is not suitable for harvesting fruit or grapes for the fresh market, but with fruit

AGRICULTURAL PLANTS IN THE VICTORIAN ENVIRONMENT

A field of golden wheat. Wheat is Victoria's largest crop and about 1.4 million hectares, or approximately 65 per cent, of the State's total area under crop is sown to wheat.

Australian Wheat Board





Laboratory analyses and examinations are essential parts of research projects and diagnostic services.

Department of Agriculture

Harvesting the multi-million dollar wheat crop.

Department of Agriculture





Increasing fuel and labour costs have encouraged the development of crop production systems requiring fewer traverses of the fields. Modified tillage techniques such as stubble mulching require special machinery for sowing.

Department of Agriculture

The beginning of mechanical harvesting of fruit—shake a tree! More sophisticated methods today incorporate mobile catching and collection frames.

Department of Agriculture





Recent experiments aimed at developing a new variety of subterranean clover resistant to a fungus disease.

Department of Agriculture



Measured water flows onto irrigated perennial pasture in an irrigation frequency experiment at Swan Hill.

Department of Agriculture



Lettuce variety comparisons at the Department of Agriculture's Vegetable Research Station, Frankston.

Department of Agriculture



Harvesting tomatoes for yield measurements in a "plant density by nutrient" experiment.

Department of Agriculture



Harvesting celery. This is one of Victoria's most valuable vegetable crops.

Department of Agriculture

Merino wethers in an experiment on irrigated perennial pasture at Kerang.

Department of Agriculture





Chinese gooseberries, a new fruit crop which has won many markets.

Department of Agriculture

Jersey calves at pasture. Improved pastures provide nearly all the feed for Victoria's dairy herds which produce about half of Australia's dairy products.

Department of Agriculture





Cereal cyst nematode has caused the stunting and yellowing of this Mallee wheat crop.

Department of Agriculture

Parasites have been gathered, multiplied, and released to attack the aphid pests of lucerne.

Department of Agriculture



and grapes for processing it has proved to be most economic and prevented costly delays that are often inevitable when hand harvesting large blocks. Mechanical harvesting also has a great role in re-establishing the once viable raspberry and brambleberry industry that declined because of very high harvesting costs.

Great improvement in storage techniques and introduction of the concept of controlled atmosphere (with reduced O₂ and high CO₂ content) storage has made it possible for pome fruit growers to release fruit gradually from their own store practically throughout the year. Improved storage techniques have also helped to provide a better environment for fruit exported in containers and to extend the market season for stone fruit, grapes, and berries.

All these technological improvements have resulted in significant increases in productivity and fruit quality. In the case of apples, for example, the average yield in 1920 was 3.5 tonnes per hectare; by 1980 it had increased to 14.5 tonnes per hectare.

Current trends

More recently there has been an increasing involvement by professional people and commercial firms in developing both large and small orchards and vineyards. Thus, while there has been a trend towards the establishment of large fruit producing corporations, there has also been one towards growing fruit on a small scale or on a part-time basis. Among both groups of growers there has been great interest in fruits and nuts not grown commercially here in the past. Many people appreciate the opportunity to spend some of their leisure time on the land, and some orchards and berry farms open their properties to urban families for "pick your own" sales.

Increasing energy costs and environmental factors stress the need for the more efficient application of pesticides and more reliance on integrated pest control.

Changes in production trends and loss of preferential treatment for Victorian fruit on British markets make it necessary to develop new markets in Asian countries where, because of Australia's geographic advantage, high quality fruit and grapes could gain new markets.

VEGETABLES

History

Melbourne's earliest market gardens were established along the Yarra River and its tributaries in areas which are now inner suburbs. Further afield market gardens developed around the major centres of population and especially close to the goldfields at Bendigo and Ballarat.

As Melbourne expanded, the gardeners were forced further out, the main development was south of the city in Brighton on the sandy soils close to the coast. With the help of manure from Melbourne stables the growers learned to master the relatively infertile soils. The temperate climate and good drainage enabled crops to be produced throughout the year. With the return of the diggers from the goldfields in the late 1850s the city began to expand and the gardeners moved to Bentleigh, Moorabbin, and Cheltenham to find suitable land. By 1865, there were 1,000 growers from all districts in Melbourne's Eastern Market. As development continued the gardeners moved on to Mordialloc, Heatherton, Clayton, Dingley, Keysborough, Dandenong, and Cranbourne.

To the east of the city on the heavier clay soils market gardens developed at Ashburton, Burwood, and Doncaster. These soils were ideal for tomatoes, Brussels sprouts, and cauliflower. By 1920, production areas extended to Scoresby, Wheelers Hill, Ferntree Gully, and Lysterfield. The deep well drained soils of the Dandenongs were ideal for the production of berry fruit and vegetables. In the early days growers used the narrow gauge railway to ship their potatoes and carrots to market.

Vegetable growing commenced at Werribee South in 1923 with water from the new State Rivers and Water Supply Commission scheme. In the 1930s immigrants from Italy and Greece settled in the area and developed market gardens.

The new settlement in the Hallam Valley at Narre Warren after the First World War had a shaky start because of low prices and difficult growing conditions. Italian migrants later took up the land and further developed the area. The Narre Warren-Cranbourne area is now a major growing area with approximately 1,000 hectares of market gardens; it is also the principal celery growing district in Australia.

The development of northern production areas was limited until the Second World War. Tomatoes for processing were grown near Bendigo in the 1930s and winter lettuce was first grown at Nangiloc and Colignan near Mildura in 1937.

The Second World War transformed the vegetable industry with production expanding to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces. Crops were produced for processing in the Goulburn and Murray Valleys, East Gippsland, and Kooweerup as well as the Melbourne metropolitan market gardens. The tomato processing industry developed at Shepparton and Bendigo. Further afield, bean and bean seed growing was established on the river flats at Orbost and Bairnsdale and onions at Colac.

After the Second World War, extensive areas of vegetable production were developed in the Murray and Goulburn Valleys by migrant farmers. The main crop was tomatoes for processing. During the 1950s, the frozen vegetable processing industry developed particularly after the introduction of mobile pea viners and green bean harvesters.

Potato production developed in the higher rainfall areas of the State, particularly on the better soils at higher elevations. The largest potato growing district is still the Central Highlands. Earlier crops were grown in the market gardens and at Kooweerup and Koroit.

Cultural methods

Vegetables are grown on market gardens or as field crops in conjunction with other cropping or livestock enterprises. There is very limited greenhouse production.

Market gardening is an extremely specialised and intensive form of agriculture and is highly developed in a number of locations within 50 to 60 kilometres of Melbourne. Two and sometimes three crops are produced on the same piece of land each year. Well drained sandy soils, such as those south-east of Melbourne, are ideal for successive cropping but they require large inputs of manure and fertiliser.

Less intensive cropping with only one or two crops a year is normal in vegetable growing areas more remote from Melbourne. More vegetables are now being grown on larger holdings for the fresh market as well as processing. Potatoes, Victoria's principal vegetable crop, are produced by specialist growers and mixed farmers.

Potatoes, onions, asparagus, sweet corn, and processing peas, beans, and tomatoes are all produced as broad area crops. Most vegetable crops are irrigated, generally by permanent-set sprinklers in market gardens, while on broad area farms portable sprinklers or travelling irrigators are used. Processing tomatoes are mainly irrigated by the furrow method.

Seeding and transplanting equipment reduces establishment costs; herbicides eliminate much weeding. Mechanical handling and harvesting methods, pre-cooling, and new packaging systems have generally lowered costs and improved product quality.

Vegetable improvement

All vegetables produced in Victoria have been introduced but a considerable amount of local selection has moulded these species to local requirements. Almost all the early varietal development work was done by farmers who selected seed from outstanding plants within their own crops. The Australian Brown onion was selected from a heavy skinned Spanish type, and was particularly suited to harsh growing conditions and long distances from market. Local selections of bean, cabbage, carrot, celery, cauliflower, potato, and tomato found their way into the seedsmen's catalogues. Burwood Wonder was widely grown as a fresh market and processing tomato in the 1930s and 1940s, and was later replaced by an improved selection, KY1. Exton potato is a local selection from a seedling of the variety Katahadin.

In recent years, the development of new varieties has become a specialised task and local seedsmen continually import and evaluate new varieties many of which are now F₁ Hybrids. Nevertheless, many growers still maintain and jealously guard old varieties.

Prior to the development of a specialised seed industry, a number of certification or registration schemes were established by the Victorian Government to ensure that seed of a number of crops was true to type. Potato seed certification is the only major scheme now operating in Victoria although a limited amount of certified onion seed is still grown.

Standards control

Fruit and vegetables offered for sale in Victoria must meet the standards prescribed in the Fruit and Vegetables Act which sets general standards for all fruit and vegetables and

specific requirements for major commodities such as potatoes, onions, and tomatoes. The Act also prohibits deceptive packaging practices such as "topping". Inspectors check produce at the Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market, in warehouses, and retail outlets. The *Plant Diseases Act* 1982 provides for the control of diseases in crops or the spread of disease by infested planting material or produce. The quality of vegetable seeds is regulated by the *Seeds Act* 1981.

The standards of quality of processed vegetables are under the control of the manufacturer, although the provisions of the *Tomato Processing Industry Act* 1976 set grades for tomatoes for processing.

Research

Since the establishment of the Department of Agriculture in 1875, the main objective of vegetable research programmes has been the control of pests and disease. The importance of the potato industry in the State is reflected in the concentration on problems of potato disease control. The development of the pathogen tested potato scheme to free potatoes of important tuber borne pathogens has been most significant.

In addition to research on vegetable pest and disease control at the Plant Research Institute at Burnley, vegetable research is conducted at the Vegetable Research Station at Frankston, which was established in 1964 and the Potato Research Station at Healesville established in 1951. Major contributions have been the development of new weed control and fertiliser practices together with the breeding of new tomato and bean varieties for processing and the fresh market.

In addition to projects at research establishments, extensive district work is conducted in conjunction with local extension officers.

Markets

Vegetables are primarily grown for home consumption and there is only a small export trade. Victoria produces one-third of the nation's vegetables with considerable quantities being exported to northern States during the summer months. Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, celery, cauliflower, lettuce, and potatoes are the main crops supplied to interstate markets. Processed beans, sweet corn, broccoli, cauliflower, tomatoes, and potatoes are also distributed to markets throughout the country. Victoria produces 80 per cent of Australia's processed tomato products.

Fresh vegetables are sold to retailers at the Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market directly by growers or through agents or merchants. Country buyers purchase produce in the market from growers, merchants, or agents for distribution throughout the State. While Melbourne has the largest growers' market in Australia, increased quantities of fresh vegetables are sold direct to supermarkets and chain stores. Produce is sold in this market by private treaty between the grower and the buyer, the price being determined by the prevailing supply and demand situation. The Department of Agriculture Market Reporting Service publishes the wholesale prices of fruit and vegetables sold on the Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market each day.

Processors generally forward purchase their requirements under contract arrangements between buyer and grower. Victorian Government legislation was enacted in 1964 to control the terms and conditions for the sale of tomatoes for processing and price is determined each year by a statutory committee.

Onions and potatoes are exported to markets in south-east Asia and the south-west Pacific. Exports of onions to Japan and the European Economic Community have increased in recent years as have exports of perishable vegetables such as broccoli, celery, and cauliflower which are air freighted to south-east Asia, mainly Singapore.

Pest and disease control

Most vegetable pests and diseases have been introduced to Australia, but Australia's relative isolation still keeps the country free of many problems which confront growers in the northern hemisphere.

As intensive crop culture favours the cumulation of pests and disease, careful attention needs to be paid to crop rotation and crop hygiene and intensive spray programmes are often necessary to prevent crop losses. Persistent chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides such as DDT now have limited use in vegetable culture and have given way to newer materials

which, although less hazardous to the environment, require extreme user care. Biological control methods have been used to control a number of vegetable pests and diseases, and certification schemes have reduced the level of seed borne disease in potatoes and beans.

Varieties resistant to various diseases have become available since the 1950s. These provide a cheap and extremely efficient means of disease control; examples include carrots and beans resistant to virus diseases, tomatoes and melons resistant to soil borne wilt disease, and canteloupes and cucumbers resistant to powdery mildew. Department of Agriculture plant breeders have produced disease resistant tomato and bean varieties for the local industry.

ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENTS

The contributions of agricultural plants to meeting most of Victoria's food and clothing needs as well as achieving considerable export earnings have been outlined above.

As the world's population and its demand for food continue to grow, there will be a need to produce and export increasing quantities of agricultural products. At the same time agriculture must co-exist with many other facets of man's environment and other sources of man's needs, such as forests, water supply systems, recreational areas, and wildlife reserves. Securing a satisfactory co-existence between agriculture and the total environment will mean avoiding certain mistakes of the past, e.g., the use of some pesticides which, while effective in subduing a specific pest, proved hazardous in terms of accumulation in the environment and potential toxicity to other desirable species (including man). Thus, scientists continue to develop effective, safe methods of pest control including new, low toxicity pesticides and biological control methods.

Streams are often the collectors of pollutants including those generated by agriculture. Environmental protection policies have been prepared, or are now proposed, for the waters of all rivers and tributaries in Victoria. These policy statements set limits for the quantities of pollutants tolerable in streams, relative to identified beneficial uses for the water. The limits set for the various water quality criteria reflect on the forms of land-use and the agricultural practices that may be tolerated in the catchment or parts of the catchment of each stream. Conflicts between agricultural land-use and the environment need to be resolved.

To this end, a study was commenced in 1981 by an Environment Protection Authority/Agriculture Research Working Group. The terms of reference of this group reflect the current discussion on agricultural plants—and subsequent utilisation methods—in the Victorian environment. They are:

- (1) To identify existing and potential conflicts between agricultural land-use and environmental protection;
- (2) to identify land management practices or land-use controls which may require change to reduce the environmental impact of agriculture; and
- (3) to recommend a priority based programme of research and data collection to develop and evaluate, in economic terms, management practices consistent with the aims of environment protection and the viability of primary production.

The preliminary report of the Group on (2) above, included reference to the use of buffer zones between agricultural land and water bodies, fertiliser practices in relation to nutrients in run-off and ground waters, cultivation practices, grazing intensities, pest control methods, use of farm drainage water, retention of indigenous flora, and disposal of waste.

Research work on these problems will seek to resolve conflicts and achieve agricultural progress consistent with environmental protection.

Further references: *History of Victoria*, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 1-28; *Land flora*, 1962, pp. 1-36; *Mammals*, 1963, pp. 1-24; *Soils*, 1964, pp. 1-9; *Palaeontology*, 1965, pp. 1-24; *Birds*, 1966, pp. 1-28; *Fish*, 1967, pp. 1-27; *Molluscs*, 1968, pp. 1-21; *Insects*, 1969, pp. 1-26; *Minerals*, 1970, pp. 1-29; *Amphibians and reptiles*, 1971, pp. 1-36; *Forests*, 1972, pp. 1-29; *Meteorology*, 1974, pp. 1-29; *National Parks*, 1975, pp. 1-35; *Victoria at the time of settlement*, 1976, pp. 1-45; *The Victorian environment*, 1977, pp. 1-46; *Victoria's forests and man*, 1978, pp. 1-35; *Transport in the Victorian environment*, 1979, pp. 1-25; *Great Dividing Range in Victoria*, 1980, pp. 1-33; *Grazing in the Victorian environment*, 1981, pp. 1-23; *Water and Victoria's environment*, 1982, pp. 1-19

GEOGRAPHY

CONSERVATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Ministry for Conservation

Introduction

The Ministry for Conservation was created by an Act of Parliament in December 1972. It is an "umbrella" organisation bringing together the following government agencies concerned with conservation and environment protection: Environment Protection Authority, Fisheries and Wildlife Division, Land Conservation Council, National Parks Service, Soil Conservation Authority, and the Victoria Archaeological Survey. The Ministry also includes the Divisions of Assessment, Environmental Studies, and Administration.

At the head of this organisation is the Minister for Conservation, who is advised by the Director of Conservation and his staff. The Minister is responsible for achieving the objects of the *Ministry for Conservation Act 1972*, which are, first, the protection and preservation of the environment, and second, the proper management and utilisation of the land and living aquatic resources of Victoria. Through the Minister, the Ministry for Conservation provides a central focus of advice to government on a wide range of environment, management, and protection matters.

The Ministry's central Divisions have a total staff of approximately 146 officers. Besides providing administrative, financial, and technical support to the agencies, these Divisions carry out a number of specialist and inter-disciplinary activities.

Environment Assessment Division

This group assists the Minister for Conservation and proponents of developments to carry out the procedures laid down in the *Environment Effects Act 1978*. The Act requires that proposals for public works which may have a significant effect on the environment be referred to the Minister for advice before a decision is made to proceed with the work. There is also provision for private works to be considered by the Minister under certain circumstances.

In either case the Minister may require the proponent to prepare an Environment Effects Statement; this describes the proposed development, any alternatives to it, the potential bio-physical, economic, and social effects, and suggested measures to ameliorate any adverse effects. Environment Effects Statements are normally placed on exhibition and public comment sought, after which the Minister provides an assessment as advice to the decision maker.

Conservation Planning

The Conservation Planning Section of the Division works with agencies in the Ministry to co-ordinate reports and submissions on planning issues for presentation to planning tribunals, municipal councils, and other bodies. Its staff are frequently called upon for advice on government purchases of land for conservation purposes, such as for addition to national parks, wildlife reserves, and other conservation areas. Advice is also given to members of the public seeking assistance in finding the best environmental solution to planning problems.

Environmental Studies Division

The structure of the Environmental Studies Division has changed recently, as major long-term projects are completed, and this has been a redirection of effort into management related projects.

The Division's initial thrust was in regional studies of Port Phillip Bay, Western Port Bay, and the Gippsland Lakes, together with their respective catchments; this work is being finalised.

As the research programme evolved, it confronted issues in others parts of Victoria, including alpine and river ecology, dry land salting, energy, water-based recreation needs, the use of environmental data in planning, the economic development of the La Trobe Valley, and the ecology of the Otway region.

The Ecological Survey Unit, formerly with Environmental Studies Division, has become part of the Fisheries and Wildlife Division's Arthur Rylah Institute at Heidelberg.

Fisheries and Wildlife Division has also assumed responsibility for the Marine Science Laboratories, located at Queenscliff.

The Data Services branch has been developed as a co-ordinating advisory and service group for the whole department. Similarly, the Ministry retains a co-ordinating role for ecological and environmental investigation.

Administration Division

A wide range of services is provided through the Administration Division: Accounts, Personnel, Drafting, Information and Extension, the Library, Registry and Mail, Transport, Property, and Stores. The Division is also responsible for the framing of legislation, the administration of national estate matters, environmental design, and the Victoria Archaeological Survey.

Legislation

The Minister for Conservation administers sixteen Acts of Parliament, as follows: **Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972*, **Environment Effects Act 1978*, *Environment Protection Act 1970*, *Fisheries Act 1968*, *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1981*, *Land Conservation Act 1970*, **Land Conservation (Vehicle Control) Act 1972*, **Ministry for Conservation Act 1972*, *National Parks Act 1975*, **Reference Areas Act 1978*, *Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act 1958*, *Victoria Conservation Trust Act 1972*, *Victorian Fishing Industry Council Act 1979*, *Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences Act 1974*, *Wildlife Act 1975*, and *Zoological Parks and Gardens Act 1967*.

The central divisions of the Ministry are responsible for implementing the six Acts marked with an *. The other Acts form the basis of the activities of most of the agencies which combine to form the Ministry for Conservation. For example, the National Parks Act gives the responsibility for management of national parks and other parks to the National Parks Service. Recent significant legislative changes are detailed below.

Historic shipwrecks

This legislation has been passed to protect such historic resources from systematic plundering and resulting damage. Following its passing in 1981, it was ruled necessary to send the Act to London for Royal Assent (an uncommon occurrence for Victoria's statutes), allowing the Queen to exercise the Royal Prerogative. Royal Assent was received on 10 February and the Act proclaimed on 10 March 1982, with the concurrent declaration of the "City of Launceston" in Port Phillip Bay.

The legislation complements the Commonwealth Act; together they protect both the estuarine waters and the waters adjacent to Victoria's coast. The Act, *inter alia*, allows for declaration of wrecks and surrounding protective zones, for appointment of an advisory committee, for permits, rewards and substantial penalties for contravention. The legislation is administered by the Ministry's Victoria Archaeological Survey.

Other legislative changes

These included a rise in fees for a range of licences under both the Fisheries and Wildlife Acts and substantial increases in the maximum fees for discharges under the Environment Protection Act. These fees had remained unchanged since the Act's inception in 1972, and the increases applied from various dates in 1982.

Another amendment to the Environment Protection Act which came into effect on 1 October 1982, doubled most penalties and aligned them with the unit penalty system provided for by the *Penalties and Sentences Act* 1981. The current unit penalty is \$100.

A number of amendments were made to the Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act to streamline procedures and generally update the legislation.

An amendment was made to the Wildlife Act to complement a Commonwealth Act, in line with Australia's commitment to a worldwide ban on whaling. This inserted a new section to provide protection for whales (cetaceans). While the Act has significant penalties for contravention, it makes exceptions under permit for actions taken relating to education and research.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1982, pp. 21-2

Victoria Archaeological Survey

The Victoria Archaeological Survey was created by the *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act* 1972. The main purpose of the Survey is to record and protect sites. The Act makes it an offence to deface, damage, buy, or sell Aboriginal relics.

Victoria is being progressively surveyed so that important sites can be identified and management plans formulated. To date, eight outstanding sites have been declared as Archaeological Areas, a status affording long-term protection through restriction of access. About 7,000 known Aboriginal sites in Victoria, over which wardens and inspectors maintain a watch, have been recorded.

Increasingly, the Survey is being asked to provide an archaeological input to Environment Effects Statements.

Statistics

The total expenditure of the Ministry and its agencies amounted to \$40.6m in the financial year 1980-81. Of this amount, salaries accounted for \$20m. The Ministry and its agencies employed 1,272 staff in that period.

VICTORIA—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY FOR CONSERVATION AND ITS AGENCIES (\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
REVENUE					
Ministry and agencies	3,924	4,595	5,321	4,833	5,338
EXPENDITURE					
Ministry (central Divisions)—					
Salaries, grants, and expenses	3,035	4,301	4,951	6,349	6,351
Land purchases	1,361	2,658	2,310	1,570	1,550
Environmental studies	1,614	2,211	2,516	2,299	2,380
Agencies—					
National Parks Service	4,666	6,083	6,459	7,345	8,846
Environment Protection Authority	4,923	5,684	5,913	5,936	7,574
Soil Conservation Authority	4,096	4,553	4,736	4,786	5,590
Fisheries and Wildlife Division	4,348	5,145	5,944	6,197	7,234
Other (incl. Port Phillip Authority and Land Conservation Council)	698	908	892	834	1,113

Environment Protection Authority

The Environment Protection Authority, constituted under the *Environment Protection Act* 1970, is responsible for protecting and improving the air, land, and water environments of Victoria through the management of wastes, control of noise, and prevention of pollution, including litter. The three-member Authority is responsible to the Minister for Conservation and is supported by about 240 professional, technical, and administrative staff. The Authority is one of several agencies within the Ministry for Conservation.

The major activities of the Authority centre on the management of air and water quality, wastes on land, environmental noise, and waste control systems. The Authority exercises immediate control over the discharge of wastes through a licensing system and team of investigators to monitor discharges and investigate complaints.

The Authority proposes environmental protection objectives through the formulation of draft State Environment Protection Policies. The draft Policies are published for public comment and review. When adopted by the Victorian Government, the Policies provide the statutory framework for decision making matters relating to pollution control.

Three State Environment Protection Policies were proclaimed prior to 20 August 1982. All aim at protecting the beneficial uses of the water in the Policy areas. The Policies proclaimed were:

- (1) *State Environment Protection Policy (Waters of the Latrobe Catchment)*, proclaimed 20 November 1981;
- (2) *State Environment Protection Policy (The Waters of the Western District Lakes)*, proclaimed 11 February 1982; and
- (3) *State Environment Protection Policy (The Waters of Lake Colac and Catchment)*, proclaimed 18 February 1982.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1982, p. 23

Land Conservation Council

Increasing concern throughout the 1960s regarding the management of Victoria's natural resources culminated in the 1969 controversy over land-use in the Little Desert. This controversy resulted in the proclamation of the *Land Conservation Act* 1970 which established the Land Conservation Council in February 1971 to replace the Land Utilisation Advisory Council originally formed in 1950.

The Council consists of thirteen members and comprises an independent chairman; the heads of government departments concerned with soil conservation, agriculture, forests, lands, rivers and water supply, minerals and energy, fisheries and wildlife, and national parks; as well as one member with experience in industry and commerce and three other members with experience in various aspects of conservation. The latter four members are appointed by the Governor in Council, two being selected from a panel of names submitted by the Conservation Council of Victoria.

The primary function of the Council is to carry out investigations and make recommendations to the Minister for Conservation on the balanced use of public land in Victoria. The *Land Conservation Act* 1970 requires that the Council must take into account the present and future needs of the people of Victoria in relation to:

- (1) Preservation of ecologically significant areas;
- (2) conservation of areas of natural interest, beauty, or historical interest;
- (3) creation and preservation of areas of reserved forest, areas for leisure and recreation, and reserves for the conservation of fish and wildlife;
- (4) preservation of species of native plants; and
- (5) land required by government departments and public authorities in order to carry out their functions.

For this purpose the Council has divided Victoria into 17 study areas and has submitted final recommendations on land-use to the Victorian Government for 15 of these areas. A map of these study areas can be found on page 32 of this *Year Book*.

The Council was also required to carry out a number of special investigations in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the *Land Conservation Act* 1970. Three of these concerned the Stradbroke area, situated in the South Gippsland District 1 area, Gelliondale within the South Gippsland District 2 area, and the Ovens Softwood Plantation Zone in north-eastern Victoria. Final recommendations have been published for these areas.

More recently two other special investigations were undertaken at the request of the Victorian Government. One of these involved public land in the Melbourne area—Hill End and final recommendations for this area have been published.

The other was a special investigation of public land in the Alpine area, to make recommendations, bearing in mind the Victorian Government's conservation policy for the Alpine region, on those areas that might be added to the Alpine Parks system. A descriptive report has been published for this area.

In addition, the Council has conducted a review of the South-western area District 1, and has published a descriptive report and proposed recommendations. The Council has also commenced a review of the North-eastern area District 1.

Over a period of ten years, an important effect of the Council's recommendations has been the substantial increase in the area of the State permanently reserved for conservation

purposes. This has been achieved mainly through a system of national, State, and regional parks dedicated for conservation and/or recreation purposes. The Council has also established other categories of land-use primarily for conservation, or low intensity recreation, or education. These include reference areas, wilderness areas, natural features and scenic reserves, flora reserves, flora and fauna reserves, bushland reserves, coastal reserves, river, stream and lake reserves, education areas, and historic areas.

In February 1971, there were 22 national parks in Victoria covering some 196,000 hectares, or 0.86 per cent of the State. Since that time the Land Conservation Council has reviewed land-use for much of Victoria's public land and, as a result of its recommendations, many of the existing parks have been enlarged, new parks have been created, and two wilderness areas established.

As well as its role in preserving areas of special conservation significance, the Council has a responsibility to ensure that sufficient natural resources are available to meet the current and future needs of the community. One of the most important resources affected by the Council's recommendations is timber. Throughout rural Victoria the timber industry is an integral and often principal component of the total regional economy and many rural communities rely heavily on the timber industry for their economic viability.

In each of its study areas the Council has recommended, therefore, that large areas be reserved for hardwood production. These areas generally include the most highly productive hardwood stands, and although they are managed primarily for timber production, provision is made for other uses such as water production, conservation of flora and fauna, and many forms of outdoor recreation. To ensure these other values are protected adequately the Council has published principles for forest operations covering soil conservation and catchment protection, recreation and aesthetics, nature conservation, and historic sites. In addition to the timber reserved for hardwood production, the Council has also allocated large tracts in some study areas for softwood production.

Some additional resources are also retained in areas left as uncommitted land. This category of land-use ensures that land is retained to meet future requirements, although it may also be used to meet certain present needs provided the use does not bring about changes in the land that are difficult to reverse. In addition to these major categories of land-use, the Council has recommended smaller areas for agriculture, mining, and public utilities.

Soil Conservation Authority

The Soil Conservation Authority is charged under the *Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act 1958* with the prevention and mitigation of soil erosion; the promotion of soil conservation; the determination of matters relevant to the use of all land, including Crown land, in such a manner as to achieve the above two objectives; and the promotion of efficiency in the use and development by landholders of the water resources available to them.

Working through Committees of Management, the Soil Conservation Authority provides advice and financial assistance for control of erosion on the 1,600 kilometres of Victoria's coastal foreshores. Responsibility for supervisory control of earthworks and grazing on land over 1,200 metres has the aim of minimising erosion in Victoria's valuable alpine snowfields and water catchment areas.

To achieve these aims, the Authority carries out a variety of tasks. It gives technical advice to individual landholders, local government organisations, and other government departments on the prevention and control of wind and water erosion and soil salting. It provides a service to farmers on the siting, design, and survey of dams and pipeline water supply systems for stock and domestic purposes and outside irrigation areas, and it advises farmers on irrigation development.

In the catchments to town water supplies and major storages, the Authority has responsibilities for determining land-use which will ensure the continuous production of high quality water.

Many of the above activities demand continuous research. Data on land, including geology, soil, topography, vegetation, and climatic characteristics, is being documented by the Authority on a State-wide basis. This data is used to assess the capability of land for various uses. Planning authorities are major users of this information.

The Authority carries out studies into water movement and water yield in pastured and forested catchments, as well as laboratory studies into a variety of soil characteristics

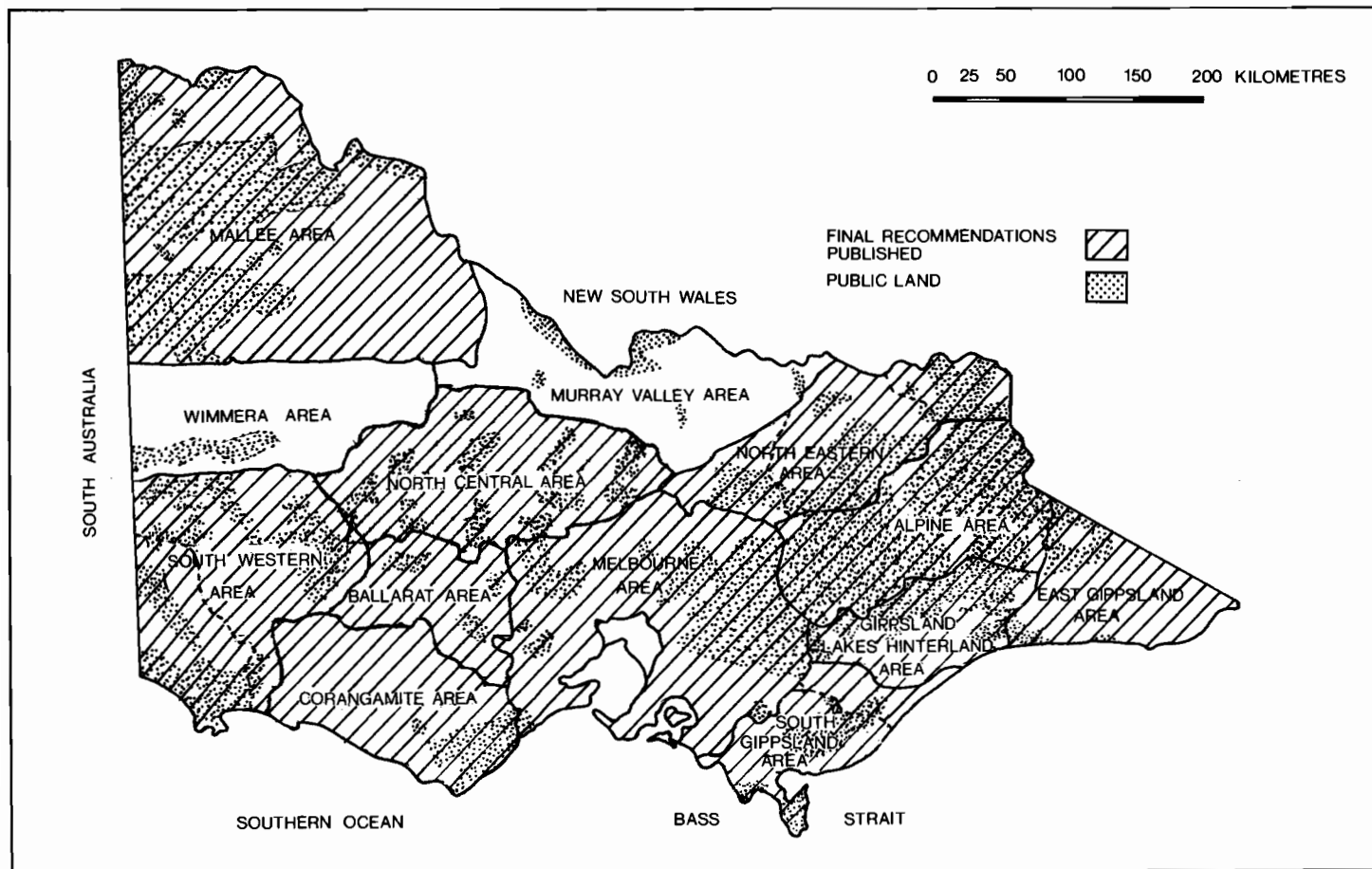


FIGURE 12. Victoria—Land Conservation Council study areas.

related to its structural or agronomic qualities. Field operations are also supported by agronomic research into the prevention and control of erosion.

In seeking to make the community aware of the problems associated with soil erosion and what can be done to check them, the Authority encourages and conducts educational excursions for schools, universities, and colleges; appraises the economics of soil conservation and land-use practices, and organises field days, competitions, and exhibits for farmers. As a further service, in association with the Victorian Education Department, the Authority prepares teacher and class project materials and guides for field excursions on soil conservation matters related to secondary school syllabuses.

The Authority provides assistance to encourage landholders to participate in approved erosion control schemes and to adopt soil conservation management practices. Grants are provided towards the cost of approved works and long-term loans are provided for extensive soil and water conservation programmes.

Further references: Destruction of vermin and noxious weeds, *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 491-2; Soil, land-use, and ecological surveys, 1966, pp. 465-6; Group conservation, 1969, pp. 295-6; Land Utilization Advisory Council, 1975, pp. 288-9; 1978, pp. 41-3; Dryland farming and land restoration, 1979, pp. 31-2; Dryland salting in Victoria, 1980, pp. 42-3

Port Phillip Authority

The Port Phillip Authority was established in 1966 to advise the Victorian Government on methods of co-ordinating development within, and preserving and improving the condition of, the Port Phillip area. This area is defined as a belt of public land 200 metres to 800 metres wide; and the inshore waters and seabed approximately 600 metres wide around the coastline of Victoria from Point Lonsdale in the west to Point Nepean in the east, including Port Phillip Bay.

Around this coastline live two-thirds of the population of the State, and in very hot weather crowds of up to 300,000 persons can be expected to visit its many beaches. Besides its recreational importance Port Phillip Bay provides this population with some of its food, many of its commercial facilities, and the two main ports of Melbourne and Geelong through which the largest proportion of Victoria's sea trade is conducted.

New legislation was enacted in 1980 which changed the membership of the Authority. The Authority now consists of seven members appointed by the Governor in Council, comprising a full-time chairman of the Authority and representatives of the Department of Crown Lands and Survey, the Public Works Department, the Municipal Association of Victoria (two Councillors), the Conservation Council of Victoria, and one person nominated by the Minister having special knowledge of the use and enjoyment of the Port Phillip area by the public.

The Authority exercises an overview of all developments within its area. No structures can be erected, works commenced, vegetation removed, or uses changed without its consent. In consideration of any proposed structure or works or removal of vegetation the Authority shall have regard to the effect on the natural beauty and on the future use and enjoyment of the Port Phillip area by the public, and whether any such proposal is likely to cause any deterioration of the Port Phillip area by virtue of erosion or the deposition of sand or silt, and may grant or refuse its consent accordingly. Its approach to granting consent is further based on the criterion of permitting those activities which must be located near the shoreline. In 1977, the Authority concluded a major coastal resource study with extensive public participation. The resulting report entitled *The Port Phillip Coastal Study* provides a background to the present work of the Authority's staff in preparing guidelines for the future use and management of the Port Phillip area. The Study Report recommends that segments of the coastline be allocated for recreation of high, medium, and low intensities, for nature conservation, for ports; and that some segments be left unallocated to meet future demands.

The Authority permits activities appropriate to these designations to occur to varying extents. Further to this, a strategy has been prepared which aims to rationalise the provision of boating facilities around Port Phillip Bay. This strategy has been included in two reports, *Recreational Boating Facilities in Port Phillip Bay*, and *Aspects of Recreational Boating Facilities*. The former provides a basis for assessment of boating development proposals, which are presently under consideration.

Management plans are currently being prepared to provide for co-ordinated development of the resources of Port Phillip Bay. A number of studies aimed at providing

data from which guidelines can be determined for the optimum use and enjoyment of the coastline have been undertaken. The subjects covered include existing facilities, beach use, beach population, attitudes to the foreshore, vegetation of Port Phillip Bay, and shoreline unit classifications. A number of booklets and pamphlets have been produced for general public information. They deal with areas of the foreshore, as well as aspects of use of the Bay such as boating safety.

The Authority operates a coastal plant nursery at "Seawinds", Dromana, where coastal species indigenous to the Port Phillip region are propagated and grown. They are available to Committees of Management, conservation groups, and other bodies dealing with foreshore land. The Authority's Coastal Vegetation Service provides advice on aspects of vegetation management and landscaping.

Further references: Port Phillip Bay Environmental Study, *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pp. 48-50, p. 382; Western Port Bay Environmental Study, 1975, pp. 50-1; Gippsland Lakes Environmental Study, 1975, p. 51; 1981, pp. 33-4

National Parks Service

The National Parks Service manages just under one million hectares of land in Victoria, or 4.3 per cent of the State's total area. Under the *National Parks Act* 1975 there is provision for the National Parks Service to manage various types of parks and reserves.

National parks

In defining national parks, the Act provides: "that certain Crown land characterised by its predominantly unspoilt landscape, and its flora, fauna or other features, should be reserved and preserved and protected permanently for the benefit of the public".

At 1 July 1982, the area reserved as national parks under Schedule Two of the National Parks Act was 685,808 hectares.

Other parks

The Act provides: "that certain areas of Crown land with landscape or other features of particular interest or suitability for the enjoyment, recreation and education of the public or in matters appertaining to the countryside should be reserved permanently and made available for the benefit of the public and in particular that there should be so reserved and made available:

- (a) areas with scenic, historical, archaeological, biological, geological or other features of scientific interest that are worthy of preservation but, whether by reason of the limited size of the areas or the limited significance of the features, are not suitable for reservation as national parks;
- (b) areas that demonstrate man's effect on his environment whether through his agricultural or pastoral pursuits or otherwise;
- (c) areas in or adjacent to urban areas of natural beauty of interest or otherwise suitable for recreational use;
- (d) areas of natural beauty or interest primarily for recreational and educational use but parts of which may be used for primary industry, hunting, shooting, fishing or other uses appropriate to the area; and
- (e) areas in their natural state for scientific study or reference".

At 1 July 1982, the area reserved as other parks under Schedule Three of the National Parks Act totalled 298,080 hectares. The National Parks Service also manages 1,225 hectares under arrangement with other authorities or special provisions of the National Parks Act.

New parks and reserves

Major recent developments have included the declaration of three major national parks and the acquisition of significant smaller reserves.

(1) Wonnangatta-Moroka National Park (Declared 1 July 1982)

Located in the headwaters of the Howqua, King, Catherine, Wonnangatta, Moroka, Caledonia, and Macalister Rivers, this park of 107,000 hectares contains the alpine summit of Mt Howitt and the distinctive peaks of Mts Cobbler, Speculation, and Kent. It is now the largest national park in Victoria.

Nature conservation values are very high. Vegetation communities include alpine herbfields on Mt Howitt, snow gum woodlands and grasslands on the Howitt and

Bennison Plains, and alpine ash and riverine forests. Rare plant species include Willow-herb and Alpine Finger-fern at Conglomerate Creek Falls, and Maidenhair Spleenwort at Bryces Gorge.

The park can be approached from north-eastern Victoria, the La Trobe Valley, or Mansfield.

(2) *Bogong National Park* (Declared 1 October 1981)

This very important area of 81,000 hectares contains the most extensive and spectacular alpine scenery in the State. It encompasses nine of Victoria's ten highest peaks, including Mt Bogong and Mt Feathertop, and the Bogong High Plains. The park provides outstanding opportunities for many forms of outdoor recreation, particularly cross-country skiing, bushwalking, and sightseeing.

(3) *Otway National Park* (Declared 1 July 1981)

The wet mountain forests of the Otway Ranges are quite distinctive. Their plants and animals show affinities with eastern Victoria and Tasmania, and differ from those in other parts of the State.

The Otway National Park of 12,750 hectares is representative of this wet mountain forest. It contains the Calder, Parker, and Elliott River catchments, as well as foothill forest, coastal vegetation, and heathy to shrubby woodland, with their associated fauna.

Geological diversity and several uncommon plant and animals species enhance nature conservation values. Scenic features include examples of myrtle beech gullies, streams, and undeveloped coastlines. The park includes the coastline from Princetown to the Elliott River, but excludes the Cape Otway Lightstation Reserve, an area of Commonwealth land which contains Cape Otway itself.

(4) *Sorrento Historic Site*

The first official settlement in Victoria, from October 1803 until early in 1804, was at Sorrento. On 1 June 1981, the Victorian Government agreed to match funds raised by a public appeal to purchase the site. Sponsors of the appeal included the National Trust, the Shire of Flinders, the Royal Historical Society, and the Sorrento-Portsea-Blairgowrie Conservation Group. The appeal raised substantial funds, and the Victorian Government took possession of the site on 23 April 1982. The property is under the control of the Director of National Parks. At the initial stage the Service's control will be of the actual grave sites (an existing Crown Reserve of 693 square metres) and the recently acquired land, an area of approximately 4.4 hectares. Acquisition of this site is of particular significance in view of the State's official sesquicentenary celebrations of 1834-1984.

(5) *Long Forest Flora Reserve*

An area of 147.6 hectares of land in the Parish of Merrimu, Shire of Bacchus Marsh, was reserved by Order in Council dated 20 October 1981.

The Director of National Parks was appointed to manage the property under the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978* on 22 December 1981. The land was acquired under Planning Scheme provisions by Bacchus Marsh Shire Council and subsequently transferred to the Crown. The acquisition was put in hand because of the high conservation values of the land, and especially the importance of conserving for scientific purposes the unjoined Mallee communities of the area. Control of the use of the area and protection of its values will be achieved by appropriate regulations.

Volunteer assistance in parks

The Service is receiving considerable and growing support from volunteers. In a time of constraints on staffing levels and finance, the contribution made by volunteers enables the Service to undertake projects which might not otherwise be possible.

The number of "Friends" groups organised under the auspices of the Victorian National Parks Association has increased to ten, in Organ Pipes, Wilsons Promontory, Wyperfeld, Nepean, Baw Baw, Mt Worth, Kinglake, Warrandyte, Nyerimilang, and Gellibrand Hill parks. All are providing valuable assistance in the parks, engaged on projects such as weed control, rubbish removal, tree planting, and resource surveys.

A number of other organisations are providing valuable assistance in the form of various projects. Examples are the Victorian Association of Four Wheel Drive Clubs and its member clubs, which undertake a wide range of tasks; the Federation of Victorian

Walking Clubs, which conducts track clearing and maintenance weekends; and the recently formed Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers, assisting in vermin control and tree planting projects.

Conclusion

The addition of the most recent new parks brings the area managed by the National Parks Service to 985,113 hectares. This system of parks, still developing as the Land Conservation Council continues its work, will cater for both conservation and recreation needs in the years to come. The National Parks Service, which has grown considerably in the past decade, is planning and developing the parks with both these needs in mind.

VICTORIA—AREAS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE, JULY 1982

National parks		Other parks (a)	
	Area (hectares)		Area (hectares)
1. Alfred	2,300	1. Beechworth H.P.	1,130
2. Baw Baw	13,300	2. Big Desert Wilderness	113,500
3. Bogong	81,000	3. Cape Nelson S.P.	210
4. Brisbane Ranges	7,485	4. Cape Schanck C.P.	1,075
5. Bulga	80	5. Cathedral Range S.P.	3,570
6. Burrowa-Pine Mountain	17,300	6. Chiltern S.P.	4,250
7. Churchill	193	7. Coopracambra S.P.	14,500
8. Croajingolong	86,000	8. Discovery Bay C.P.	8,530
9. Fern Tree Gully	466	9. Eildon S.P.	24,000
10. Fraser	3,750	10. Gellibrand Hill P.	645
11. Glenaladale	183	11. Gippsland Lakes C.P.	16,100
12. Hattah-Kulkyne	48,000	12. Glenample Homestead	(b) 8
13. Kinglake	11,290	13. Haining Farm	66
14. The Lakes	2,380	14. Holey Plains S.P.	10,450
15. Lind	1,166	15. Lake Albacutya P.	10,700
16. Little Desert	35,300	16. Langwarrin F.F.R.	(b) 206
17. Lower Glenelg	27,300	17. Long Forest F.R.	(b) 147
18. Morwell	283	18. Lysterfield P.	1,150
19. Mt Buffalo	31,000	19. Melba Gully S.P.	48
20. Mt Eccles	400	20. Mt Samaria S.P.	7,600
21. Mt Richmond	1,707	21. Mt Worth S.P.	1,000
22. Organ Pipes	85	22. Murray-Kulkyne P.	1,550
23. Otway	12,750	23. Nepean S.P.	1,149
24. Port Campbell	1,750	24. Nyerimilang	(b) 176
25. Snowy River	26,200	25. Pink Lakes S.P.	50,700
26. Tarra Valley	140	26. Pirianda Garden	(b) 11
27. Tingaringy	18,000	27. Sorrento Historic Site	(b) 5
28. Wilsons Promontory	49,000	28. Steiglitz H.P.	658
29. Wonnangatta-Moroka	107,000	29. Wabonga Plateau S.P.	21,200
30. Wyperfeld	100,000	30. Warby Ranges S.P.	3,320
Total national parks	685,808	31. Warrandyte S.P.	384
		32. Werribee Gorge S.P.	375
		33. Yea River P.	220
		Miscellaneous areas (mainly purchased lands)	(b) 672
		Total other parks	299,305

(a) C.P. = Coastal Park; H.P. = Historic Park; P = Park; S.P. = State Park; F.R. = Flora Reserve; F.F.R. = Flora and Fauna Reserve.

(b) Managed by National Parks Service but not declared under the National Parks Act.

A special article on national parks in Victoria, supported by photographs and a map, appears on pages 1–35 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1982, pp. 28–31

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF VICTORIA

The National Museum of Victoria was founded in 1854 and is constituted by an Act of Parliament, the *National Museum of Victorian Council Act* 1970. The control and management of the museum is vested in the National Museum of Victoria Council, a body corporate responsible to the Minister for the Arts. Staff are appointed under the *Victoria Public Service Act* 1974.

Soon after it was founded, the Museum was established at the University of Melbourne with a subsequent move, in 1899, to the current premises in Russell Street. The Museum is a centre for scholarship and research in the fields of natural history (zoology and geology) and anthropology, and for education in these fields. It also functions, under the Act, as the repository for the State Collections of natural history, ethnological, and archaeological specimens. The collections provide the basic materials for both the research and education activities of the Museum.

Collections

Through the efforts of its staff and the generosity of Victorians, the National Museum of Victoria has amassed collections of major international standing during its 126 years of activity.

These collections include millions of zoological and geological specimens and over 100,000 human artefacts. Although the emphasis is on the natural history and anthropology of Victoria and the south-eastern corner of Australia, the collections include a great deal of material from other parts of Australia and from other countries. The collections of Australian and Oceanic ethnology are particularly significant, ranking among the finest in the world.

The collections form a valuable resource for scientific study. The records associated with the specimens form a "data base" of zoological, geological, and anthropological information which may be used in many ways in the service of the community. The collections are also a vast source of material which may be used in exhibitions and other ways to inform and inspire the public about Australian wildlife, geological history, and the cultural achievements and lifestyles of the peoples of the region.

Research

Research in the National Museum is principally oriented towards collections. In Zoology, most research concerns the classification, distribution, evolution, and descriptive ecology of Australian fauna. It includes environmental surveys on behalf of other Victorian organisations in terrestrial, inland water, and marine environments. Palaeontologists in the Division of Geology study the taxonomy and distribution of fossil species giving a time dimension to the understanding of the Australian fauna and environment. In mineralogy and petrology, the main objective is to record and describe systematically the minerals and rocks of the region. In Anthropology, the emphasis is on material culture of Aboriginal and Oceanic societies.

Although research emphasis is given to the natural history and anthropology of south-eastern Australia, the study of comparative material from elsewhere is generally necessary to keep the results in scientific context.

Research results by staff are published in professional journals throughout the world and in the Museum's own journal entitled *Memoirs of the National Museum of Victoria* (which is also available to other scientists who have studied material in the Museum's collections or matters of interest to the Museum).

In 1982, another journal *Reports of the National Museum of Victoria* was established to publish documents which are factual rather than interpretative studies but which are of sufficient importance to be preserved and are not appropriate for primary scientific publication.

Education

The National Museum plays a diverse role in public education. The "schools programme" is run by teachers seconded from the Education Department and the Catholic Schools System. During the school year, classes attend the Museum and are instructed by the teachers in the exhibition galleries and in special teaching facilities. In addition, many children visit the Museum, supervised by their own class teachers, and assisted by written material produced in the Museum's Education Office.

Public gallery exhibitions of specimens from the collections put into environmental, cultural, or other context, tell of the wildlife and geological history of the region and of the lifestyles and material cultures of its peoples from pre-historic times to the present. Although the exhibitions at present are often old-fashioned and limited in scope, the National Museum has great potential to provide a quality exhibitions programme because of its possession of such extensive historic collections. A long-term exhibitions development programme is now being planned.

The first stage of this programme has been the redevelopment of Spencer Hall, the entrance to the Museum, as a location for temporary displays. The Museum's most famous exhibit *Phar Lap* has been placed here in a new display case. Funds for this redevelopment were raised through the National Museum Appeal inaugurated in October 1980, the Victorian Government contributing on a dollar for dollar basis to a maximum of \$250,000. Spencer Hall was opened in December 1980.

The second stage of the redevelopment was a major exhibition in McCoy Hall, *Dinosaurs from China*, which ran from October 1982 through to February 1983.

A modern museum can be a place where learning is entertaining, where persons can participate in activities as well as observe and enjoy beautiful and interesting items exhibited in glass cases. A new building is now being planned where a museum service appropriate to the rich scientific and cultural collections can be established.

Friends of the National Museum Society

In 1979, the Friends of the National Museum Society was established through initiatives from the public and with support of the National Museum of Victoria Council. By the end of that year there were over 800 members. The Society has an active programme of lectures, films, field trips, workshops, and social events. The objectives of the Society are to lend its support to the re-development of the Museum and stimulate contact between the Museum and the public.

Further references: *Zoological Board of Victoria*, 1980, pp. 47-8; 1982, pp. 32-3; *Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium*, 1982, pp. 31-2

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Boundaries and areas

Creation of Victoria

The boundaries of the Port Phillip District of New South Wales were defined in *Imperial Act 5 & 6 Victoriae* c.76 of 30 July 1842 ('An Act for the Government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land') as follows:

'... the Boundary of the District of Port Phillip on the North and North-east shall be a straight Line drawn from Cape Howe to the nearest Source of the River Murray, and thence the Course of that River to the Eastern Boundary of the Province of South Australia.'

Previously, by *Imperial Act 4 & 5 William IV* c.95 of 15 August 1834, *Letters Patent* of about 19 February 1836, and *Imperial Act 1 & 2 Victoriae* c.60 of 31 July 1838, the eastern boundary of the Province of South Australia was fixed as '... the One hundred and forty-first Degree of East Longitude ...'.

By *Imperial Act 13 & 14 Victoriae* c.59 of 5 August 1850 ('An Act for the better Government of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies'), the District of Port Phillip was granted the right to separate from New South Wales.

Boundaries

On 2 May 1851, The Victoria Electoral Act of 1851 was passed (*New South Wales Act 14 Victoria* No. 47) which provided for the division of the Colony of Victoria into electoral districts. A schedule to the Act set forth the boundaries of the electoral districts, being based on the boundaries of the counties then in existence. Those boundaries of the electoral districts which formed the boundaries of Victoria were described as:

'a line running in a westerly direction from Cape Howe to the source of the nearest tributary of the Murray';

'the River Murray';

'the South Australian frontier';

'the 141st meridian being the line dividing the Colony of New South Wales from South Australia';

'the sea';

'the sea shore';

'the sea coast';

'including the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy's Islands';

'including all the islands at Port Fairy';

'Port Phillip Bay';

'the shores of Port Phillip Bay';

'the waters of Port Phillip';

'including the small islands near the channels at the mouth of Port Phillip and those of Geelong Bay';

'including French and Phillip Islands and the small islands in Western Port Bay'.

Writs for the election of a Legislative Council in Victoria were issued on 1 July 1851, thereby establishing the Colony of Victoria.

Murray River

The separation of Victoria from New South Wales in 1851, and the successful navigation of the Murray by steam vessels, encouraged widespread evasion of New South Wales customs duties on articles taken across from Victoria and South Australia. The question arose as to which Colony had jurisdiction over the waters of the Murray River. The position was determined by the New South Wales Constitution (*Imperial Act 18 & 19 Victoriae c.54 of 16 July 1855*), which decreed that the whole watercourse of the Murray River from its source to the eastern boundary of the Colony of South Australia was thereafter to be within the Territory of New South Wales, thus fixing the left bank as the boundary between Victoria and New South Wales.

In May 1980, the High Court of Australia clarified the situation further by ruling that the northern boundary of Victoria followed the top of the southern (left) bank of the Murray River, all territory to the north being within New South Wales.

Cape Howe to the Murray River

In 1866, following the discovery of gold on the tributaries of the Snowy River near the position where the boundary was thought to be, it became evident that the remaining portion of the New South Wales-Victoria boundary should be marked on the ground. A definitive point at Cape Howe was agreed upon by the two colonies following an on-site conference between the New South Wales Surveyor General (P. F. Adams) and the Victorian Government Astronomer and Superintendent of Geodetic Survey (R. L. J. Ellery). This point was marked and named Conference Point.

Late in 1869, Alexander Black, a Victorian geodetic surveyor, was directed to determine the headwaters of the Murray River. These he identified as a certain spring near Forest Hill. Black then proceeded to clear and mark the western portion of the boundary while another Victorian geodetic surveyor, Alexander C. Allan, marked the eastern portion. The marking was completed in early 1872 and the line, which extended some 176 kilometres through extremely rugged country, passed within 5.6 metres of the provisionally established Conference Point.

The official technical description of the boundary gave as the initial azimuth $116^{\circ} 58' 09'' .42$ from the spring to Station No. 1 on Forest Hill (452.6 metres away), while from a point on the coast at Cape Howe, 176,492.1 metres from the spring, the azimuth of the same line extending out to sea was given as $115^{\circ} 53' 41'' .36$ to a point distant one league (5.56 kilometres) from high water line at Cape Howe.

The total length of the New South Wales boundary including the Murray River is about 2,050 kilometres.

Victoria-South Australia border

The boundary between South Australia and Victoria has had an interesting history, involving heroic work by surveyors and later much litigation between the colonies which culminated in an appeal to the Privy Council.

Prior to the creation of the Province of South Australia, New South Wales covered all of the mainland of Australia as far west as the 135° east meridian. South Australia was established in the 1830s, the boundaries being '... on the North the Twenty-sixth Degree of South Latitude, on the South the Southern Ocean, ... , and on the East the One hundred and forty-first Degree of East Longitude ...'. Thus the western boundary of New South Wales between the 26° south parallel and the coast was defined by the 141° east meridian.

By the late 1830s, it had become apparent that the south-eastern corner of South Australia would need to be located and marked on the ground, as the Hentys of Portland Bay had extended their pastoral activities over the Glenelg River to Mount Gambier and

there were disputes as to which Government (South Australia or New South Wales) had jurisdiction there.

Late in 1846, surveyors Henry Wade from New South Wales and Edward R. White from South Australia commenced the marking of the 141° east meridian. Their starting point was some 2 kilometres west of the mouth of the Glenelg River which had previously been determined to be the most likely position of the meridian. In July 1847, after completing 198 kilometres of the boundary, the party was forced to discontinue the survey due to sickness. Subsequently both colonies issued proclamations adopting the boundary as marked. Surveyor White was requested to proceed with the survey and in December 1850 reached the Murray River after suffering months of overwhelming privations which contributed to his early death.

Doubts about the accuracy of the determination of the 141° east meridian (upon which Wade's and White's surveys were based) were expressed in the 1840s and grew in the 1850s, but no action was taken until the late 1860s. Although there was no conclusive evidence, the Governments of South Australia and New South Wales were agreed that it was desirable to verify the longitude of the line marked by Wade and White, before proceeding with the marking of the boundary between those two colonies north of the Murray River.

There was reason to believe that a more accurate location of the 141° east meridian could be established. Since the determinations of the position of the 141° east meridian near the coast between 1839 and 1845 there had been increases in scientific knowledge, larger and more accurate instruments were available, and the electric telegraph had been developed. Furthermore, as the result of the appointment of government astronomers in Sydney and Melbourne, there were more accurate values for the longitudes of these cities. In May 1868, a temporary observatory was established at Chowilla and as a result of precise observations, and with the aid of the newly developed electric telegraph, George Smalley, New South Wales Government Astronomer, and Charles Todd, South Australian Superintendent of Telegraphs, determined the 141° east meridian to be approximately 3.6 kilometres east of the boundary marked by White.

After many years of vain efforts asking Victoria to relinquish the land between the marked boundary and the more accurately determined 141° east meridian, the South Australian Government in 1911 appealed to the High Court of Australia. When this appeal failed, it appealed to the Privy Council which ruled in favour of Victoria in 1914. Thus ended the dispute; the boundary as marked, approximating to a longitude of 140° 58' east, was confirmed as the State boundary.

There remains the question of the location of the border in the far north-western corner of Victoria, along the Murray downstream from the 141° meridian (as determined by Smalley and Todd) to Wade and White's line. The length of this section of the river is about 10 kilometres with Victoria to the south and South Australia to the north of the river.

Recent legal opinion suggests that ordinary common law principles would apply; consequently, the boundary is presumably the centre thread of the Murray as at 1842 (as modified by slow and imperceptible natural changes in its course since then).

Offshore boundaries

The *Imperial Act 13 & 14 Victoriae c.59* of 5 August 1850 which separated the Colony of Victoria from New South Wales described only the land boundaries of the new Colony; no southern boundary was defined. However, the northern boundary of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) was defined in 1825 as the latitude 39° 12' south and this has generally been accepted as the southern limit of Victoria's jurisdiction. It lies about 7 kilometres south of Wilsons Promontory. The lateral offshore boundaries between Victoria and the adjoining mainland States have not been defined.

In 1973, the Commonwealth Government passed the *Seas and Submerged Lands Act 1973* (No. 161), and it received the Royal Assent on 4 December 1973. The Act declares that the sovereignty in respect of the territorial sea of Australia, and in respect of the air space over it and in respect of its bed and subsoil, is vested in and exercisable by the Crown in right of the Commonwealth. The Act gives the Governor-General power to proclaim the breadth of the territorial sea, and the power to proclaim the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is to be measured. The Act declares that the

sovereignty in respect of the internal waters of Australia (that is to say, any waters of the sea on the landward side of the baseline of the territorial sea) not within the limits of a State, and in respect of the airspace over those waters and in respect of the seabed and subsoil beneath those waters, is vested in and exercisable by the Crown in right of the Commonwealth.

Baselines from which the territorial sea is to be measured are delimited according to procedures spelt out by the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone which was signed at Geneva on 29 April 1958, and under which Australia has obligations under international law.

The six Australian States challenged the validity of the Seas and Submerged Lands Act in the High Court of Australia, but in the decision handed down on 17 December 1975, the High Court dismissed all actions thereby confirming that, broadly speaking, the sovereignty of the Crown in right of the States extends only to low-water line. This applies both to the mainland and to islands off the coast which belong to the State, which in the case of Victoria would probably mean all islands between 140° 58' and 149° 58' east longitude (approximately) to the north of 39° 12' south latitude.

Depth

Although no depth limitation for Victoria was given in the Imperial Statutes defining the boundaries of Victoria, it has always been accepted that the Crown has sovereignty to the centre of the earth. The Land Act of 1891 imposed a depth limit in new Crown grants and, since 8 August 1892, 99 per cent of Crown grants issued have been limited to the surface and down to a depth of 15.24 metres below the surface. Since 3 July 1973, the depth limitation for new Crown grants has been 15 metres. A well or spring to obtain water from the ground is not necessarily subject to the depth limitation imposed in the Crown grant.

The exceptions to the 15 metres depth limitation on freehold tenure are:

- (1) In areas close to coal mines, gravel deposits, etc., where the depth limits were fixed in 1909 at 7.62 metres, sometimes 6.10 metres, or 9.14 metres—e.g., Wonthaggi, Kirrak, Korumburra, Woolamai, and Tarwin. Crown grants issued since 3 July 1973 in Wonthaggi and Kirrak are to be the same as elsewhere, namely 15 metres;
- (2) on sites for buildings with deep foundations, e.g., 30 metres, 60 metres;
- (3) some land at Morwell and Churchill—305 metres; and
- (4) lands vested in the Commonwealth. The depth limitation is usually 76 metres (occasionally 15 metres) but by sections 8 and 10 of the *Lands Acquisition Act* 1955–1973, the Commonwealth can compulsorily acquire Crown lands to unlimited depth, thus implying that the State of Victoria extends to the centre of the earth.

Height

Although no height limitation for Victorian territory was given in the Imperial Statutes defining the boundaries of Victoria, it has generally been accepted that the Crown has complete and exclusive sovereignty over the air space above its territories.

The Convention on Civil Aviation of 1944 (the Chicago Convention), to which Australia was a party, recognises that every contracting State has complete and exclusive jurisdiction over the air space above its territory. Territory is defined for the purposes of the Convention as being the land areas and territorial waters adjacent thereto under the sovereignty of the contracting State.

The Commonwealth Parliament has the constitutional power to legislate to give effect to the Chicago Convention and in relation to air navigation with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the Australian States.

The Victorian Parliament has power to make laws relating to the control and use of the air space above its territory which are not inconsistent with laws made by the Commonwealth Parliament on the matter.

In pursuance of its constitutional powers the Commonwealth Parliament has passed legislation regulating air navigation within the air space over the whole of Australia. The Victorian Parliament has passed the Air Navigation Act of 1958 which provides that the Air Navigation Regulations made under the Commonwealth Air Navigation Act, to the extent that they do not apply to the air space over Victoria of their own force, apply to air navigation within that air space as Victorian law.

Geographic position and area

The most southerly point of Wilsons Promontory, in latitude 39° 08' S., longitude 146° 22½' E., is the southernmost point of the mainland of Victoria and similarly of the mainland of Australia; the northernmost point is where the western boundary of the State meets the Murray, latitude 33° 59' S., longitude 140° 58' E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37° 31' S., longitude 149° 58' E. The westerly boundary lies upon the meridian 140° 58' E., and extends from latitude 33° 59' S. to latitude 38° 04' S.—a distance of 451 kilometres.

Victoria covers an area of about 227,600 square kilometres. It is therefore slightly smaller than Great Britain which (if inland water is included) contains 229,900 square kilometres.

The following table shows the area of Victoria in relation to that of Australia, the other States, and mainland Territories:

AUSTRALIA—AREA OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Area square kilometres	Percentage of total area
Western Australia	2,525,500	32.88
Queensland	1,727,200	22.48
Northern Territory	1,346,200	17.52
South Australia	984,000	12.81
New South Wales	801,600	10.44
Victoria	227,600	2.96
Tasmania	67,800	0.88
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	0.03
Australia	7,682,300	100.00

Mountain areas

A wedge of mountainous country extends across Victoria; it tapers from the high peaks of the north-east and far east of the State to the western limits of the highlands at the lower Dundas Tableland near the South Australian border. This belt of high country, which includes the Great Dividing Range, separates the Northern, Wimmera, and Mallee Plains from the plains and uplands of the coastal areas and forms the watershed dividing the northern flowing tributaries of the Murray River from the southern flowing streams. Further information on the Great Dividing Range in Victoria can be found in Chapter 1 of the 1980 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Considerable geological variation occurs in the highlands with granitic intrusives, volcanic complexes, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks and tectonic structures all in evidence. Broad plateaux, high plains, and extensive ridge and valley terrains are the chief topographic characteristics with only occasional high peaks and deep gorges occurring. A broad low pass to the north of Melbourne (the Kilmore Gap) provides an easy route across the highlands and this is utilised by the major road and rail links to the north. The Kilmore Gap provides a convenient reference point at which to divide the highlands into eastern and western sections.

Eastern section

The highlands of eastern Victoria consist of strongly dissected and steeply sloping forested country with narrow ridges and deep V-shaped valleys. The area which includes the highest peaks is contiguous with the Kosciusko massif in New South Wales, but the Victorian mountains lack the clear evidence of past glacial activity that can be found in limited areas of Kosciusko. Frost weathering has been intensive at higher elevations and some spectacular accumulations of weathered rock occur as block streams or rock rivers such as at Mt Wombargo near the headwaters of the Murray River.

The high country is not typically alpine in character: sharpened peaks and precipitous bluffs are rare, although the Cobberas, The Bluff, and the Mt Buffalo gorge all have impressive cliffs. One distinctive feature of the generally dissected mountain landscape is the High Plains country. Flat to gently undulating topography at elevations of 1,300

metres and above occurs, for example, as the Nunniong, Bogong, and Dargo High Plains, and the High Plains of the Snowy Range. These plains are remnants or residuals of formerly more extensive upland surfaces and include many different rock types—the basalts of the Bogong and Dargo High Plains being two of the best known.

Although snow capped for the winter season with a snow line at about 1,000 metres, even the highest peaks—Mt Bogong (1,986 metres) and Mt Feathertop (1,922 metres)—become free of snow in summer.

Western section

The highlands here are of much lower relief than the eastern section and in places lack the clearly defined watershed of the eastern ranges. A notable feature is the concentration of volcanic activity (Newer Volcanics) extending from just north of Melbourne to the Ballarat district in the west. Over 200 eruption points have been identified with many of the lava flows now forming ridges which bury the pre-volcanic stream channels and give rise to deep leads some of which are gold bearing. Diversion and modification of river courses by lava flows has led to the formation of waterfalls, for example, on the Coliban River at Trentham Falls where the river runs across lava and cascades over 20 metres onto bedrock.

The following table lists some of Victoria's highest mountains:

VICTORIA—HEIGHT OF SELECTED MOUNTAINS
(metres)

Mountain	Height	Mountain	Height
Bogong	1,986	Niggerhead	1,843
Feathertop	1,922	McKay	1,843
Nelse North	1,883	Cobberas No. 1	1,838
Fainter South	1,877	Cope	1,837
Loch	1,874	Spion Kopje	1,836
Hotham	1,861	Buller	1,804

The most rugged section of highland in western Victoria is The Grampians, a series of resistant sandstone ridges etched out by differential weathering and removal of softer siltstones and shales. The highest peak, Mt William (1,167 metres), has a spectacular easterly facing escarpment and a broad plateau-like summit surface. The Grampians form a major water catchment for the Wimmera and Glenelg systems.

Coastline

The Victorian coastline comprises many types of environments. Broad sandy beaches and impressive cliffed headlands along the ocean coast contrast with mangrove-fringed mudflats and marshland of the sheltered embayments and estuaries. There are approximately 1,200 kilometres of ocean coast between Cape Howe and the South Australian border; in addition three large embayments—Port Phillip Bay (260 kilometres), Western Port (140 kilometres), and Corner Inlet (80 kilometres)—partially enclose protected waters where most of the ports and harbours are situated.

Much of the ocean coast is exposed to high wave energy from strong and regular ocean swells and storm wave activity generated in the Southern Ocean. In western Victoria, swells arrive predominantly from the west and south-west, while the coastline of eastern Victoria (particularly east of Wilsons Promontory) is subject to swell from the south-east across the Tasman Sea. The shape of the long, gently curving Ninety Mile Beach from Corner Inlet to Lakes Entrance is determined by wave action from this swell.

Three general coastal types may be recognised: cliffed coasts, sandy coasts, and salt marsh and swamp coasts. The most extensive cliffed section is west of Port Phillip Bay from Torquay to Warrnambool, including a zone where the Otway Ranges lie adjacent to the coastline. The sandstone rocks of the Otways generally dip seaward and form steep cliffs, commonly with a level rock bench called a shore platform lying between high and low tide marks. Intricate weathering and erosion forms develop, etching out details of rock structures in the cliffs and platforms. Along this sector, sandy beaches are rare, being confined to small embayments or river mouths and often containing a high component of gravel.

West of Cape Otway to Warrnambool and particularly from the Gellibrand River to Peterborough is a spectacular cliffed coastline cut into soft horizontally bedded limestones

and marls. Wave action has eroded along joints and weaknesses in the rock to produce near-vertical cliffs up to 60 metres high and forming blowholes, arches, and isolated rock stacks. Many of these features may be observed in the Port Campbell National Park.

High cliffed sectors are formed in volcanic rocks near Portland where Cape Duquesne and Cape Bridgewater illustrate many of the features associated with volcanic explosions and lava flows. As well, the coast at Cape Schanck and the ocean coast of Phillip Island are cliffed into layers of early Tertiary lava flows. Along the Gippsland coast sandstones form high cliffs at Cape Paterson and Cape Liptrap, while the plunging cliffs of Wilsons Promontory are of granite. Shore platforms occur in both the sandstone and the volcanic rocks but no such feature is found along the granite sectors.

Sandy beaches backed by extensive dune topography extend around Discovery Bay in far western Victoria. In many places these dunes were actively eroding and sand was spilling and blowing inland to cover coastal vegetation. Similar erosion was also present along the Ninety Mile Beach and on the sandy beaches and dunes further east between Lakes Entrance and Cape Howe. Some of this erosion is now being controlled by soil conservation measures.

Estuary and lagoon systems occur at river mouths or where embayments have been partially or wholly enclosed by sand. Rivers such as the Snowy, the Barwon, and the Glenelg have lagoons occupying their lower reaches and the river mouth may be constricted by the growth of sandy spits. These may be breached and modified by flood discharge. During the floods of early 1971 the Snowy River shifted its outlet over one kilometre to the west by breaking through the dune-capped barrier that deflects the entrance eastward of Marlo.

The Gippsland Lakes are an extensive lagoon system enclosed behind broad sandy barrier systems. In the sheltered lake waters deposits of silt and mud have accumulated among the reed swamps at the mouths of rivers to form long silt jetties or deltas. The largest of these, the Mitchell delta, and its companion at the mouth of the Tambo River are no longer extending, but are subject to erosion by wave action.

In the shallow and sheltered waters of Western Port and Corner Inlet, mangrove swamps and salt marsh form a broad coastal fringe. Creeks and channels cross the soft, sticky mud-flats exposed in front of the mangrove fringe and form intricate patterns of tidal drainage. Smaller areas of mud and mangrove occur in the estuaries of the Barwon River and the Tarwin River; in the latter, the rapid spread of an introduced, salt-tolerant plant (*Spartina anglica*) is of particular interest.

Physical divisions

The chief physical divisions of Victoria are shown in Figure 13 on page 45. Each of these divisions has certain physical features (elevation, geological structure, climate, and soils) which distinguish it from the others. The following is a list of these divisions:

1. Murray Basin Plains:
 - (a) The Mallee
 - (b) The Riverine Plains
 - (c) The Wimmera
2. Central Highlands:
 - A. The Eastern Highlands
 - B. The Western Highlands:
 - (a) The Midlands
 - (b) The Grampians
 - (c) The Dundas Tablelands
3. Western District Plains:
 - (a) The Volcanic Plains
 - (b) The Coastal Plains
4. Gippsland Plains:
 - (a) The East Gippsland Plains
 - (b) The West Gippsland Plains
5. Southern Uplands:
 - (a) The Otway Ranges
 - (b) The Barrabool Hills
 - (c) The Mornington Peninsula
 - (d) The South Gippsland Highlands
 - (e) Wilsons Promontory

Murray Basin Plains

These plains include the areas commonly known as the Mallee, the Wimmera, and the Northern or Riverine Plains. The plains are effectively subdivided by a topographic feature known as the Leaghur Fault which runs sub-parallel with the Loddon River immediately west of Kerang.

From the Murray River to the Central Highlands, eastwards of the Leaghur Fault, is the remarkably flat landscape of the Riverine Plains, which are coalescing alluvial plains of

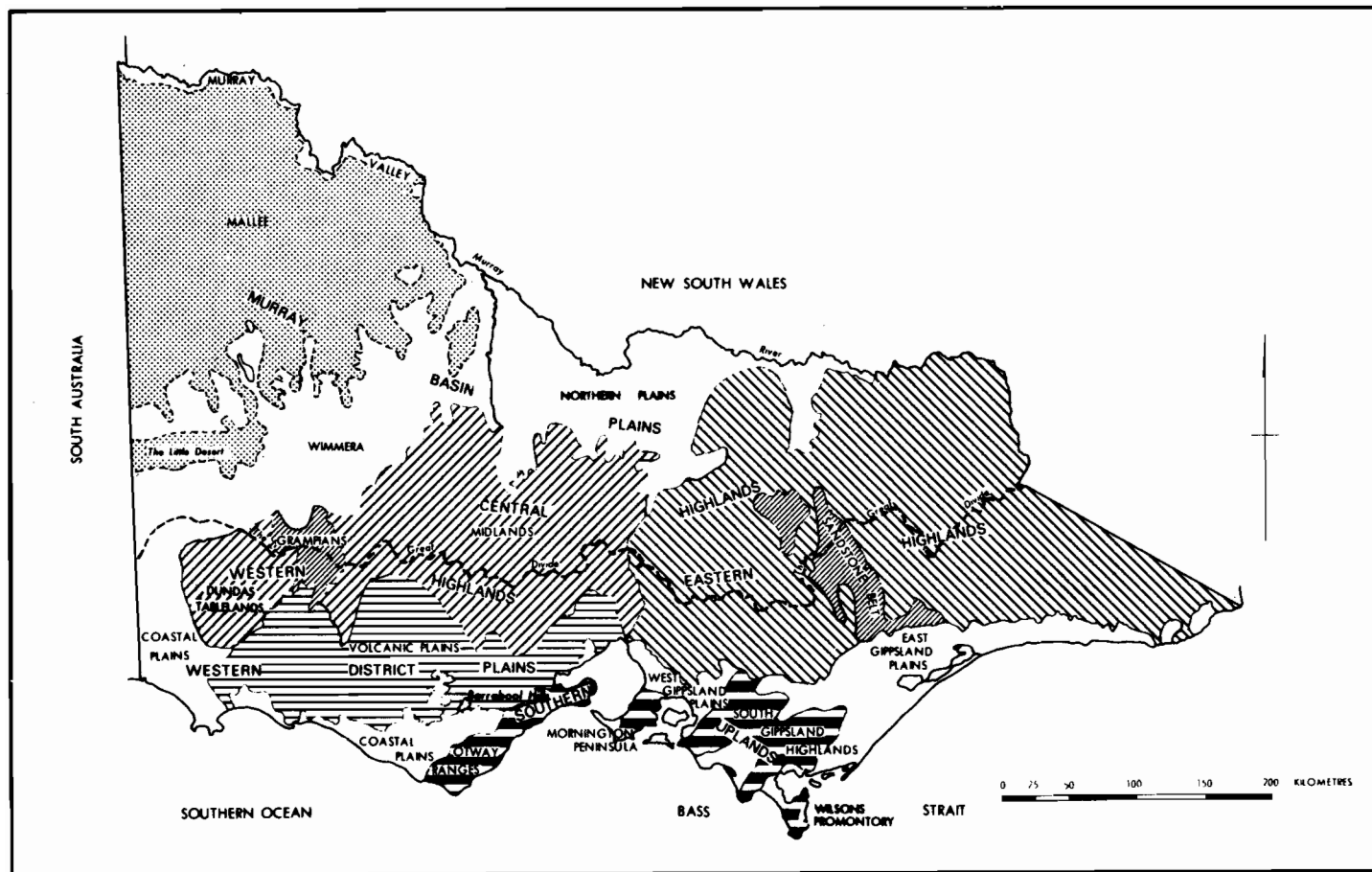


FIGURE 13. Physiographic divisions of Victoria.

the Murray, Ovens, Broken, Goulburn, Campaspe, and Loddon Rivers, formed by fluvial sedimentation. Also crossing the Riverine Plains is an extensive system of dry abandoned stream courses known as prior streams.

West of the Leaghur Fault the landscape and soil are very different. Here the *Mallee* country starts, with its surface cover predominantly of fine sands. Parallel north north-west to south south-east orientated Pliocene beach ridges or dunes which ripple the landscape are the basic landscape element of the Mallee, and formed on the margin of a retreating sea. Hollows between these ridges are partly filled by Pleistocene fluvio-lacustrine clays; the ridges are partly obscured by younger east to west oriented longitudinal dunes, parabolic dunes, and sand plains. Of significance are areas of groundwater discharge such as the gypsum playas and salinas, as exemplified by Lake Tyrrell.

The Mallee is the marine plain of the former Murray Basin, with a veneer of wind-blown sands overlying fossiliferous marine Tertiary sands and silts, which reach eastwards to the Gredgwin Ridge on the Avoca-Loddon divide near Kerang. Westward of the Loddon River the streams fail to reach the Murray River and terminate in brackish or saline shallow lakes commonly bordered by lunettes. This is because of the low flow volumes and high rates of evaporation and infiltration.

The *Wimmera* is essentially the low alluvial fans, alluvial plains, and abandoned river channels lying between the Western Highlands and the Mallee.

Central Highlands

Extending east to west across Victoria is a mountainous and hilly backbone known as the Central Highlands. In eastern Victoria, it is rugged and mountainous, and with plateau-like features commonly capping elevated mountain areas. Known as the *Eastern Highlands*, these mountains in eastern Victoria attain elevations of above 1,800 metres at the highest points such as Mt Bogong and Mt Hotham, and elevations of 1,200 metres are common. The major rivers of Victoria with high flow-rates, with the exception of the Glenelg River, all rise in the Eastern Highlands, and characteristically show steep-sided deep and narrow valleys. Residuals of Lower Tertiary basalts occur in the Eastern Highlands, filling old valleys as at the Dargo High Plains and the Bogong High Plains.

The topography of the Eastern Highlands has been strongly influenced by the variety of rock types and structures present. Thus a flat-topped and step-like landscape is found in the hard almost flat-lying Upper Devonian sandstones and rhyolites between Briargolong and Mansfield; plateaux are preserved in granite at Mt Buffalo and the Baw Baws; and lower elevations with dendritic drainage are generally seen in areas of folded Lower Palaeozoic sandstones and mudstones.

The *Western Highlands*, in contrast to the Eastern, are much lower in elevation and are generally subdued hills rather than mountains. Rugged areas are mostly found near fault scarps. The general elevation is about 600 metres at Ballarat, but usually considerably less. Resistant masses of igneous rocks such as Mt Macedon and Mt Cole rise well above the general level, but fall well short of the main peaks in the Eastern Highlands. Extensive flat and only slightly dissected areas of Upper Tertiary to Quaternary basalt cover parts of the Western Highlands, conspicuously in the Ballarat area where they have yielded rich soils, and above the basalt flows rise prominent eruption points such as Mt Warrenheip and Mt Buninyong.

The Grampians, sharp-crested strike ridges of hard sandstone reaching 1,200 metres in height, are prominent mountains rising far above the general level of the highlands which decrease in height westwards. The westerly extremity of the Western Highlands is the Dundas Tablelands, a tilted block extending to Dergholm, formed in contorted Lower Palaeozoic rocks capped with laterite and dissected by the Glenelg River system.

Valleys in the Western Highlands are generally broad rather than deep, except where rejuvenating movements have occurred along fault scarps leading to the formation of gorges in some cases.

The Central Highlands owe their elevation—and relief caused by resultant erosion—to varied upwarping movements and faulting during Tertiary time.

Western District Plains

The Western District Plains stretch westwards from Melbourne to Camperdown, Hamilton, and Portland. They subdivide naturally into volcanic plains and coastal plains.

Volcanic Plains

With an area of 15,000 square kilometres, the Volcanic Plains are one of the largest volcanic plains in the world. They begin at an east-west line through Colac and Warrnambool and reach northwards to the foot of the Grampians.

The Volcanic Plains are almost horizontal, with only a slight southward inclination, and are composed of Pliocene to Holocene basalt flows and some basaltic ash. The Camperdown area and several other areas show extensive minor irregularities known locally as "Stony Rises", formed by lava collapse during solidification; these lava flows are so young that they are unmodified by erosion and soil formation. Volcanic cones, frequently of scoria, rise sharply from the plains as at Mt Elephant (394.4 metres) and Tower Hill (98.4 metres), and to some cones can be traced extensive areas of basalt. Much of the scoriaceous basalt of the "Stony Rises" between Colac and Camperdown can be linked with Mt Porndon (289.2 metres). Lakes in some cones occupy craters formed by explosive vulcanism.

The plains are crossed by some streams such as the Hopkins River with narrow incised valleys, but much drainage is internal, with precipitation finding its way to shallow lakes and underground.

Coastal Plains

Coastal plains, interrupted by the Otway Ranges, extend from Torquay to Warrnambool and northwards to Colac. They are flat or undulating, and are essentially the uplifted surface of Tertiary sedimentary rocks, including limestones, partly dissected by streams and commonly veneered with Quaternary dune limestone and sands. The limestones beneath the plains are cavernous, and are high yielding aquifers for groundwater. A broad coastal plain, bounded by a fault-scarp to the north-east, lies to the west and north-west of Portland.

Gippsland Plains

As a planar surface, the Gippsland Plains begin near Yallourn and Port Albert, and spread eastwards to the Bairnsdale area, between the ocean and the Eastern Highlands. Further east, through Orbost to Cann River, they form coastal downs—a dissected coastal plain—rather than a plain.

West of Yallourn, the Gippsland Plains continue, but they are displaced by late Tertiary block faulting to give the Moe Swamp and the Western Port Sunkland down faulted blocks, and uplifted areas such as the Drouin block and the Haunted Hills which are now maturely dissected. Faulting is responsible for related plains bordering the South Gippsland coast in the Wonthaggi area and landward from Cape Liptrap.

The present plains are the upper surface of a Tertiary and Quaternary basin, in which thick sequences of marine and freshwater sediments have accumulated, including the major brown coal seams of the La Trobe Valley. The plains are generally covered with piedmont-type sands, sandy clays, and gravels, which originated from the Eastern Highlands during the final late Tertiary movements which elevated them to their present height, and into these gravels the streams have cut broad alluvium filled valleys with flights of terraces that can be traced back into the Highlands.

A former coastline can be recognised behind the present coastline in the Bairnsdale-Lakes Entrance area. The conspicuous Ninety Mile Beach is a barrier bar which has cut off some of the Gippsland Lakes from the sea, and both spits and islands inland from the beach betray a complex history of barrier formation and erosion related to changed sea levels. Present day coastal dunes are prominent along sections of the Ninety Mile Beach, and earlier dunes and beach ridges are found on the barriers; still older dunes are found north of Woodside and east of Stratford.

Southern Uplands

South-west of the Gippsland Plains is a steep mountainous region, the Southern Uplands, formed by upwarping and faulting, and separated from the Eastern Highlands by the westerly extension of the Gippsland Plains appropriately named by J. W. Gregory as the "Great Valley of Victoria". These mountains, together with the Barrabool Hills near Geelong and the Otway Ranges, are formed of freshwater Lower Cretaceous sandstones and mudstones, and all display a characteristic rounded topography, due in part to very extensive landslipping and structural weakness in these rocks.

Areas of weathered basalt from the Lower Tertiary are found on the Uplands in plateau-like form at Thorpdale and Mirboo North in South Gippsland, and many smaller remnants are found elsewhere in these ranges; the basalts yield rich soils.

The Otway Ranges similarly originated by upwarping and faulting during Tertiary time.

A further element in the Southern Uplands is the Mornington Peninsula, which is a raised fault block of Palaeozoic granites and sedimentary rocks separating the downwarped Western Port Sunklands and the Port Phillip Sunklands.

Land surface of Victoria

The present topography of Victoria is the result of interaction between the rock types present, themselves events in geological history, changes in elevation and deformation recorded in that history, processes such as weathering and erosion—including climatic effects—and the stage of development reached by these processes. Hard resistant rocks, for example, will after prolonged erosion tend to stand out in relief, whereas softer more weathered rocks will be topographically more depressed. Over extensive periods of geological time without major sea-level changes, erosion will tend to wear down a land mass to a surface of low relief—known as an erosion surface—not far above sea-level. In the highlands of Victoria remnants of several such erosion surfaces can be recognised as plateau-like features raised to elevations of hundreds of metres by uplift.

Jurassic erosion surface

In the Eastern Highlands, plateau remnants are widespread as, for example, the Cobberas, the Mt Hotham area, Mt Buffalo, the Snowy Plains, Mt Wellington, and the Baw Baw Plateau: they are all in hard rocks such as granite, rhyolite, and massive sandstone. These plateau remnants, and ridge tops at similar levels are relics of the most ancient landscape or erosion surface preserved in Victoria. They are the surviving parts of a sub-planar surface which was close to sea-level in Jurassic time, before uplift and warping late in the Jurassic commenced its destruction, and began to form troughs or sedimentary basins in which the sediments represented in the Otways and the South Gippsland Highlands were deposited during Cretaceous time. These upwarps had already begun to define the Central Highlands.

Later evolution

Uplift and downwarping continued intermittently during Tertiary time, with the development of sedimentary basins such as the Murray Basin in north-west Victoria and the Gippsland and Otway Basins in southern Victoria. In the basins was deposited detritus carried down by streams from the rising Highlands, and in swamp conditions great thicknesses of brown coal were laid down in the Gippsland Basin. Deep valleys were cut into the Central Highlands, which were then lower than their present height; in some of these valleys goldbearing gravels were deposited. Parts of the landscape and some of the valleys were filled with Lower to Mid-Tertiary basalts.

Erosion proceeded to advanced stages during parts of the Tertiary Period, as attested by remains of younger erosion surfaces, preserved at lower levels than the Jurassic surface on the hill summits immediately east of the centre of Melbourne and around the Dandenong Ranges to Gembrook, on the Kinglake Plateau, and elsewhere in the Central Highlands.

By Miocene time, downwarping movements were at their maximum. Embayments of the sea covered much of Gippsland, the Port Phillip Basin, an extensive area of western Victoria south of Lismore and the Grampians (the Otway Basin), and north of the Grampians the Murray Basin spread as far as Broken Hill, New South Wales. The record of this transgression is left in limestones and other sedimentary deposits. Retreat of the sea towards its present position during the Pliocene was accompanied by further uplift of the Central Highlands, leading to further erosion, valley deepening, and the accumulation of extensive sheets of sands, clays, and gravels both on the lowland plains and as piedmont gravels on the spurs leading down to the lowlands.

The Upper Tertiary and Quaternary saw vast volcanic activity in central and western Victoria. From Melbourne to Hamilton basalts and tuffs were outpoured and ejected. Flows followed pre-existing valleys in the Western Highlands, burying gravels as deep leads in the Ballarat district.

Final downwarps, assisted by the melting of glacial ice at the end of the Pleistocene, led to the drowning which has given Port Phillip Bay and Western Port their present

configurations, and concomitant upwarps in the Central Highlands elevated them to their present level.

Changing climate has played a role in this physiographic evolution. Thus the Mid-Tertiary, with the rich flora evident in the brown coals, appears to have been a time of higher rainfall than at present, with the result of larger streams with more erosive power. Changing Quaternary climates are also recognised in the changing regimes evident in the former lakes and prior streams of the Riverine Plains.

Further reference: *Geology of Victoria*, *Victorian Year Book* 1976, pp. 77-80

Hydrology

Water resources

The average annual rainfall over Victoria is about 660 mm. As the area of the State is 227,600 square kilometres, the total precipitation is, therefore, about 148 million megalitres. Only 21 million megalitres appear in the average annual flow of the State's river systems. It is not yet known how much of the remainder soaks underground to recharge groundwater resources, but total storage of groundwater with less than 1,000 parts per million salinity is very large. Groundwater resources are being assessed by a long-term programme of investigation being carried out by the Victorian Department of Minerals and Energy.

Victoria's surface water resources are unevenly distributed in both space and time. Their distribution in space can be conveniently described by considering the State as being divided into four segments, by an east-west line along the Great Dividing Range and a north-south line through Melbourne. The north-west segment contains 40 per cent of the State's area, and the other three segments 20 per cent each. Surface water resources, represented by average annual river flow, are heavily concentrated in the eastern segments, each accounting for about 40 per cent of the total. The western segments account for only 20 per cent of total flow, with only 3 per cent in the north-west segment.

Quality of stream flow also deteriorates from east to west. Waters of the eastern rivers mostly contain less than 100 parts per million of total dissolved solids. In the western rivers the figure is generally above 500 parts per million, except near their sources, and increases downstream to figures in excess of 1,500 parts per million.

River flows in Victoria exhibit a marked seasonal pattern, and marked variability in annual flow from one year to another and from place to place, affecting the usability of the transitory local surface supplies of fresh water.

Over the State as a whole, about 60 per cent of the average annual flow is accounted for between July and October. In western streams this percentage approaches 75 per cent. Everywhere, flows typically recede in the summer and autumn, at the time of year when water requirements for most uses are at a peak.

Topography

Rivers

The topography of Victoria is dominated by the Great Dividing Range, which extends from a triangular mountainous region in the east, through the narrower and lower central highlands, and terminates at the Grampians in the west. This divide separates the State and its rivers into two distinct regions: those rivers flowing northwards towards the Murray River and those flowing southwards towards the sea. The only other significant high country within Victoria is formed by the Otways in the south-west and the Strzelecki Ranges in South Gippsland.

Geography

Of all the major Victorian rivers, the Snowy River is the only stream not wholly situated within the State, the headwaters of this river being in the Snowy Mountains of New South Wales. The Murray River, although an important water supply source for Victoria, is legally wholly in New South Wales as the State boundary coincides with the southern bank of this stream. (See page 39.)

Of the major northern rivers, all except three flow into the Murray River. The three exceptions—the Avoca, Richardson, and Wimmera Rivers—finish their course at inland lakes in the Wimmera-Mallee region, with the Avoca, on rare occasions, overflowing its lakes system to reach the Murray River.

Of the major southern rivers, the La Trobe, Thomson, Macalister, Avon, Mitchell, and Tambo Rivers all flow into the Gippsland Lakes system, which is linked with the sea by an artificial cut constructed many years ago for navigation purposes. The Woady-Yallock River in the west flows to the inland Lake Corangamite, while the remaining southern rivers find their way directly into the sea.

Water availability

The eastern rivers of Victoria, both northerly and southerly flowing and those rising in the Otway Ranges, have their sources in high rainfall country and provide abundant water resources, while those in the western portion of Victoria, with the exception of the Glenelg, have limited useful yield and many are frequently dry in summer. In fact, approximately 78 per cent of Victoria's available water resources originate in the eastern half of the State and only 22 per cent in the lower ranges to the west.

Physical properties

The actual physical properties of Victorian rivers differ markedly from the east to the west. Rivers in the far east to north-eastern regions of Victoria flow for most of their journey through mountainous terrain in deep gorges, and then into flood plains, before reaching either the Murray River or the sea. Heavy shingle has been scoured from the bed and banks of these fast flowing mountainous streams and finally deposited downstream in the plain area. The water of these streams is clear and free from excessive suspended mud and silt.

Rivers in central and western Victoria, on the other hand, have comparatively short mountainous sections, and for the majority of their length wander sluggishly through undulating to flat country. Velocities of flow are far less than for their mountainous counterparts, and material carried by these streams consists of fine silt and clay which causes the muddy turbid waters, typical of these central and western rivers.

For those rivers that flow to the sea, there is a tendency at the river mouth to form sand spits and dunes, with the consequent obstruction of the mouth. Some of the smaller streams become blocked entirely and breach only in times of flood.

Salinity

Rivers in the Eastern Highlands, flowing mainly through heavily timbered mountain tracts, generally have very good quality water suitable for all purposes. In the lower Central Highlands, salinities vary from stream to stream but generally flows are fresh in the winter and spring and slightly saline in the summer and autumn. In the south-west regions of Victoria, catchments consist mainly of grasslands, with scrub regions in the north-west, and streams here are slightly to moderately saline for most of the year.

Flooding

Rainfall throughout Victoria is erratic during the year and hence the majority of the State's rivers are prone to flooding at any time, with rivers in Gippsland often subject to summer flooding. Flooding problems on a number of major streams have been markedly reduced by the construction of dams which, although designed for the supply of water and not for flood mitigation, provide substantial temporary storage above the full water supply level.

VICTORIA—MAIN STREAM FLOWS

Stream	Length (kilometres)	Drainage area (square kilometres)	Annual stream flows in million cubic metres				Site of gauging station
			Mean	Max.	Min.	No. of years gauged	
NORTHERN RIVERS							
Murray	1,926 (from source to Victorian border)	6,527 (upstream of Jingellic)	2,507	6,148	675	90	Jingellic, N.S.W.
Mitta Mitta	286	5,058	1,411	4,256	250	49	Tallangatta
Kiewa	185	1,145	567	2,071	166	94	Kiewa
Ovens	228	5,827	1,312	4,897	221	64	Wangaratta
Broken	193	1,924	227	1,091	19	94	Goorambat
Goulburn	566	10,772	2,211	7,369	145	98	Murchison
Campaspe	246	3,212	236	820	1	78	Elmore
Loddon	381	4,178	235	740	9	85	Laanecoorie Reservoir
Avoca	270	2,624	76	395	3	80	Coonooer
Wimmera	291	4,066	128	589	—	77	Horsham

VICTORIA—MAIN STREAM FLOWS—*continued*

Stream	Length (kilometres)	Drainage area (square kilometres)	Annual stream flows in million cubic metres				Site of gauging station
			Mean	Max.	Min.	No. of years gauged	
SOUTHERN RIVERS							
Snowy	162 (in Victoria)	13,421	1,838	4,002	381	43	Jarrahmond
Tambo	200	943	58	121	21	15	Swifts Creek
Mitchell	251	3,903	959	2,834	193	42	Glenaladale
Thomson	209	1,088	400	680	175	50	Cowwarr
Macalister	202	1,891	502	1,533	45	61	Lake Glenmaggie
La Trobe	251	4,144	937	3,240	271	65	Rosedale
Bunyip	63	661	153	304	69	47	Bunyip
Yarra	246	2,328	783	1,494	176	62	Warrandyte
Maribyrnong	183	1,303	107	327	4	49	Keilor
Werribee	124	1,155	92	314	7	63	Melton Reservoir
Moorabool	153	1,114	76	221	1	34	Batesford
Barwon	188	1,269	141	328	7	14	Inverleigh
		(excluding Leigh and Moorabool Rivers)					
Hopkins	282	1,347	32	127	1	48	Wickliffe
Glenelg	457	1,570	127	540	3	60	Balmoral

Lakes

Lakes may be classified into two major groups: those without natural outlets which are called closed lakes, and those with a natural overflow channel which may be termed open lakes. For closed lakes to form, annual evaporation plus infiltration must exceed the rainfall in the catchment; this is the case over most of Victoria.

Closed lakes occur mainly in the flat western part of the State. They fluctuate in level much more than open lakes and frequently become dry if the aridity is too high. For example, Lake Tyrrell in the north-west is usually dry throughout the summer and can consequently be used for salt harvesting.

The level of water in an open lake is more stable because as the lake rises the outflow increases, thus governing the upper lake level and partially regulating streams emanating from it. This regulation enhances the economic value of the water resources of open lakes, but Victoria does not possess any natural large lake-regulated streams. However, there are small streams of this type in the Western District, such as Darlots Creek partly regulated by Lake Condah and Fiery Creek by Lake Bolac.

Salinity is often a factor which limits the use of lake water; even freshwater lakes are not used extensively in Victoria due to the cost of pumping. The average salinity of closed lakes covers a wide range depending upon the geological conditions of the catchments and the water level.

Lake Corangamite is Victoria's largest lake. It can be regarded as a closed lake, although during the wet period in the late 1950s it rose to within 1.2 metres of overflowing. The total salt content of the lake is about 16.32 million tonnes, giving it a salinity somewhat higher than seawater under average water level conditions.

The Gippsland Lakes are a group of shallow coastal lakes in eastern Victoria, separated from the sea by broad sandy barriers bearing dune topography, and the Ninety Mile Beach. A gap through the coastal dune barrier near Lakes Entrance, which was completed in 1888, provides an artificial entrance to the lakes from the sea. However, seawater entering this gap has increased the salinity of some lakes, which in turn has destroyed some of the bordering reed swamp and led to erosion. The Gippsland Lakes have been of value for commercial fishing and private angling and also attract many tourists.

A number of Victorian lakes and swamps have been converted to reservoirs. Waranga Reservoir is an example of this, as are Lake Fyans, Batyo Catyo, and Lake Whitton in the Wimmera. A good example of lake utilisation is the Torrumbarry irrigation system on the riverine Murray Plains near Kerang in north-west Victoria.

Groundwater resources

Groundwater resources move slowly through pores and cracks in soil and rock and respond sluggishly to seasonal and annual fluctuations in recharge. For this reason,

groundwater can be regarded as a generally more reliable source of water through drought periods. However, mapping of resources in terms of depth, yield, and quality is much more complex than the mapping of visible surface resources.

The present position, very broadly stated, is that there are groundwater resources of reasonable quality and yield for domestic and irrigation purposes over about 4,000,000 hectares or about one-sixth of Victoria's area, mainly in the far west and south-west and in alluvial valleys in the north and south-east.

On the other hand, there is about half the State's area, in the central and western sectors, where groundwater is generally not available at qualities better than 3,000 parts per million of total dissolved solids.

Groundwater has played a very important part in providing supplies of water for domestic and stock use in pastoral settlement. It is also used for some isolated town supplies, and is being increasingly used for irrigation, the area irrigated from groundwater now being about 12,000 hectares.

For the future, there are prospects of generally increased use for irrigation, and for the augmentation of town water supplies on the south-west coast, in the Barwon Valley, and in Gippsland. However, these prospects can only be clarified by continuing investigation.

Additional information can be found in the publications entitled *Groundwater Investigation Program Reports, 1971-1981* which are issued annually by the Victorian Department of Minerals and Energy.

Further references: Natural Resources Conservation League, *Victorian Year Book*, 1965, p. 47

Survey and mapping

The Division of Survey and Mapping of the Department of Crown Lands and Survey is responsible for the maintenance and intensification of the National Geodetic Survey within Victoria; the preparation of topographic maps in standard map areas; the survey of Crown lands under the provisions of the *Land Act* 1958; the co-ordination of surveys throughout the State under the provisions of the *Survey Co-ordination Act* 1958; surveys for other departments and authorities; and the documentation of these surveys.

The National Geodetic Survey provides a framework of co-ordinated ground points for the control of mapping and other surveys. The current co-ordinate values for these points were determined in 1966, but are presently being re-evaluated on the basis of the intensified network together with positions based on satellite observations. Within Victoria there exists a network of levels based on the Australian Height Datum. This network is constantly being maintained and extended, and level values are available from the Central Plan Office of the Department.

An official map of Victoria showing highways, roads, railways, watercourses, towns and mountains, together with other natural and physical features has been published in four sheets at a scale of 1:500,000. A less detailed map of Victoria is also available in one sheet at a scale of 1:1,000,000. Topographic maps at a scale of 1:250,000 providing a complete map coverage of the whole State have been published by the Division of National Mapping of the Commonwealth Department of National Development and Energy and the Royal Australian Survey Corps. A joint Commonwealth-State project to produce topographic maps at a scale of 1:100,000 is nearing completion. Other departments and authorities also contribute to State mapping by producing various large scale maps for specific purposes.

A series of 26 maps at a scale of 1:25,000 showing streets, rivers, creeks, and municipal boundaries is available for Melbourne and environs. A long-term programme for production of general purpose standard topographic maps, at a scale of 1:25,000, is being carried out with 300 maps out of a total of 1,300 already printed. This series will cover most of the settled areas of the State. A series of maps at a scale of 1:10,000 is being prepared for regional growth areas such as Portland, Bendigo, Ballarat, Warrnambool, and Albury-Wodonga. Also, production has commenced on a fully integrated topographic-cadastral map and plan system at a scale of 1:25,000.

The publication *Official Map and Plan Systems Victoria* sets out the standard format size and numbering systems which have been adopted for the production of maps and plans at the standard scales of 1:20,000, 1:16,000, 1:10,000, 1:5,000, 1:2,500, 1:1,000, 1:500, and 1:250. The systems are based on the Australian Map Grid (AMG) which fulfils the basic principles necessary for the complete integration of surveys. The Division

publishes twice yearly a brochure entitled *Maplist* indicating the coverage of standard mapping throughout the State. The Division has also produced a whole range of maps for inclusion in the *Victorian Atlas* which was published in September, 1982.

The Division carries out cadastral surveys of Crown lands for the purpose of defining boundaries and for determining dimensions and areas of reservations and of allotments for the subsequent issue of Crown grants. This information forms the basis for the compilation of county, parish, and township plans, which are published at various scales and show details of the original subdivision of Crown lands.

The Division provides an aerial photography service for its own and other users' requirements. The Aerial Photography Library currently comprises approximately 400,000 photographs dating from 1931, and providing a comprehensive coverage of the State.

The Map Sales Centre at 35 Spring Street, Melbourne, is the main outlet for maps and plans, and provides facilities for the inspection and ordering of aerial photography and enlargements. The Centre is also the sole Victorian agent for Landsat imagery and holds microfiche copies for inspection.

Further references: Hydrography, Coastline, *Victorian Year Book* 1966, pp. 33-6; Coastal physiography, 1967, pp. 32-6; Plant ecology of the coast, 1968, pp. 31-7; Marine animal ecology, 1969, pp. 36-40; Marine algae of the Victorian coast, 1970, pp. 39-43; Erosion and sedimentation on the coastline, 1971, pp. 44-6; Conservation on the Victorian coast, 1972, pp. 37-43; Illustrated flora of Victoria, 1979, p. 36; Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences, 1980, pp. 49-50; Recent land legislation, 1981, pp. 55-6; Settlement of Victoria, 1981, pp. 24-6

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CLIMATE

CLIMATE IN VICTORIA

General conditions

Victoria is situated between latitudes 35°S and 39°S in the south-east of the Australian continent. The major topographical determinant of the climate is the Great Dividing Range, running east-west across the State, and rising to nearly 2,000 metres in the eastern half. This acts as a barrier to the moist south-east to south-west winds and together with its proximity to the coast, causes the south of the State to receive more rain than the north.

To the south of Victoria, except for Tasmania and its islands, there is no land for 3,000 kilometres. This vast area of ocean has a moderating influence on Victoria's climate in winter. Snow, which is a common winter occurrence at similar latitudes on the eastern seaboard of the great land masses of the northern hemisphere, is rare in Victoria below elevations of 600 metres. To the north of Victoria, the land mass of Australia becomes very hot in the summer, and on several days at this time of the year the temperature over the State may rise to between 35°C and 40°C, often with a strong northerly wind.

Climatic divisions

Northern plains

The mean annual rainfall varies from below 300 mm in the northern Mallee to 500 mm on the northern slopes of the Great Dividing Range. Variability of rain from year to year is high and increases northwards. Average monthly rainfall totals range from 20 to 30 mm in the summer to between 30 and 50 mm during the colder six months—May to October.

Cold fronts bring rain to the Wimmera, particularly in winter, but have less effect in the Mallee and the Northern Country. Rain in these latter districts is usually brought by depressions moving inland from the region of the Great Australian Bight, or from depressions developing over New South Wales or northern Victoria itself.

Summers are hot with many days over 32°C, while winter nights can be very cold with widespread frost.

Highlands

The average annual rainfall depends on elevation, ranging from 500 mm in the foothills in the west to over 1,500 mm on the mountains in the east. The higher mountains are snow covered in the winter months. During the colder part of the year, essentially May to October, monthly rainfall is generally higher than for the remainder of the year. Pasture growth is limited by cold in winter and the main growth occurs in autumn and spring.

The lower valleys are subject to hot summer days but mean maximum temperature decreases by about 1°C per 200 metres elevation. Winter nights are very cold and the valleys are particularly prone to frost and fog.

Western districts

Most rain comes with the westerly winds and cold fronts that predominate in winter and the average rainfall shows a winter maximum which is most marked along the West Coast. Average annual rainfall ranges from less than 600 mm over the plains from Geelong to

“ASH WEDNESDAY” 1983 BUSHFIRES

On 16 February 1983, major bushfires erupted in south-eastern Australia. In Victoria, bushfires occurred in the Otway Ranges, the Western District, Macedon, Belgrave Heights and Cockatoo in the Dandenong Ranges, and Warburton in the Upper Yarra Valley. The last major blaze, at Warburton, was contained on 20 February 1983. Forty-eight persons lost their lives in the bushfires, over 1,700 homes were destroyed, 210,000 hectares burnt out, and 25,000 stock died—at a total cost of more than \$200m. Further information on the bushfires can be found in Appendix G at the end of this *Year Book*.

The smouldering remains of the township of Mt Macedon.

The Australian





Despite the tragedy of many, some home owners were lucky . . . the charred ruins of a house in Upper Beaconsfield lie beside a house that escaped the flames.

The Australian

The ruins of the National Emergency Services College at Mt Macedon.

John Krutop, The Age





Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales meet Cockatoo fire fighters during their visit to bushfire areas on 25 March 1983.

John Lamb, The Age

The logistics centre set up next to the Cockatoo Community Centre to feed and clothe victims of the bushfires.

Kevin Schreiber, The Age



People at the ruins of their house in Belgrave South.

Kevin Schreiber, The Age



Smoke pours over the curve of a hill at Fairhaven as fire authorities set up a road block at Spout Creek on the Great Ocean Road.

The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd



Lismore to over 1,400 mm on the higher parts of the Otways. Pasture growth is limited by dryness in summer and cold in winter; the main growth occurs in autumn and spring.

Sea breezes near the coast temper the heat on many summer days and on many occasions the sea breeze develops into a weak cold front which extends over most of the area. There are, however, a number of days when the temperature exceeds 32°C.

Gippsland

In West and South Gippsland most rain comes with the westerly winds and cold fronts that predominate in winter, but some rain also falls in summer from depressions over eastern New South Wales. The difference between winter and summer rainfall is not as marked as in the western districts.

Depressions off the east coast bring most rain to East Gippsland and such rainfall can be very heavy. The frequency of a three day rainfall over 75 mm is much greater in this district than elsewhere in Victoria. Rainfall in the east is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year.

Average annual rainfall is less than 600 mm in the Sale-Maffra area, which lies between the influence of western cold fronts and eastern depressions. Over the higher parts of the South Gippsland hills, the average annual rainfall exceeds 1,400 mm. Along the upper valleys of the Mitchell, Tambo, and Snowy Rivers, rainfall is much less than on the surrounding highlands.

Most of the closely settled areas are within reach of the sea breeze on summer days and the frequency of high temperatures is less than in other parts of Victoria of similar elevation.

On some winter days, however, the coastal areas of East Gippsland have the highest temperatures in the State, due to the Föhn effect of north-westerly winds descending from the mountains.

Weather patterns

The general weather of southern Australia is determined primarily by the behaviour of high pressure systems, which move from west to east on a more or less latitudinal track. The mean track is centred south of the continent from November to April, but is located between latitudes 30°S and 35°S from May to October. These anticyclones are separated by low pressure areas, which usually contain active frontal surfaces separating air masses of different characteristics. The low pressure areas are often rain bearing systems and their most northerly influence occurs in winter.

Rainfall in most districts is higher in winter and spring than in other seasons. This effect is most marked in the south-west quarter of the State, where the average rainfall in July is three times that of January. East Gippsland, however, receives little rain from cold fronts and depressions approaching from the west. The heaviest rain in that district is produced by intense depressions to the east of Bass Strait which have usually developed to the east of New South Wales or further north, and moved southwards along the coast. Rainfall in East Gippsland is fairly evenly distributed through the year.

On occasions, in late autumn, winter, or spring, an anticyclone develops a ridge of high pressure over southern waters and a depression intensifies east of Tasmania. This causes cold and relatively dry air to be brought rapidly across Victoria, bringing windy, showery weather with some hail and snow. On other occasions, when an anticyclone moves slowly over Victoria or Tasmania, a spell of fine weather with frost or fog results. These spells can last as long as a week.

In summer, the more southerly location of the anticyclone belt frequently brings a light easterly wind flow over Victoria with sea breezes near the coast. When anticyclones move into the Tasman Sea, where they sometimes stagnate for several days, winds tend north-east to northerly and sometimes increase in speed. This situation results in heat wave conditions, which persist until relieved by the west to south-west winds associated with the next oncoming depression. The fall in temperature associated with the wind change can be quite sharp.

The weather over south-eastern Australia in summer is occasionally influenced by the penetration of moist air of tropical origin. Although an infrequent event, this is responsible for some of the heaviest rainfalls over the State.

Rainfall

The distribution of average annual rainfall in Victoria is shown in Figure 14 on page 57. Average rainfall ranges from 250 mm for the driest parts of the Mallee to 2,600 mm at Falls Creek in the Alps. There would be other locations in the Alps with similar rainfall, but where the rain is not measured.

Except for East Gippsland, more rain falls in winter than in summer. Summer rainfall is more variable and the higher evaporation of this season greatly reduces the effectiveness of the rainfall.

All parts of Victoria are occasionally subject to heavy rain and monthly totals exceeding three times the average have been recorded. Monthly totals have exceeded 250 mm on several occasions in Gippsland and the Northeast and rarely along the West Coast. The highest monthly total recorded in the State is 891 mm at Tanybryn in the Otway district in June 1952.

Intense rainfall of short duration is usually the result of a thunderstorm. On 17 February 1972, 78 mm fell within one hour over an area of about 3.5 square kilometres in central Melbourne. Falls of similar intensity and duration occur from time to time in Victoria, but because such a small area is affected, not all are officially recorded.

The average annual number of days of rain (0.2 mm or more in 24 hours) is over 150 on the West Coast and in West Gippsland, and exceeds 200 over the Otway Ranges. The average number of wet days a year is reduced to 100 at a distance of approximately 160 kilometres inland from the coast.

An estimate of the area, distribution of average annual rainfall, and the actual distribution of rainfall in Victoria as shown by area is given in the following tables:

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

Rainfall (mm)	Area ('000 square kilometres) (a)					
	Average	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Under 300	18.4	62.4	3.3	0.1	24.4	17.3
300-400	36.5	27.8	15.4	39.7	40.1	28.6
400-500	27.5	20.3	45.8	63.3	26.4	30.4
500-600	34.9	33.9	21.6	48.6	37.5	30.5
600-800	52.3	45.7	43.7	44.1	49.8	58.8
800-1,000	29.0	28.4	38.3	29.5	25.6	29.2
Over 1,000	29.0	9.1	59.5	2.3	23.8	32.8

(a) Total area of Victoria is 227,600 square kilometres.

VICTORIA—RAINFALL IN DISTRICTS
(mm)

District	Year										Average (a)
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	
North Mallee	242	605	500	399	266	233	381	385	274	339	312
South Mallee	275	648	546	411	268	277	441	416	322	378	355
North Wimmera	315	712	635	421	308	274	432	456	371	449	416
South Wimmera	418	790	733	616	399	379	531	580	505	556	501
Lower North	306	864	708	559	273	280	524	435	364	471	435
Upper North	384	933	813	680	341	367	646	504	459	618	518
Lower Northeast	485	1,224	1,147	978	530	554	955	678	705	1,008	780
Upper Northeast	681	1,476	1,499	1,330	740	802	1,258	950	1,004	1,278	1,107
East Gippsland	517	786	1,217	832	784	709	1,171	460	692	753	774
West Gippsland	657	993	1,024	984	801	805	1,206	759	939	874	915
East Central	660	1,027	1,029	935	752	862	1,081	752	853	874	891
West Central	493	820	767	667	548	591	877	499	545	628	614
North Central	583	1,126	976	885	599	621	839	717	700	797	724
Western Plains	530	779	742	683	542	552	729	583	592	607	635
West Coast	651	884	844	881	731	725	871	723	767	704	774

(a) Average for 69 years 1913 to 1981.

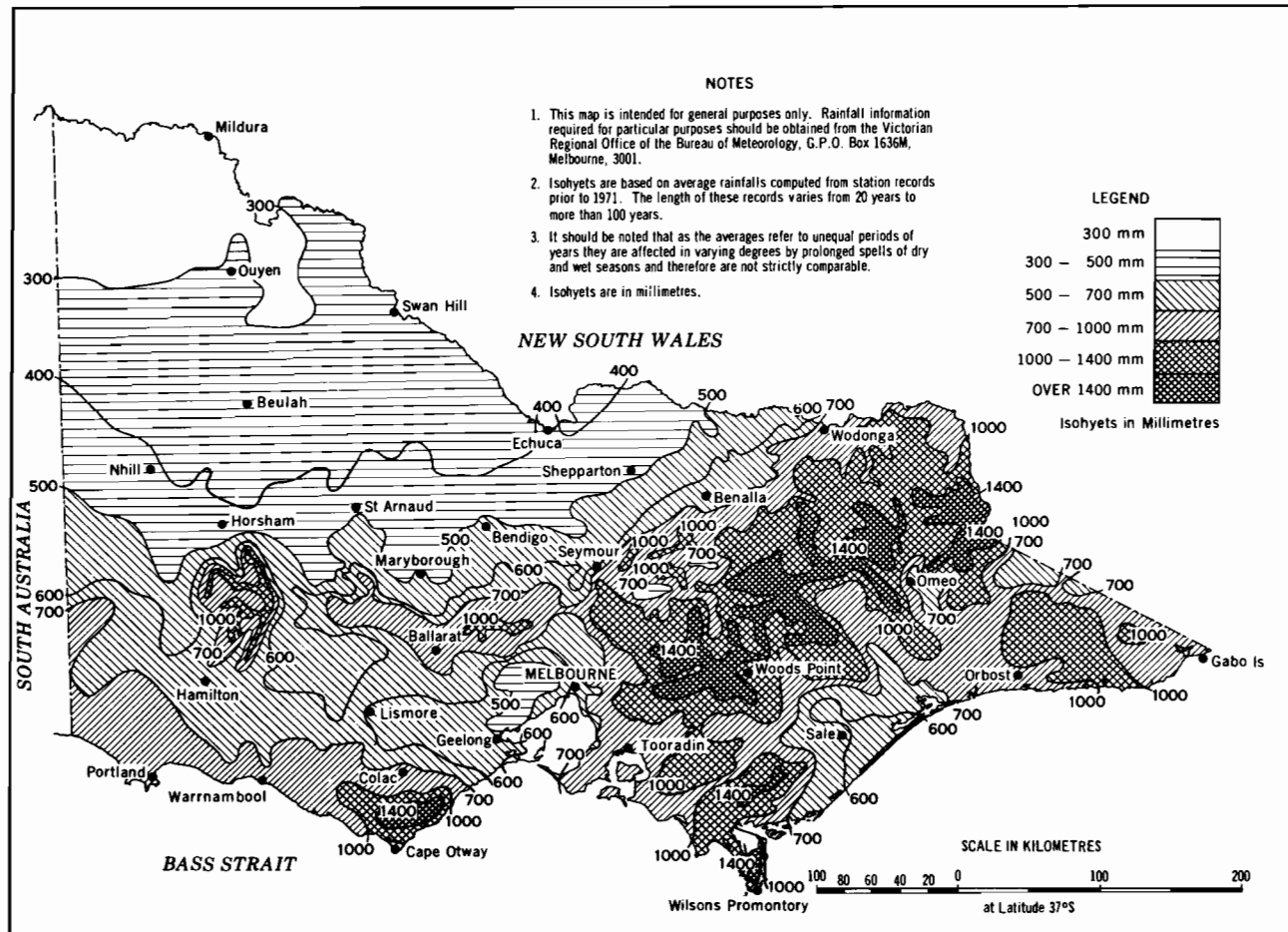


FIGURE 14. Victoria—Average annual rainfall.

Rainfall reliability

It is not possible to give a complete description of rainfall at a place or in a district by using a single measurement. The common practice of quoting the annual average rainfall alone is quite inadequate in that it does not convey any idea of the extent of the variability likely to be encountered. Examination of rainfall figures over a period of years for any particular place indicates a wide variation from the average; in fact it is rare for any station to record the average rainfall in any particular year. Thus for a more complete picture of annual rainfall the variability, or likely deviation from the average, should be considered in conjunction with the average.

Rainfall variability assumes major importance in some agricultural areas. Even though the average rainfall may suggest a reasonable margin of safety for the growing of certain crops, this figure may be based on a few years of heavy rainfall combined with a larger number of years having rainfall below minimum requirements. Variability of rainfall is also important for water storage design, as a large number of relatively dry years would not be completely compensated by a few exceptionally wet years when surplus water could not be stored.

Although variability would give some indication of expected departures from normal over a number of years, variability cannot be presented as simply as average rainfall.

Several expressions may be used to measure variability, each of which may have a different magnitude. The simplest measure of variability is the range, i.e., the difference between the highest and lowest annual amounts recorded in a series of years. Annual rainfall in Victoria is assumed to have a "normal" statistical distribution. These distributions can be described fully by the average and the standard deviation. To compare the variability at one station with that at another, the percentage coefficient of variation $\left(\frac{\text{standard deviation}}{\text{the average}} \times 100 \right)$ has been used. This percentage coefficient has been calculated for the fifteen climatic districts of Victoria (see Figure 15) for the 69 years 1913 to 1981 and the results are tabulated in the following table in order of rainfall reliability:

VICTORIA—ANNUAL RAINFALL VARIATION

District	Average annual rainfall (a)	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variation
	mm	mm	per cent
1 West Coast	774	122	15.7
2 West Gippsland	915	147	16.1
3 East Central	891	147	16.5
4 Western Plains	635	111	17.4
5 West Central	614	121	19.7
6 East Gippsland	774	159	20.5
7 South Wimmera	501	107	21.3
8 North Central	724	161	22.3
9 North Wimmera	416	96	23.1
10 Upper Northeast	1,107	270	24.4
11 Lower Northeast	780	207	26.6
12 South Mallee	355	96	27.0
13 Upper North	518	143	27.6
14 North Mallee	312	93	29.9
15 Lower North	435	130	30.0

(a) Average for 69 years 1913 to 1981.

The higher the value of the percentage coefficient of variation of the rainfall of a district, the greater the possible departure from the average and hence the more unreliable the rainfall.

It should be noted that the above applies to *annual* rainfall. The assumption of a "normal" statistical distribution is not generally applicable to periods of less than 12 months. Statistically, because of the highly skewed nature of monthly rainfall it is not possible to use the standard deviation as an indicator of variability; instead, decile analyses are preferred.

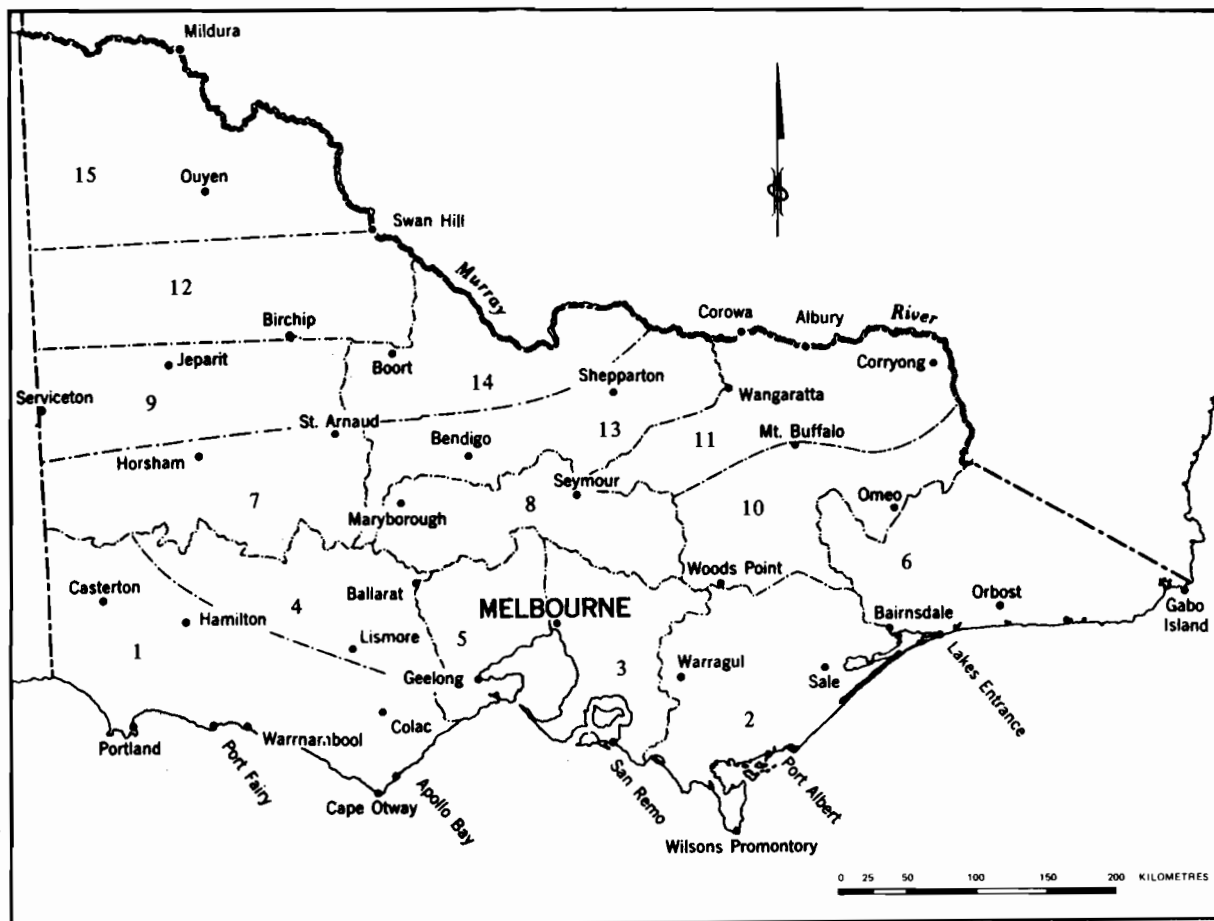


FIGURE 15. Victoria—Relative rainfall variability by districts. (Names of climatic districts are shown in the table on page 58.)

VICTORIA—DISTRICT MONTHLY RAINFALL:
NORMAL AND 1981
(mm)

District	Month												Annual
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
North Mallee—													
Normal	20	25	20	21	31	28	29	30	30	34	25	19	312
1981	12	32	5	3	41	60	63	42	22	28	26	5	339
South Mallee—													
Normal	21	26	22	25	36	33	34	36	34	39	27	22	355
1981	19	23	5	9	39	69	65	58	21	32	32	6	378
North Wimmera—													
Normal	23	27	22	30	42	41	44	46	42	43	31	25	416
1981	22	14	4	4	44	81	82	95	23	44	29	7	449
South Wimmera—													
Normal	25	29	25	37	52	51	58	58	51	50	36	29	501
1981	28	10	12	7	57	105	106	115	26	42	37	11	556
Lower North—													
Normal	29	30	30	31	43	41	42	44	41	46	31	27	435
1981	38	13	37	3	51	88	77	75	24	28	30	7	471
Upper North—													
Normal	33	35	36	39	49	51	52	54	49	52	36	32	518
1981	48	18	35	8	58	120	115	108	26	28	41	13	618
Lower Northeast—													
Normal	45	44	50	56	72	81	86	87	72	79	55	53	780
1981	56	64	36	7	68	217	205	162	56	53	46	38	1,008
Upper Northeast—													
Normal	56	55	65	79	108	117	128	133	105	111	80	70	1,107
1981	81	59	64	9	96	226	269	231	50	68	72	53	1,278
East Gippsland—													
Normal	64	55	63	61	66	69	58	59	61	74	73	71	774
1981	61	59	58	15	171	71	54	58	30	47	58	71	753
West Gippsland—													
Normal	55	56	67	72	87	82	80	91	83	92	81	69	915
1981	61	24	102	33	116	83	98	120	48	74	69	46	874
East Central—													
Normal	51	55	61	74	86	76	80	88	84	92	78	66	891
1981	53	24	94	31	106	85	120	129	35	77	82	38	874
West Central—													
Normal	36	46	42	48	55	51	54	61	59	64	53	45	614
1981	63	28	39	12	67	76	79	94	20	74	55	21	628
North Central—													
Normal	38	45	42	54	71	72	79	82	71	71	53	46	724
1981	44	14	44	15	81	127	149	159	37	52	56	19	797
Western Plains—													
Normal	34	39	37	51	60	56	63	70	64	64	54	43	635
1981	45	16	27	13	56	91	93	117	31	64	40	14	607
West Coast—													
Normal	35	38	44	62	78	77	90	95	78	71	60	46	774
1981	44	19	37	20	70	93	125	143	40	60	34	19	704

Droughts

The exact definition of drought is not specific in nature. A general term is "severe water shortage", but a severe shortage of water to a large consumer, such as a market gardener, may not be of undue concern to a pastoralist.

Rainfall is the best single index of drought, although evaporation losses and storages in reservoirs must also be taken into account when determining the severity of a drought.

One advantage of assessing droughts on the basis of rainfall statistics is that records are available dating back for over 100 years at some locations, thus providing an objective basis for assessing drought severity. Studies based on drought effects on plants and animals, however, would be of a more subjective nature, due to technological advances in drought resistance.

The variability of annual rainfall is closely associated with the incidence of drought. Droughts are rare over areas of low rainfall variability and more common in areas where this index is high.

Since records have been taken, there have been numerous dry spells in various parts of Victoria, most of them of little consequence, but some widespread and long enough to be classified as droughts. The severity of major droughts or dry spells is much lower in Gippsland and the Western District than in northern Victoria.

The earliest references to drought in Victoria appear to date from 1865 when a major drought occurred in northern Victoria, and predominantly dry conditions prevailed in the Central District. Another dry spell of lesser intensity occurred in 1868.

The most severe and widespread drought recorded since European settlement in Australia occurred in the period from 1897 to 1902. Victoria was most affected in the south in 1897-98 and in the north in 1902.

The next major drought commenced about June 1913 and continued until April 1915 in the north and west and until August 1916 in Gippsland. The worst period was from May to October 1914.

Droughts of shorter duration and lower intensity occurred in 1877, 1888, in 1907-08 in Gippsland, and in the 1920s, particularly in 1925, 1927, and 1929.

The period from 1937 to 1945 was marked by three major droughts. The first commenced in February 1937 and continued with a break in the succeeding spring and summer until January 1939, the effects being felt much more severely in northern districts than elsewhere. Good rains in 1939 were followed by another dry period from December 1939 to December 1940. The third drought of the period extended from 1943 to 1945 in which the worst period was from June to October 1944. The drought from 1967 to 1968 is described on pages 53 and 67 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1969 and other effects noted on pages 309-12 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1970.

Drought prevailed in East Gippsland in 1971. In 1972, this drought extended westwards to affect most parts of the State by the end of the year, before ending after heavy rain in February 1973.

Northern Victoria experienced drought conditions for about 10 months until September 1975, while in 1976 the failure of summer and early autumn rains in the south led to severe rainfall deficiencies, particularly in South Gippsland. The drought had extended to most of Victoria before ending with good rains in September and October. Large sections of Victoria experienced serious to severe deficiencies during the latter half of 1977 and the first 5 months of 1978. Drought conditions prevailed in north-east Victoria in the latter half of 1979. However, good rainfall in January 1980 provided some relief from these rainfall deficiencies. Rain in the latter half of April was sufficient to break the five month drought in most of Victoria, but not in Gippsland. It was not until good rain was received in October that the eight month drought was broken in East Gippsland. Drought conditions were experienced throughout Victoria during the period commencing April 1982 and continuing into 1983. The drought was extremely severe in all districts north of the Great Dividing Range where rainfall totals for the nine months from April to December were the lowest ever recorded. Southern Victoria fared only slightly better with serious to severe rainfall deficiencies occurring generally.

Floods

Lands bordering rivers, lakes, and coastal regions have historically attracted settlement and development. These areas, known as "flood-plains", are susceptible to occasional inundation, and depending on their extent of development, extensive damage to property and even loss of life may result. The realisation of this danger has led man to attempt to reduce the effect of flood damage by means such as the construction of dams and discouragement of development in certain areas. However, it should be recognised that as floods are a natural phenomenon, they have major beneficial as well as detrimental effects. The very existence of fertile flood plains depends on the occurrence of floods.

Flooding occurs in all districts but is most frequent in the Northeast and in Gippsland. The occurrence of flooding in place and time is highly variable since it depends on the location and intensity of rainfall. In general, in Victoria, flooding is most likely in late winter or early spring, since this is the time of maximum rainfall and maximum catchment wetness, but floods can occur at any time of the year. On many streams, particularly in East Gippsland, some of the most severe floods have been in January or February.

The extent and effect of flooding is dependent not only on rainfall but also on topography, land-use, water control structures, and the location of towns.

All districts of Victoria have experienced disastrous flooding, although it is relatively unusual for major floods to occur on several catchments at once. East Gippsland suffered major flooding in 1971. In 1973, 1974, 1975, and 1981 widespread flooding, varying from moderate to major, occurred throughout Victoria, particularly in the Northern, Northeast, West Central, and East Gippsland Districts. In 1978, major flooding occurred on most rivers in East Gippsland.

Snow

Snow in Victoria is confined usually to the Great Dividing Range and the alpine massif, which at intervals during the winter and early spring months may be covered to a considerable extent, especially over the more elevated eastern section. Falls elsewhere are usually light and infrequent. Snow has been recorded in all districts except the Mallee. The heaviest falls in Victoria are confined to sparsely populated areas and hence general community disorganisation is kept to a minimum. Snow has been recorded in all months on the higher Alps, but the main falls occur during the winter. The average duration of the snow season in the alpine area is from three to five months.

Temperatures

January and February are the hottest months of the year. Average maximum temperatures are under 20°C on the higher mountains and under 24°C along the coast, but exceed 32°C in parts of the Mallee.

Average maximum temperatures are lowest in July, when they are below 10°C over most of the Great Dividing Range, and less than 3°C on the higher mountains. Over the lower country there is little variation across the State, ranging from 13°C near the coast to 16°C in the northern Mallee.

In summer, high temperatures may be experienced throughout the State except over the alpine area. Most inland places have recorded maxima over 43°C with an all time extreme for the State of 50.8°C at Mildura on 6 January 1906. Usually such days are the culmination of a period during which temperatures gradually rise, and relief comes sharply in the form of a cool change when the temperature may fall as much as 17°C in an hour. However, such relief does not always arrive so soon and periods of two or three days or even longer have been experienced when the maximum temperature has exceeded 38°C. On rare occasions, extreme heat may continue for as long as a week with little relief.

Night temperatures, as gauged by the average minimum temperature, are, like the maximum, highest in January and February. They are below 9°C over the higher mountains, but otherwise the range is chiefly 13°C to 15°C. The highest night temperatures are recorded along the Murray River and on the East Gippsland coast. Average July minima exceed 6°C along parts of the coast, but are below 0°C in the Alps. Although three or four stations have been set up at different times in the mountains, none has a very long or satisfactory record. The lowest temperature on record to date is -12.8°C at Hotham Heights (station height 1,760 metres) at an exposed location near a mountain. However, a minimum of -22.2°C has been recorded at Charlotte Pass (station height 1,840 metres)—a high valley near Mt Kosciusko in New South Wales—and it is reasonable to expect that similar locations in Victoria would experience similar temperatures, although none has been recorded due to lack of observing stations.

Frosts

Frosts may occur at any time of the year over the ranges of Victoria, whereas along the exposed coasts frosts are rare and severe frosts (air temperature 0°C or less) do not occur. Frost, however, can be a very localised phenomenon, dependent on local topography. Hollows may experience frost, while the surrounding area is free of frost.

The average frost-free period is less than 50 days over the higher ranges of the Northeast while it exceeds 200 days within 80 kilometres of the coast and north of the Divide. The average number of severe frosts (air temperature 0°C or less) exceeds 20 per year over the ranges. The average number of light frosts (air temperature between 0°C and 2°C) varies from less than 10 per year near the coast to 50 per year in the highlands of the Northeast.

The first frosts of the season may be expected in April in most of the Mallee and Northern Country and in March in the Wimmera. Over the highlands of the Northeast,

frosts may be severe from March to November. Severe frosts on the northern side of the Divide are twice as frequent as on the southern side at the same elevation.

Humidity

Generally, humidity in the lower atmosphere is much less over Victoria than over other eastern States. This is because the extreme south-east of the continent is mostly beyond the reach of tropical and sub-tropical air masses. The most humid weather in Victoria occurs when light north-easterly winds persist for several days in summer, bringing moist air from the Tasman Sea or from further north. On these occasions the dew point can rise to 20°C.

When northerly winds blow over Victoria in summer and dry air arrives from central Australia, the dew point can fall to 0°C or lower. When combined with high temperatures, the relative humidity can fall below 10 per cent. The cold air which arrives over the State from the far south from time to time in winter can also be very dry, with a dew point of about 3°C.

Evaporation

Since 1967, the Class A Pan has been the standard evaporimeter used by the Bureau of Meteorology. This type is now used exclusively at evaporation recording stations in Victoria; there were 74 at the end of 1981, 49 of which were owned by the Bureau of Meteorology.

Measurements of evaporation have been made in the past with the Australian tank at about 30 stations, about half of which were owned by the Bureau of Meteorology. Results from these stations show that evaporation exceeds the average annual rainfall in inland areas, especially in the north and north-west, by about 1,000 mm. In all the highland areas and the Western District the discrepancy is much less marked, and in the Central District and the lowlands of East Gippsland annual evaporation exceeds annual rainfall by 200 mm to 400 mm. Evaporation is greatest in the summer months in all districts. In the three winter months rainfall exceeds evaporation in many parts of Victoria, but not in the north and north-west.

Winds

The predominant wind stream over Victoria is of a general westerly direction, although it may arrive over the State from the north-west or south-west. Easterly winds are least frequent over Victoria, but are often associated with widespread rain in Gippsland. There are, however, wide variations from this general description. For example, Melbourne has a predominance of northerlies and southerlies, while Sale has an easterly sea breeze on most summer afternoons.

The wind is usually strongest during the day, when the air in the lower atmosphere is well mixed. As the ground cools after sunset, stratification of the air above it takes place, and the wind near the surface dies down. In valleys, however, the cooler air near the ground begins to flow down the slope, and the valley or katabatic breeze may blow through the night, to die down after sunrise.

At the surface of the earth the wind is rarely steady, particularly over land where there are obstructions to its flow. In the central areas of large cities, where there are tall buildings, there are many gusts and eddies. The mean wind speed for meteorological purposes is taken as the average over a period of ten minutes. In this time the actual speed can vary considerably, reaching much higher levels in gusts which last for only a few seconds.

The sensitive equipment required to measure extreme wind gusts has been installed at only a few places in Victoria and the highest gust recorded to date is 164 km/h at Point Henry near Geelong in 1962, although here the anemometer is 23 metres above ground level compared to the standard 10 metres for meteorological anemometers. It is considered that any place in Victoria could feasibly experience at some time a local gust of 160 km/h or more. Two diagrams of wind roses for Victoria at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m., respectively, are shown on pages 78 and 79 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1980.

Thunderstorms

Thunderstorms occur far less frequently in Victoria and Tasmania than in the other two eastern States. They occur mainly in the summer months when there is adequate surface

VICTORIA—MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS: SELECTED VICTORIAN TOWNS

	Locality	Legend (a)	Years of record	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
MALLEE	Mildura	1	35	19	25	22	22	29	24	26	27	27	34	26	19	300
		2	35	32.0	31.0	28.1	23.3	18.7	15.9	15.3	17.0	20.2	23.5	27.0	29.9	23.5
		3	35	16.7	16.4	13.9	10.3	7.5	5.2	4.4	5.3	7.4	9.8	12.2	14.6	10.3
	Swan Hill	1	97	21	23	23	25	34	36	32	35	32	35	26	24	346
		2	81	31.5	31.2	27.8	22.8	18.3	14.8	14.5	16.2	19.4	22.9	26.8	29.9	23.0
		3	79	15.4	15.4	12.9	9.7	6.8	4.8	4.0	4.9	6.6	8.9	11.5	13.8	9.6
WIMMERA	Horsham	1	107	23	26	25	34	48	50	46	48	46	44	34	28	452
		2	75	29.9	29.8	26.5	21.4	17.1	13.9	13.3	15.0	17.7	20.9	24.8	27.7	21.5
		3	74	13.4	13.6	11.4	8.6	6.3	4.5	3.8	4.5	5.7	7.5	9.7	11.9	8.4
	Nhill	1	95	22	24	22	31	41	47	46	47	43	42	31	27	423
		2	77	29.7	29.4	26.3	21.5	17.3	14.3	13.7	15.1	17.8	21.0	24.8	27.8	21.6
		3	78	12.9	13.2	11.0	8.4	6.1	4.2	3.5	4.1	5.4	7.2	9.3	11.6	8.1
WESTERN	Ballarat	1	73	38	47	46	55	70	64	69	77	73	71	57	51	718
		2	72	25.0	24.8	22.0	17.4	13.3	10.6	9.9	11.3	13.8	16.5	19.4	22.4	17.2
		3	73	10.9	11.7	10.1	7.7	5.9	4.2	3.4	3.9	5.0	6.5	7.8	9.5	7.2
	Hamilton	1	108	33	32	42	55	68	72	74	77	73	66	52	45	689
		2	93	25.7	25.6	23.0	18.9	15.3	12.7	12.0	13.2	15.4	17.7	20.6	23.3	18.6
		3	94	11.4	12.0	10.6	8.6	6.8	5.2	4.5	5.0	6.1	7.1	8.4	10.0	8.0
	Warrnambool	1	84	33	35	47	60	77	77	89	86	74	67	55	45	745
		2	81	22.2	22.2	21.0	18.6	16.0	13.9	13.3	14.1	15.7	17.4	19.0	20.7	17.8
		3	81	12.8	13.3	12.2	10.4	8.6	6.9	6.2	6.7	7.7	9.0	10.1	11.6	9.6
NORTHERN	Bendigo	1	120	34	34	37	41	54	61	56	58	55	53	38	32	553
		2	117	29.4	29.0	25.9	20.9	16.1	12.9	12.1	13.8	16.7	20.3	24.1	27.3	20.7
		3	114	14.1	14.4	12.3	9.1	6.5	4.7	3.7	4.4	6.0	8.1	10.3	12.5	8.8
	Echuca	1	102	27	28	33	34	42	44	40	43	40	44	32	28	435
		2	99	30.8	30.5	27.2	22.1	17.4	14.1	13.4	15.1	18.3	22.0	26.0	29.0	22.2
		3	99	15.3	15.3	13.0	9.6	6.7	4.9	4.0	5.0	6.6	8.9	11.3	13.6	9.5

VICTORIA—MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS: SELECTED VICTORIAN TOWNS—*continued*

	Locality	Legend (a)	Years of record	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
NORTH CENTRAL	Alexandra	1	102	41	38	51	53	65	73	71	75	67	70	57	49	710
		2	48	29.3	29.3	26.0	20.5	15.8	12.0	11.7	13.8	17.0	20.3	23.8	27.3	20.6
		3	48	11.2	11.7	9.4	6.3	4.3	2.9	2.5	2.9	4.4	6.0	8.0	9.9	6.6
	Kyneton	1	95	37	39	47	54	75	90	82	84	74	69	52	50	753
		2	78	27.0	26.6	23.5	18.2	13.8	10.7	9.9	11.6	14.7	17.9	21.4	24.9	18.2
		3	71	9.9	10.3	8.5	5.7	3.6	2.3	1.6	2.0	3.4	4.9	6.6	8.6	5.6
CENTRAL	Geelong	1	99	31	37	41	45	50	49	46	48	51	52	48	40	538
		2	75	25.1	25.0	23.2	19.9	16.7	14.1	13.6	14.8	16.9	19.2	21.2	23.4	19.4
		3	76	13.3	13.8	12.5	10.2	8.0	6.0	5.2	5.7	6.9	8.4	10.1	11.9	9.3
	Mornington	1	95	45	43	52	63	71	70	69	71	71	71	58	53	737
		2	43	25.0	25.0	23.3	19.4	16.2	13.5	12.8	13.8	15.9	18.1	20.3	23.1	18.9
		3	40	13.4	13.9	12.9	10.9	9.1	7.1	6.5	6.8	8.1	9.5	10.7	12.1	10.1
NORTHEAST	Omeo	1	102	51	53	54	47	54	57	52	56	61	72	64	61	682
		2	100	26.2	25.8	23.1	18.7	14.1	10.8	10.1	12.1	15.2	18.5	21.7	24.5	18.4
		3	100	9.4	9.6	7.8	4.8	2.2	0.8	-0.2	0.6	2.7	4.7	6.4	8.3	4.8
	Wangaratta	1	104	38	39	47	48	56	71	64	64	61	64	46	42	640
		2	79	31.0	30.6	27.3	22.0	17.3	13.7	12.7	14.5	17.5	21.0	25.3	28.9	21.8
		3	79	15.0	15.0	12.2	8.3	5.5	3.8	3.3	4.1	5.8	8.2	10.7	13.3	8.8
WEST GIPPSLAND	Yallourn	1	32	50	53	58	62	92	77	81	96	88	86	83	68	894
		2	32	24.8	24.5	22.4	18.7	14.8	12.5	11.9	13.0	15.3	17.7	19.6	22.2	18.1
		3	31	12.7	13.3	12.1	9.7	7.5	5.8	4.8	5.4	6.6	8.3	9.6	11.2	8.9
	Sale	1	38	47	43	54	45	60	49	40	54	50	64	63	58	627
		2	36	25.2	25.1	23.3	20.2	16.5	14.1	13.6	14.7	16.8	19.0	20.9	23.2	19.4
		3	36	12.6	13.2	11.5	8.6	6.1	4.3	3.2	4.2	5.5	7.6	9.3	11.1	8.1
EAST GIPPSLAND	Bairnsdale	1	65	60	50	67	50	54	58	50	49	57	70	64	68	697
		2	65	24.6	24.7	23.0	20.3	17.0	14.3	13.8	15.3	17.4	19.6	21.7	23.4	19.6
		3	64	12.3	12.6	11.2	8.5	6.0	4.2	3.4	4.1	5.9	7.7	9.4	11.2	8.0
	Orbost	1	98	70	59	68	72	74	86	66	61	69	78	69	77	849
		2	42	25.3	25.2	23.7	20.8	17.5	15.0	14.7	15.7	17.7	19.7	21.3	23.6	20.0
		3	42	13.0	13.5	12.0	9.3	6.9	5.1	4.0	4.7	6.1	8.3	10.1	11.7	8.7

(a) Legend: 1. Average monthly rainfall in mm (for all available years of record to 1981).
 2. Average daily maximum temperature (°C) (for all years of record to 1981).
 3. Average daily minimum temperature (°C) (for all years of record to 1981).

heating to provide energy for convection. Between ten and twenty storms occur each year in most of Victoria, but the annual average is about thirty in the north-eastern ranges. Isolated severe wind squalls and tornadoes sometimes occur in conjunction with thunderstorm conditions, but these destructive phenomena are comparatively rare. Hailstorms affect small areas in the summer months, and showers of small hail are not uncommon during cold outbreaks in the winter and spring.

CLIMATE IN MELBOURNE

General conditions

Temperature

The proximity of Port Phillip Bay bears a direct influence on the climate of the metropolitan area. The hottest months in Melbourne are normally January and February, when the average maximum temperature is 26°C. Inland, Watsonia has an average of 27°C, while along the Bay, Ascendale and Black Rock, subject to any sea breeze, have an average of 25°C. This difference does not persist throughout the year, however, and in July average maxima at most stations are within 1°C of one another at approximately 13°C. The hottest day on record in Melbourne was 13 January 1939, when the temperature reached 45.6°C. This is the second highest temperature ever recorded in an Australian capital city. In Melbourne, the average number of days per year with maxima over 38°C is about four, but there were fifteen in the summer of 1897-98 and there have been a few years with no occurrences. The average annual number of days over 32°C is approximately nineteen.

Nights are coldest at places a considerable distance from the sea, and away from the city where heat retention by buildings, roads, and pavements may maintain the air at a slightly higher temperature. The lowest temperature ever recorded in the city was -2.8°C on 21 July 1869, and the highest minimum ever recorded was 30.6°C on 1 February 1902.

In Melbourne the overnight temperature remains above 20°C on about four nights per year. During the early years of record, temperatures below 0°C were recorded during most winters. However, over more recent years, the urban "heat island" effect has resulted in such low temperatures occurring only once in two years on average. Minima below -1°C have been experienced during the months of May to August, while even as late as October extremes have been down to 0°C. During the summer, minima have never been below 4°C.

Wide variations in the frequencies of occurrences of low air temperatures are noted across the Melbourne metropolitan area. For example, there are approximately ten annual occurrences of 2°C or less around the Bay, but frequencies increase to over twenty in the outer suburbs and probably to over thirty a year in the more frost susceptible areas. The average frost-free period is about 200 days in the outer northern and eastern suburbs, gradually increasing to over 250 days towards the city, and approaching 300 days along parts of the bay side.

The means of the climatic elements for the seasons in Melbourne, computed from all available official records, are given in the following table:

MELBOURNE—MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS

Meteorological element	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Mean atmospheric pressure (millibar)	1,014.9	1,013.2	1,018.3	1,018.4
Mean temperature of air in shade (°C)	14.4	19.4	15.4	10.1
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade (°C)	10.2	11.5	9.5	7.7
Mean relative humidity at 9 a.m. (saturation = 100)	63	62	72	80
Mean rainfall (mm)	186	155	170	149
Mean number of days of rain	40	25	34	44
Mean amount of evaporation (mm) (a)	375	596	299	147
Mean daily amount of cloudiness (scale 0 to 8) (b)	4.9	4.2	4.8	5.2
Mean daily hours of sunshine (c)	6.5	8.4	5.5	4.6
Mean number of days of fog	1.4	0.6	5.9	10.7

(a) Measured by Class A Pan (records commenced 1967).

(b) Scale: 0 = clear, 8 = overcast.

(c) Measured at Laverton (records commenced 1968).

In the following table the yearly means of the climatic elements in Melbourne for each of the years 1977 to 1981 are shown. The extreme values of temperature in each year are also included.

MELBOURNE—YEARLY MEANS AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS

Meteorological element	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Mean atmospheric pressure (millibar)	1,017.2	1,016.4	1,016.9	1,016.4	1,016.2
Temperature of air in shade (°C)—					
Mean	15.1	15.0	15.8	15.9	16.1
Mean daily maximum	19.5	19.2	20.3	20.4	20.6
Mean daily minimum	10.8	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.6
Absolute maximum	40.3	38.1	41.3	41.4	41.8
Absolute minimum	1.7	2.6	1.2	1.5	2.1
Mean terrestrial minimum temperature (°C)	9.1	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.4
Number of days maximum 35°C and over	4	5	10	14	16
Number of days minimum 2°C and under	4	0	2	1	0
Rainfall (mm)	605	867	543	644	602
Number of days of rain	137	148	151	149	138
Total amount of evaporation (mm) (a)	1,388	1,254	1,320	1,352	1,341
Mean relative humidity at 9 a.m. (saturation = 100)	69	72	69	67	69
Mean daily amount of cloudiness (scale 0 to 8) (b)	4.9	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.7
Mean daily hours of sunshine (c)	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.5	6.8
Mean daily wind speed (km/h)	8.7	8.1	7.8	(d)	(e)
Number of days of wind gusts 63 km/h and over	54	32	42	(d) 59	(e) 48
Number of days of fog	3	7	8	10	3
Number of days of thunder	11	15	10	6	12

(a) Evaporation measured by Class A Pan.

(b) Scale: 0 = clear, 8 = overcast.

(c) Sunshine measured at Laverton.

(d) Incomplete, records for June not available.

(e) Incomplete, records for October not available.

Rainfall

The average annual rainfall in the city is 660 mm over 143 days. The average monthly rainfall varies from 48 mm in January and July to 68 mm in October. Rainfall is relatively steady during the winter months, and observed totals have ranged from 8 mm to 180 mm, but variability increases towards the warmer months. In the latter period, monthly totals have ranged between practically zero and over 230 mm.

Over 75 mm of rain has been recorded in 24 hours on several occasions, but these have been restricted to the warmer months—December to April. Only three times has over 50 mm during 24 hours been recorded in the cooler months of May to August.

The average rainfall varies considerably over the Melbourne metropolitan area. The western suburbs are relatively dry and Deer Park has an average annual rainfall of only 500 mm. Rainfall increases towards the east, and at Mitcham averages 900 mm a year. The rainfall is greater still on the Dandenong Ranges, and at Sassafras the annual average is over 1,300 mm.

The number of days of rain, defined as days on which 0.2 mm or more of rain falls, exhibits marked seasonal variation ranging between a minimum of seven in February and a maximum of fifteen each in July and August. This is in spite of approximately the same total rainfall during each month and indicates the higher intensity of the summer rains. The relatively high number of days of rain in winter gives a superficial impression of a wet winter in Melbourne which is not borne out by an examination of total rainfall.

The highest number of wet days ever recorded in any one month in the city is twenty-seven, in August 1939. On the other hand, there has been only one rainless month in the history of Melbourne's records—April 1923. On occasions, each month from November to to May has recorded three wet days or less. The longest wet spell ever recorded was eighteen days and the longest dry spell forty days.

Fogs

Fogs occur on an average of four mornings each month in May, June, and July, and average nineteen days for the year. The highest number ever recorded in a month was twenty in June 1937.

Cloud and sunshine

Cloudiness varies between a minimum in the summer months and a maximum in the winter, but the range, like the rainfall, is not great compared with many other parts of Australia. The number of clear days or nearly clear days averages two to three each month from May to August, but increases to a maximum of six to seven in January and February. The total number for the year averages forty-eight. The high winter cloudiness and shorter days have a depressing effect on sunshine in winter and average daily totals of four to five hours during this period are the lowest of all capital cities except Hobart which is marginally less. There is a steady rise towards the warmer months as the days become longer and cloudiness decreases. An average of more than eight and a half hours a day is received in January; however, the decreasing length of the day is apparent in February, since the sunshine is then less despite a fractional decrease in cloudiness. The total possible monthly sunshine hours at Melbourne range between 465 hours in December and 289 in June under cloudless conditions. The average monthly hours, expressed as a percentage of possible hours, range between 60 per cent for January and February and 40 per cent in June.

Wind

Wind exhibits a wide degree of variation, both diurnally, such as results from a sea breeze, and as a result of the incidence of storms. The speed is usually lowest during the night and early hours of the morning just prior to sunrise, but increases during the day, especially when strong surface heating induces turbulence into the wind stream, and usually reaches a maximum during the afternoon. The greatest mean wind speed at Melbourne for a 24 hour period was 36.9 km/h, while means exceeding 30 km/h are on record for each month except March. These are mean values; the wind is never steady. Continual oscillations take place ranging from lulls, during which the speed may drop to or near zero, to strong surges which may contain an extreme gust, lasting for a period of only a few seconds up to or even over 95 km/h. At the Melbourne observing site, gusts exceeding 95 km/h have been registered during every month with a few near or over 110 km/h, and an extreme of 119 km/h on 18 February 1951. At Essendon, a wind gust of 143 km/h has been measured.

Thunder, hail, and snow

Thunder is heard in Melbourne on an average of 13 days per year, the greatest frequency being in the summer months. On rare occasions thunderstorms are severe, with damaging wind squalls. Hail can fall at any time of the year, but the most probable time of occurrence is from August to November. Most hail is small and accompanies cold squally weather in winter and spring, but large hailstones may fall during thunderstorms in summer.

Snow has occasionally fallen in the city and suburbs; the heaviest snowstorm on record occurred on 31 August 1849. Streets and house-tops were covered with several centimetres of snow, reported to be 30 centimetres deep at some places. When thawing set in, floods in Elizabeth and Swanston Streets stopped traffic and caused accidents, some of which were fatal.

VICTORIAN WEATHER SUMMARY, 1981**Temperature**

Average monthly temperatures show that, on the whole, Victoria experienced a relatively warm year. Only in one month—March—did the average for the whole State fall significantly below normal. January, February, April, September, and October were all above normal, January's average being the highest for that month for more than 40 years. During the remainder of the year, figures very close to normal were recorded but, for the most part, were marginally high.

Rainfall

January, June, July, and August were relatively wet months throughout most of the State with the amounts received ranging from about 115 per cent of normal in January to over 160 per cent in each of the three winter months. The winter period was the wettest on record over much of the northern half of Victoria and in Melbourne was the wettest in 30

years. During the remaining eight months of the year the rainfall was fairly evenly divided between above and below normal amounts but no major departures in either direction were recorded. The heavy winter rains caused flooding at times on all the northern rivers. Large areas of the Wimmera were inundated in August and the Horsham area experienced its worst flood conditions since 1923.

Severe weather

Thunderstorm activity was experienced in each of the 12 months of the year. Most occurrences were well scattered but on several occasions they were widespread and individual storms were intense, causing considerable damage from sudden severe wind gusts and from flash flooding.

January was particularly noteworthy in this respect. A series of vigorous cold fronts crossed the State during that month and brought intense thunderstorms to all districts; this resulted in extensive structural damage, and one death from a lightning strike. In Shepparton, some 22 dwellings suffered significant damage in a severe wind blast and a similar event took place at Tarnagulla during October when a further 22 houses were wholly or partially unroofed. Both events were associated with the downrush of air from thunderstorms.

Further references: Agricultural meteorology, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 33-4; Aeronautical meteorology, 1967, pp. 53-5; Meteorology in fire prevention, 1968, pp. 55-8; Meteorological services for commerce and industry, 1969, pp. 61-2; Meteorological observations, 1970, pp. 62-3; Computers and meteorology, 1971, p. 65; Hydrometeorology, 1972, pp. 62-3; Meteorology in Victoria, 1974, pp. 1-24; Floods, 1975, pp. 61-3; Forecasting for the general public, 1975, pp. 80-1; Forecasting for aviation, 1976, pp. 99-100; Maritime meteorology, 1977, pp. 95-6; Bushfires, 1978, pp. 78-9; Climate of Victoria's forest areas, 1978, pp. 79-80; World Weather Watch, 1978, pp. 87-8; Urban meteorology, 1979, p. 63; Air pollution meteorology, 1981, p. 69; National Meteorological Analysis Centre, 1982, p. 62

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CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT

CONSTITUTION

Victorian Constitution

The Constitution of Victoria is now to be found in the *Constitution Act 1975*, an Act of the Victorian Parliament. The Bill was passed by the Victorian Parliament in May 1975 and reserved for the Royal Assent, which was given on 22 October 1975 and notified in the *Victoria Government Gazette* on 19 November 1975. The Act was proclaimed to come into operation on 1 December 1975. Details of the Act may be found in the *Victorian Year Book 1977* on pages 924-43.

During the first 120 years of responsible government in Victoria, the Constitution was contained in the Schedule to an Act of the United Kingdom Parliament passed in 1855. The Victorian Parliament has had at all times the power to adopt a Constitution for Victoria based upon an Act of the Victorian Parliament, and it is somewhat surprising that the Victorian Parliament waited until 1975 to exercise this power.

In the *Constitution Act 1975* there are to be found the basic laws governing the relationship of the Crown to the State, the constitution and powers of the Parliament, the constitution and powers of the Supreme Court, and the relationship of the Executive to the Parliament.

The Constitution is a flexible constitution and can be altered at any time by an Act of the Victorian Parliament, although in some cases an absolute majority in each House is required for a Bill which would alter some of the fundamental provisions in the Constitution.

The system in Victoria provides for responsible Cabinet government based on a legislature of two Houses, both elected upon adult franchise. The Constitution is affected by the Commonwealth Constitution enacted by the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900*, an Act of the Imperial Parliament, by which legislative and executive powers upon certain specified matters were granted to the Commonwealth Parliament and the Commonwealth Government, some of them exclusively, and provision was made that, in the case of inconsistency of valid laws, the Commonwealth law should prevail. In the result, the Victorian Parliament may now make laws in and for Victoria upon all matters not exclusively granted to the Commonwealth Parliament by the Commonwealth Constitution, but upon some of these matters the Victorian law may be superseded by the passing of a Commonwealth Act. Local government, that is, the control exercised by municipal councils within their respective districts, is a matter of State law and wholly within the legislative control of the Victorian Parliament, but in 1979 the place of local government in Victoria was recognised by the incorporation of a new Part 11A in the *Constitution Act 1975*.

Relation to Commonwealth Constitution

The Victorian Constitution must be understood in relation to the effect of the Commonwealth Constitution on the jurisdiction of the States. There are three main provisions in the Commonwealth Constitution which establish its relationships with State Constitutions in Australia. The first is section 51, which sets out most of the areas within

which the Commonwealth Parliament may make laws. Matters outside the listed areas of power are the province of the States.

The second provision is section 109, which states that where the Commonwealth and a State have made laws which are inconsistent with one another, the State law is, to the extent of the inconsistency, invalid. However, if the Commonwealth has exceeded its powers in making its law, it has not really made the law at all, so there is no inconsistency and the State law stands.

The operation of these two provisions leaves the States, including Victoria, with power to make laws in the following cases:

- (1) Where the Commonwealth has no power to make laws;
- (2) where the Commonwealth has power in a particular field but has not exercised it at all; and
- (3) where the Commonwealth has power which it has exercised, but not so as to cover the whole legislative field.

Where the Commonwealth has power over a particular field and has exercised that power to the full, any law a State passes will be inconsistent with the Commonwealth law and inoperative.

The third provision, section 96, provides that the Commonwealth may grant financial assistance to any State on such terms and conditions as the Commonwealth Parliament thinks fit. Section 96 has been used in conjunction with the taxing power of the Commonwealth to establish the economic supremacy of the Commonwealth over the States. The Commonwealth has done this since 1942 by levying income tax at a uniform rate and then giving a portion of this back to the States on the condition (attached under the power given by section 96) that the States refrained from levying income tax themselves.

This financial pre-eminence of the Commonwealth has led to the distinction between its province and the province of the States becoming blurred in practice. Nevertheless, some generalisations are possible. The Commonwealth exercises exclusive power in fields such as defence and foreign affairs where it is important to consider the nation as a whole. As the Commonwealth holds financial pre-eminence, it automatically assumes the task of economic planning. The Victorian Government, on the other hand, is primarily responsible for such things as health, education, law enforcement, the administration of justice, the control of resources, and the provision of roads, water, sewerage, power, and other services. Under Victorian law a complete system of local government has been established. The State has established a complete system of courts, a police force, a teaching service, and many public statutory bodies to provide services for the people.

Australian Constitutional Convention

While no further plenary sessions of the Australian Constitutional Convention have been held since 1978, the work of Standing Committee D has continued. Standing Committee D met again on 2 October 1981 in Melbourne, to consider a number of papers it had commissioned and to establish the progress on work referred by the full convention. A number of recommendations were made at this meeting which are to be referred to the next plenary session of the full convention.

Included among these recommendations is the revised proposal adopted by the Committee that the High Court of Australia be able to give advisory opinions.

Further, the Committee considered a report identifying conventions associated with the Australian Constitution and recommended 24 of these conventions be endorsed by the Australian Constitutional Convention.

The Committee is continuing to build up a considerable body of material for the next plenary session of the Convention in Adelaide, beginning on 26 April 1983.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1981, pp. 75-6

Constitutional developments in Victoria since 1981

Operation of Imperial law

The doctrine that the Parliament of Victoria cannot legislate repugnantly to Imperial laws of paramount force, described on page 70 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1982, remains in operation. The Commonwealth Parliament did not legislate further to the *Constitutional Powers (Request) Act* 1980 (Victoria). The Premiers' Conference of June

1982 agreed on a co-operative scheme to remove most residual links with the United Kingdom, including the doctrine of repugnancy. An outline of the scheme is provided on page 78 in the section on intergovernmental arrangements.

State constitutions

The substantive issues in *Western Australia v Wilsmore* were decided by the High Court on appeal from the Supreme Court of Western Australia in 1982: (1982) Vol. 56 Australian Law Journal Reports (ALJR) p. 335. Section 73 of the *Constitution Act 1889* (W.A.) empowered the Parliament to amend the Constitution, subject to compliance with a manner and form requirement if the amendment would effect "any change in the Constitution of the Legislative Council or of the Legislative Assembly". A question arose whether an amendment of another Act of the Western Australian Parliament which affected the qualifications of electors was one which should have been passed in accordance with the manner and form requirement in section 73. The High Court held that the amending Act was valid, on the grounds that the proviso to section 73 referred only to a Bill to amend the Constitution Act itself.

A comparable provision appears in section 18(2) of the *Constitution Act 1975* (Victoria). The decision therefore is relevant in this State, although the precise issue in *Wilsmore* would be precluded from arising by section 18(4).

In *Ward v R* (1980) Vol. 54 ALJR p. 271 the High Court held that the boundary between New South Wales and Victoria was constituted by the top of the southern bank of the Murray River. This result followed from the statement in the New South Wales Constitution Statute 1855 (Imperial) that "the whole Watercourse" of the river lies within New South Wales. In *Hazlett v Presnell* (1982) Victorian Reports p. 137, the question arose whether Beveridge Island which is bounded by two streams of the Murray River is in New South Wales or Victoria. The Supreme Court of Victoria held that the northern stream constituted the main course of the river when the two colonies were separated in 1855 and that the island therefore lay within Victoria.

Commonwealth Constitution

The extent of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth Parliament has been tested in several recent cases.

In *Storey v Lane* (1981) Vol. 55 ALJR p. 608, the High Court upheld the validity of a section of the *Bankruptcy Act 1966* (Commonwealth), which empowered the Court to discharge from custody a person imprisoned for failure to pay a provable debt after the presentation of a debtor's petition. The Court held that the section was supported by the power to legislate with respect to bankruptcy and insolvency in section 51(xvii) of the Commonwealth Constitution. In *Gazzo v Comptroller of Stamps* (Victoria) (1981) Vol. 56 ALJR p. 143, a section in the *Family Law Act 1975* (Commonwealth), which purported to exempt from State taxation an instrument of transfer of land executed in accordance with an order made under the Act, was held not to be a law with respect to marriage or to divorce and matrimonial causes and therefore beyond the power of the Commonwealth Parliament.

The corporations power, section 51(xx), was further widened in *Actors and Announcers Equity Association of Australia v Fontana Films* (1982) Vol. 56 ALJR p. 366 in which the validity of the secondary boycott provision in the *Trade Practices Act 1974* (Commonwealth) was upheld in its application to trading corporations. Finally, in an important decision on the external affairs power, section 51(xxix), the High Court upheld the validity of certain sections of the *Racial Discrimination Act 1975* (Commonwealth) on the grounds that they implemented the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination to which Australia is a party.

EXECUTIVE

Governor

Under the Victorian Constitution, the ultimate executive power is vested in the Crown and is exercised by the Governor as the Queen's representative.

The Governor's authority is derived from Letters Patent (issued in 1900 and amended in 1913) under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, from the Commissions of

Appointment, and from the Governor's Instructions issued under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

As the Queen's representative, the Governor summons and prorogues Parliament and at the beginning of each session outlines the Government's legislative programme in his opening speech. In the name of the Queen he gives assent to Bills which have passed all stages in Parliament, with the exception of those especially reserved for the Royal Assent. These include Bills dealing with special subjects such as the granting of land and money to himself. His functions in relation to the Legislature are contained in the Constitution Act.

As head of the Executive, his functions are based on Letters Patent, his Commission, and the Royal Instructions. These empower him to make all appointments to important State offices other than those for which specific provision is made under a Statute, to make official proclamations, and to exercise the prerogative of mercy by reprieving or pardoning criminal offenders within his jurisdiction. These functions are carried out on the advice of his Ministers.

There are some matters, however, which require the special exercise of the Governor's discretion. Thus he alone must finally decide after taking advice of his Premier, whether to grant a dissolution of Parliament, and whether to call upon a member of Parliament to form a new Ministry. The Governor's powers in respect of the commissioning of a member of Parliament as Premier to form a new Ministry are set out more fully on page 74 in the section describing the Ministry.

The Governor also has power to appoint a Deputy to exercise his functions as the Queen's representative during his temporary absence from the seat of government whether within or without Victoria.

In the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him, the Governor is guided by the advice of the Executive Council, which is a body created under the Governor's Instructions and which in practice gives effect to Cabinet and ministerial decisions. If in any case he sees sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the Council, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authorities in opposition to the opinion of the Council, reporting the matter to the Queen without delay, with the reasons for his so acting.

This exercise of discretionary powers emphasises the Governor's position as one above and beyond party politics and in extreme cases provides a safeguard of the Constitution. The general nature of his position is such that he is the guardian of the Constitution and bound to see that the great powers with which he is entrusted are not used otherwise than in the public interest.

On all official State occasions he performs the ceremonial functions as the representative of the Crown, and so becomes the focal point and the unifying symbol of the community.

The present Governor is His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Brian Stewart Murray, K.C.M.G., A.O., K.St.J., who assumed office on 1 March 1982.

A complete list of representatives of the Sovereign since the establishment of the Port Phillip District in 1839 can be found on pages 1149-50 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

Lieutenant-Governor

The Lieutenant-Governor is appointed by a Commission from the Sovereign under the Sign Manual and Signet. In the Commission, reference is made to the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor is expressly authorised and required by his Commission to administer the Government of the State of Victoria in the events dealt with in such Letters Patent, namely, the death, incapacity, or removal of the Governor, or his departure from the State, or his assuming the administration of the Government of Australia.

The Lieutenant-Governor assumes control in any of these events by issuing a proclamation. He then becomes His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria.

However, should the Governor be only temporarily absent for a short period from the seat of government or from the State (except when he administers the Government of Australia) he may, by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the State, appoint the Lieutenant-Governor as his Deputy.

The present Lieutenant-Governor is the Hon. Sir John Young, K.C.M.G., who assumed office on 31 July 1974.

Executive Council

Section 50 of the *Constitution Act 1975* provides that officers appointed as responsible Ministers of the Crown shall also be members of the Executive Council, and provision for their appointment appears in the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor.

The Executive Council, consisting of Executive Councillors under summons, namely, members of the current Ministry, usually meets weekly or as required. The quorum of three comprises the Governor and at least two Ministers. These meetings are of a formal nature and are presided over by the Governor or in his absence by his Deputy.

Where it is provided in the statutes that the Governor in Council may make proclamations, orders, regulations, appointments to public offices, etc., the Governor acts formally with the advice of the Executive Council, but actually in accordance with Cabinet or ministerial decisions.

Ministry

Formation and composition

Victoria has followed the system of government evolved in Britain. The Queen's representative in Victoria, the Governor, acts by convention upon the advice of a Cabinet of Ministers, the leader of whom is called the Premier, although there is no mention of Cabinet as such in the Victorian Constitution.

The authority under which Victorian Ministers are appointed is contained in section 50 of the *Constitution Act 1975*, which provides that the Governor may, from time to time, appoint up to eighteen officers who are either members or capable of being elected members of either House of Parliament. No Minister shall hold office for a period longer than three months unless he is, or becomes, a member of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. This section further provides that not more than six of such officers shall at any one time be members of the Legislative Council and not more than thirteen members of the Legislative Assembly.

In practice, a Ministry remains in office only while it has the support of a majority in the Legislative Assembly, and when a change of Government occurs and a new Ministry is to be appointed, the Governor "sends for" that member of the Legislative Assembly whom he thinks would be supported by a majority in that House and asks him whether he is able and willing to form a new Government with himself as leader. If that member can assure the Governor accordingly, he may then be commissioned by the Governor to form a Ministry.

The names of those persons who are chosen to serve in his Ministry are then submitted by the Premier-elect to the Governor for appointment by him as responsible Ministers of the Crown.

Powers

The Cabinet is responsible politically for the administrative acts of the Government, but the constitutional powers as set out in the Constitution Act and other Acts are vested in the individual Ministers and the Governor in Council, namely, the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council. Cabinet as such has no legal powers.

Government administration includes departments under direct ministerial control as well as certain public statutory corporations which are subject to varying degrees of ministerial direction. Ministers are sworn in with appropriate portfolios which indicate their particular responsibilities.

Functions and procedures

Cabinet normally meets weekly or as occasion requires, in closed session, to consider an agenda made up of matters submitted by the Premier and other Ministers. The Cabinet Office prepares a draft agenda for each meeting, but the Premier himself is responsible for the final agenda and the order of items on the agenda.

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet is appointed under a provision in the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968*. He may be a member of the Assembly or the Council. The Cabinet Office was established in 1982 to assist him in supporting the Cabinet.

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet and the Cabinet Office provide secretariat support and research for Cabinet and Cabinet Committees, including the receipt, processing, and dissemination of submissions. The recording of decisions is primarily the responsibility of the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet. Cabinet minutes are

circulated weekly by the Cabinet Office to Ministers, and the relevant Minister is normally responsible for the execution of Cabinet decisions.

Ministries, 1943 to 1982

VICTORIA—MINISTRIES: 1943–1982 (a)

Ministry and name of Premier	Date of assumption of office	Date of retirement from office	Duration of office (days)
Albert Arthur Dunstan	18 September 1943	2 October 1945	746
Ian Macfarlan	2 October 1945	21 November 1945	51
John Cain	21 November 1945	20 November 1947	730
Thomas Tuke Hollway	20 November 1947	3 December 1948	380
Thomas Tuke Hollway	3 December 1948	27 June 1950	572
John Gladstone Black McDonald	27 June 1950	28 October 1952	855
Thomas Tuke Hollway	28 October 1952	31 October 1952	4
John Gladstone Black McDonald	31 October 1952	17 December 1952	48
John Cain	17 December 1952	31 March 1955	835
John Cain	31 March 1955	7 June 1955	69
Henry Edward Bolte	7 June 1955	23 August 1972	6,288
Rupert James Hamer	23 August 1972	5 June 1981	3,209
Lindsay Hamilton			
Simpson Thompson	5 June 1981	8 April 1982	299
John Cain (b)	8 April 1982	Still in office	

(a) A complete list since responsible government in 1855 can be found on pages 1150–1 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

(b) Hon. John Cain is the son of Hon. John Cain who held the office of Premier on three occasions between 1945 and 1955.

New Ministry

A triennial election for the Legislative Council and a general election for the Legislative Assembly of the Victorian Parliament were held conjointly on 3 April 1982. The 66th Ministry, led by the Hon. John Cain, was subsequently formed and consisted of the following members:

VICTORIA—66th MINISTRY AT 31 JULY 1982

From the Legislative Assembly

The Hon. J. Cain	Premier, Attorney-General, and Minister for Federal Affairs
The Hon. R. C. Fordham	Deputy-Premier, Minister of Education, and Minister of Educational Services
The Hon. I. R. Cathie	Minister of Housing
The Hon. S. M. Crabb	Minister of Transport
The Hon. P. C. Spyker	Minister of Consumer Affairs and Minister of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs
The Hon. R. A. Jolly	Treasurer and Minister of Labour and Industry
The Hon. C. R. T. Mathews	Minister for Police and Emergency Services and Minister for the Arts
The Hon. T. W. Roper	Minister of Health
The Hon. J. L. Simmonds	Minister for Employment and Training
The Hon. J. H. Simpson	Minister of Public Works and Minister of Property and Services
The Hon. P. T. Toner	Minister for Community Welfare Services
The Hon. N. B. Trezise	Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation
The Hon. F. N. Wilkes	Minister for Local Government
Dr K. A. Coghill	Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet

From the Legislative Council

The Hon. W. A. Landeryou	Minister of Economic Development and Minister for Tourism
The Hon. E. Walker	Minister for Conservation and Minister for Planning
The Hon. D. E. Kent	Minister of Agriculture
The Hon. R. A. Mackenzie	Minister of Forests, Minister of Lands, and Minister of Soldier Settlement
The Hon. D. R. White	Minister for Minerals and Energy, and Minister of Water Supply

Intergovernmental organisations

Introduction

A large number of intergovernmental organisations exist to co-ordinate the activities of the Commonwealth, State, and Territory Governments in Australia. Many of the organisations are ministerial councils or committees. A greater number consist of public service officers from various levels. Most intergovernmental ministerial bodies meet at least once a year; many of them meet more often.

It is not practicable to list all intergovernmental organisations. The following, therefore, is confined to the major intergovernmental ministerial bodies, or bodies with ministerial representation, functioning in 1981-82. Further information about many of these bodies can be obtained from the relevant sections of this *Year Book*. In addition, it is intended to consider the work of a different ministerial committee in detail in each successive edition. This article concludes with a study of the Australian Agricultural Council.

The two best known intergovernmental ministerial bodies are the Premiers Conference, in which heads of government discuss a range of important matters, and the Loan Council, in which the Prime Minister and the Premiers, or their nominees, formally make the decisions required to be made pursuant to the Financial Agreement 1927 and the Gentlemen's Agreement. Both meet at least once a year, on successive days towards the end of June.

Other major intergovernmental ministerial bodies include the Australian Aboriginal Affairs Council, Australian Agricultural Council, Australian Education Council, Australian Environment Council, Australian Fisheries Council, Australian Forestry Council, Australian Health Ministers Conference, Australian Housing Research Council, Australian Police Ministers Council, Australian Minerals and Energy Council, Australian Transport Advisory Council, Australian Water Resources Council, Conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, Industry Ministers Conference, Conference of the Ministers for the Arts, Council of Ministers in Charge of Prisons Probation and Parole, Council of Nature Conservation Ministers, Council of Social Welfare Ministers, Joint Commonwealth/State Ministerial Council on Housing Costs, Local Government Ministers Conference, Marine and Ports Council of Australia, Ministerial Committee on Drug Strategy, Ministerial Council for Companies and Securities, Ministerial Council on the Development of Albury-Wodonga, Meeting of Ministers on Human Rights, Recreation Ministers Council, Meeting of Ministers on the River Murray, Standing Committee of Attorneys-General, Standing Committee of Ministers for Consumer Affairs, and the Tourist Ministers Council.

An intergovernmental body distinguishable from those listed above, although it has some ministerial representation, is the Advisory Council for Intergovernment Relations. The Council was established in 1976 pursuant to the *Commonwealth Advisory Council for Intergovernmental Relations Act 1976*. It comprises representatives from the Commonwealth Parliament, all State Parliaments, local government, and the community. Its object is to improve intergovernmental co-operation. It acts pursuant to direction from the Premiers Conference. Its conclusions take the form of recommendations to participating governments and to the Australian Council of Local Government Associations. The Council is presently engaged in a study of the relationships which should exist between the levels of government in Australia. It has concentrated primarily on the position of local government.

Australian Agricultural Council

The Australian Agricultural Council is the principal intergovernmental ministerial body dealing with agriculture. It comprises the Commonwealth Minister for Primary Industry, the State Ministers for Agriculture or Primary Industry, and the Northern Territory Minister for Primary Production and Tourism. The Council meets twice a year, in January/February and July/August. Meetings usually are held in the capital cities in rotation. The Commonwealth Minister is the permanent chairman, and the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry provides the secretariat.

The Council was established pursuant to a resolution of an intergovernmental ministerial conference passed in December 1934. Its functions were described as follows:

- (1) Generally to promote the welfare and development of agricultural industries,

- (2) to arrange the mutual exchange of information regarding agricultural production and marketing,
- (3) to co-operate for the purpose of ensuring improvement of the quality of agricultural products and the maintenance of high grade standards,
- (4) to ensure, as far as possible, balance between production and available markets,
- (5) to consider the requirements of agricultural industries in regard to organised marketing,
- (6) to promote the adoption of a uniform policy on external marketing problems, particularly those pertaining to the negotiation of international agreement,
- (7) to consult in relation to proposals for the grant of financial assistance to agricultural industries, and
- (8) to consider matters submitted to the Council by the standing committee on agriculture.

Its terms of reference did not extend to mining, fisheries or forestry, for which separate ministerial councils now exist.

Among the matters considered by the Australian Agricultural Council in recent years are meat inspection services, plant variety rights, drought relief, beef carcass classification, closer economic relations with New Zealand and foreign investment in farming land, as well as various funding and technical issues requiring recurrent decision.

Intergovernmental arrangements

Introduction

Intergovernmental arrangements affect many areas of Victorian government. They range from formal agreements, such as the Financial Agreement of 1927 as amended which is ratified by and scheduled to State legislation, to informal arrangements sometimes based solely on an exchange of letters between heads of government. An example of the latter is the basis on which the funding of natural disaster relief is apportioned between the Commonwealth and the State.

Intergovernmental arrangements are entered into for a variety of purposes. One common purpose is the inter-State regulation of areas or matters of common concern. Examples include the River Murray Agreement, the Snowy Mountains Agreement, and the Albury-Wodonga Agreement, to all of which Victoria is a party. Many other intergovernmental arrangements seek to avoid constitutional constraints of one kind or another. Intergovernmental marketing schemes fall into this category. The best known of these is the Wheat Stabilisation Scheme, but comparable schemes exist to regulate the marketing of products as diverse as tobacco, eggs, barley, and canned fruit.

The majority of intergovernmental arrangements are connected with the transfer of funds from the Commonwealth to the State. Large sums are transferred for general revenue purposes, pursuant at present to the tax sharing arrangements. Further amounts are transferred for recurrent or capital expenditure on specific purposes subject to conditions. In 1982-83, 53 heads of specific purpose grants by the Commonwealth to Victoria appeared in the State and Commonwealth Budget Papers. In some cases the expenditure of the grant is regulated by conditions in the legislation. In other cases it is subject to Commonwealth Ministerial approval. In yet a third class of cases the expenditure is subject to a formal intergovernmental agreement between the Commonwealth and Victoria. Grants for housing, railway mainline upgrading, rural adjustment, and water resources management are regulated by agreements of this kind.

Intergovernmental schemes

Further developments have taken place in relation to two important intergovernmental schemes since 1981. In addition, planning has commenced for intergovernmental action to remove the residual links between Australia and the United Kingdom.

Commonwealth-State Scheme for Co-operative Companies and Securities Regulation

In December 1978, the Commonwealth and all six States signed a Formal Agreement for an intergovernmental scheme for co-operative companies and securities regulation. The purpose of the scheme was to create a means whereby total legislative and administrative uniformity could be achieved in the area of company law while at the same time enabling some decentralisation of administration. The details of the scheme are described in greater detail in the *Victorian Year Book* 1982 pp. 78-9.

The scheme became fully operative on 1 July 1982 when the *Companies Act* 1981 (Commonwealth) and the corresponding State application laws were proclaimed. There are other important developments. The National Companies and Securities Commission has announced extensive delegations of power to the several State Commissions under all the scheme legislation as was contemplated by the original Agreement. The Agreement itself was amended, the amending provisions coming into force on 24 February 1981. An Administrative Remedies Agreement was executed by the parties on 21 April 1982 in an attempt to determine the application of the principles of administrative law to the various bodies involved in the scheme administration. A further agreement on freedom of information and archives, which is contemplated by clause 10 of the principal Agreement, is still awaited.

Off-shore jurisdiction

The scheme to invest the States with plenary jurisdiction and property rights in the three mile territorial sea was described in the *Victorian Year Book* 1982, p. 79. A further step was taken towards the implementation of the scheme when the *Coastal Waters (State Powers) Act* 1980 (Commonwealth) came into force on 1 January 1982. That Act is the first exercise of the power in section 51 (xxxviii) of the Commonwealth Constitution which refers to: "The exercise within the Commonwealth, at the request or with the concurrence of the Parliaments of all the States directly concerned, of any power which can at the establishment of this Constitution be exercised only by the Parliament of the United Kingdom or by the Federal Council of Australasia."

The *Coastal Waters (State Powers) Act* 1980 (Commonwealth) purports to invest the States with power to legislate in the territorial sea. The *Coastal Waters (State Title) Act* 1980, which confers proprietary rights on the States, has been proclaimed.

Residual links

Residual constitutional links between Australia and the United Kingdom include appeals to the Privy Council from State Courts; the sovereignty of the United Kingdom Parliament in matters affecting Australia, including the operation of the doctrine of repugnancy; the power of the Crown to disallow Commonwealth and State legislation; and the instructions issued to the Governor-General and State Governors by the Crown.

In June 1982 the Premiers' Conference agreed on a scheme to remove these links by the passage of legislation in Australia pursuant to section 51 (xxxviii) of the Constitution and a simultaneous approach to the United Kingdom to enact legislation to the same effect. The legislation is currently being drafted. Agreement has not yet been reached on the channel of communication to the Crown for the appointment of State Governors.

LEGISLATURE

Victorian Parliament

General

The Constitution Act, creating a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly, was assented to by Her Majesty in Council on 21 July 1855, and came into operation in Victoria on 23 November 1855. Under this Act, Her Majesty was given power "by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly to make laws in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever". Certain of these unlimited powers, however, are now exercised by the Commonwealth Parliament. The provisions governing the constitution of the Victorian Parliament are now to be found in the *Constitution Act* 1975.

By virtue of the provisions of Act No. 7270 of 1965, membership of the Assembly was increased from sixty-six to seventy-three after the election of April 1967, while membership of the Council was increased from thirty-four to thirty-six by the addition of one member in July 1967, and one in June 1970. By virtue of the *Electoral Provinces and Districts Act* 1974 (No. 8628) the membership of the Assembly was increased to eighty-one members following the 1976 State election and the membership of the Council to forty members following the same election, and forty-four members following the next subsequent election. Council members are elected from two-member provinces for six year terms and Assembly members from single-member districts for three year terms. Both Houses are elected on adult suffrage, and their powers are normally co-ordinate, although Money Bills must originate in the Legislative Assembly.

The provisions of the Constitution dealing with the Parliament have been frequently amended, as the Constitution Act gives the Victorian Parliament power to "repeal, alter, or vary" the Act itself, provided that the second and third readings of certain amending Bills are passed by an absolute majority of the members of each House. The most frequently amended sections of the Constitution dealing with the Parliament have been those setting out the relations between the Council and the Assembly, and the qualifications of candidates and voters. The right, extended in the original Constitution Act, to assume the privileges, immunities, and powers of the House of Commons (as they stood at that time) was taken up in 1857 by the first Act passed by the Victorian Parliament. These include very wide powers to punish contempt. The publication of parliamentary reports and proceedings was made absolutely privileged in 1890.

The landmarks of Assembly suffrage were: 1857, manhood suffrage; 1899, plural voting abolished; and 1908, women's franchise. Adult suffrage for the Council was introduced in 1950. In 1973, the qualifying age for membership was reduced to eighteen years and the voting age to eighteen years. Payment of members has also been frequently adjusted. The present complex scale makes extra payments to the Presiding Officers and Chairmen of Committees and to the Leader of the third party as well as to the Leader of the Opposition and the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet; Government, Opposition, third party Whips, Party Secretaries, and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition are also specially rewarded. Electorates carry different allowances relative to the size of the electorate.

Parliament is summoned, prorogued, or dissolved by proclamation issued by the Governor. The duration of a Parliament depends upon the life of the Assembly (limited to three years), but may be ended by the Governor dissolving the Assembly before the expiration of that period. The Legislative Council cannot be dissolved except in special circumstances arising from disagreements between the two Houses. Its members are elected for six years, half of them retiring every three years. Members are eligible for re-election. A session is that period between the summoning of Parliament and prorogation. When Parliament is prorogued all business in hand lapses and, if it is to be continued in the next session, it must be reintroduced.

There are three political parties represented in the Victorian Parliament: the Liberal Party, the Australian Labor Party, and the National Party of Australia (Victoria). (See pages 82-3 for lists of members.) Of the forty-four members of the Legislative Council elected in 1979 and 1982, twenty belong to the Liberal Party, twenty to the Australian Labor Party, and four to the National Party of Australia (Victoria). Of the eighty-one members of the Legislative Assembly elected in 1982, forty-nine belong to the Australian Labor Party, twenty-four to the Liberal Party, and seven to the National Party of Australia (Victoria). At the general election in 1982 the Australian Labor Party won a majority of seats in the Assembly and formed a Government. The Leader of that Party holds the office of Premier. The Liberal Party forms the official Opposition Party. The National Party of Australia (Victoria) sits on the corner benches on the Opposition side of the Assembly Chamber.

Functions

The functions of Parliament consist of passing legislation and taking action to make available finances or funds as required for State expenditure. Legislation can be initiated by any member of Parliament in either House with the exception that all Money Bills, such as Bills for imposing a duty, rate, tax, or impost, or Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue of the State, must originate in the Assembly on the motion of a Minister. They may be rejected, but not altered, by the Council. The Council, however, may suggest amendments to such Bills, provided these amendments will not have the effect of increasing any proposed charge or burden on the people and the Assembly may accept the suggested amendments if it so desires. In practice, almost all Bills are introduced by the Government in office as a result of policy decisions taken in Cabinet.

Procedures

Parliament controls the Government in office by the Assembly's power, in the last resort, to pass a resolution of no-confidence in the Government or to reject a proposal which the Government considers so vital that it is made a matter of confidence. This would force the Government to resign. Procedure of each House is governed by Standing

Orders, Rules, and practice, based mainly on the procedure of the British House of Commons, and administered by the respective presiding officers: the President of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and the respective Chairmen of Committees. The principal innovations in Assembly procedure are time limits on speeches and the elaborate ballot procedure at the opening of a new Parliament for the election of the Speaker.

The President of the Council holds office for the balance of the period for which he is elected as a member and may again be appointed if he retains his seat in the House. The election of a Speaker is the first business of a new Assembly after the members have taken the oath of allegiance or made an affirmation. The Chairman of Committees is then elected. The same order in debate is observed in Committee as in the House itself, the Chairman having final authority over all points of order arising when he is in the Chair.

The sittings of each House commence with the reading of the Lord's Prayer by the presiding officer. Before the business of the day, as set down on the Notice Paper, is called on, Ministers may be questioned on matters under their administrative control; notices of motion, such as motions for the introduction of Bills, or motions of a substantive or abstract nature, are given; petitions are presented; papers are laid on the Table; and messages from the Governor and from the other House are read. At this stage, members have the opportunity of moving a motion "that the House do now adjourn" which under the Standing Orders enables discussion on matters of urgent public importance to take place.

Under "Orders of the Day" which then follows, Bills are dealt with in their various stages. All Bills, with the exception of the annual Appropriation Bill, when passed by both Houses are presented by the Clerk of the Parliaments to the Governor, who gives the Royal Assent. This advice is set out at the commencement of each Bill and is as follows: "Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Victoria . . ." The Appropriation Bill is presented by the Speaker to the Governor for assent. Unless otherwise provided, all Acts come into force on the day of assent.

Further references: Private legislation, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, pp. 86-7; Money Bills, 1963, pp. 73-4; Parliamentary Committees, 1964, pp. 52-4; Resolving deadlocks between the two Houses, 1965, pp. 79-82; Parliamentary privilege, 1966, pp. 72-7; Presiding Officers of Parliament, 1967, pp. 73-7; Administrative machinery of Parliament, 1968, pp. 71-7; Hansard, 1969, pp. 77-81; Houses of Parliament, 1970, pp. 77-81; Conduct of debate, 1972, pp. 77-9; Royal Commissions, 1974, pp. 73-5; Australian Labor Party in Victoria, 1975, pp. 97-103; National Party of Australia (Victoria) in Victoria, 1976, pp. 115-18; Liberal Party in Victoria, 1979, pp. 82-5; Public Accounts Committee, 1980, pp. 93-4; Statute Law Revision Committee, 1981, p. 82; Standing Committee of Attorneys-General, 1982, pp. 75-6; Public Bodies Review Committee, 1982, pp. 125-7

Number of Parliaments and their duration

Between 1856 and 1982 there have been forty-nine Parliaments. The forty-ninth Parliament was opened on 27 April 1982. A table showing the duration in days of each Parliament (1856 to 1927), the number of days in session, and the percentage of the latter to the former was published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1928-29, page 21. Similar information for the twenty-ninth to the thirty-ninth Parliaments (1927 to 1955) was published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1952-53, 1953-54, page 31. As from the commencement of the thirty-eighth Parliament (20 June 1950), information about the duration of each Parliament, the number of sittings of each House, and the percentage of the latter to the former is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND NUMBER OF SITTINGS OF EACH HOUSE

Number of Parliament	Period	Duration of Parliament (a)	Sittings			
			Legislative Assembly		Legislative Council	
			Number of sittings	Percentage of sittings to duration	Number of sittings	Percentage of sittings to duration
		days				
Thirty-eighth	1950-1952	865	131	15.1	81	9.4
Thirty-ninth	1952-1955	852	92	10.8	61	7.2
Fortieth	1955-1958	1,038	139	13.4	99	9.5

VICTORIA—DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS
AND NUMBER OF SITTINGS OF EACH HOUSE—*continued*

Number of Parliament	Period	Duration of Parliament (a)	Sittings			
			Legislative Assembly		Legislative Council	
			Number of sittings	Percentage of sittings to duration	Number of sittings	Percentage of sittings to duration
Forty-first	1958-1961	1,059	150	14.2	103	9.7
Forty-second	1961-1964	1,015	149	14.7	112	11.0
Forty-third	1964-1967	980	146	14.9	119	12.1
Forty-fourth	1967-1970	1,002	152	15.2	124	12.4
Forty-fifth	1970-1973	1,036	154	14.9	126	12.2
Forty-sixth	1973-1976	969	142	14.7	106	10.9
Forty-seventh	1976-1979	1,066	159	14.9	134	12.6
Forty-eighth	1979-1982	1,003	180	18.1	149	14.9

(a) Calculated from the date of opening to the date of dissolution of the Assembly.

Cost of parliamentary government

The following table shows the expenditure arising from the operation of parliamentary government in Victoria. It comprises the Victorian Governor, the Ministry, the Legislative Council, the Legislative Assembly, and electoral activities. It does not attempt to cover the expenditure on Victorian administration generally.

The table shows this expenditure for Victoria for the years ended 30 June 1978 to 1982. In order to avoid incorrect conclusions about the cost of the Governor's establishment, it should be noted that a large part of the expenditure (with the exception of the item "Salary") under the general heading "Governor" represents official services.

VICTORIA—COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT (\$'000)

Period	Governor		Parliament			Electoral	Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.	Total
	Salary	Other expenses (a)	Ministry	Salaries of members	Other expenses (b)			
1976-77	20	683	998	3,262	6,310	453	709	12,435
1977-78	20	939	1,145	3,445	6,928	417	518	13,412
1978-79	20	851	1,161	3,656	8,213	2,585	26	16,512
1979-80	20	994	1,303	4,249	9,654	761	479	17,460
1980-81	20	1,102	1,480	4,851	10,714	340	783	19,290
1981-82	20	1,365	1,711	5,697	13,424	3,860	1,533	27,610

(a) Includes salaries of staff and maintenance of house and gardens.

(b) Includes cost of members' railway passes, parliamentary staff, and maintenance.

Members of the Victorian Parliament

Political parties

In the following pages political party affiliations of members of the Victorian Parliament are indicated thus:

- (ALP) Australian Labor Party
- (LP) Liberal Party
- (NP) National Party of Australia (Victoria)

Legislative Council

President: The Hon. Frederick Sheppard Grimwade.

Deputy President and Chairman of Committees: The Hon. William Montgomery Campbell.

Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Council: Alfred Reginald Bruce McDonnell, Esquire.

Members of the Legislative Council who were elected at the 1982 triennial election are shown in the following list:

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: MEMBERS ELECTED 3 APRIL 1982
(Term of office commenced 27 June 1982)

Member	Province	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Arnold, Hon. Michael John (ALP)	Templestowe	129,930	119,101	93.83
Chamberlain, Hon. Bruce Anthony (LP)	Western	84,930	80,824	95.17
Connard, Hon. Geoffrey Phillip (LP)	Higinbotham	110,024	101,462	94.45
Dixon, Hon. Judith Lorraine (ALP)	Boronia	138,347	127,979	94.58
Dunn, Hon. Bernard Phillip (NP)	North Western	83,355	76,842	94.60
Evans, Hon. David Mylor (NP)	North Eastern	96,240	88,278	94.11
Granter, Hon. Frederick James (LP)	Central Highlands	107,313	97,573	93.19
Guest, Hon. James Vincent Chester (LP)	Monash	106,024	97,683	92.13
Henshaw, Hon. David Ernest, M.B.E. (ALP)	Geelong	94,727	89,498	94.48
Hogg, Hon. Caroline Jennifer (ALP)	Melbourne North	114,771	105,907	92.28
Kennan, Hon. James Harley (ALP)	Thomastown	133,053	125,951	94.66
Kirner, Hon. Joan Elizabeth (ALP)	Melbourne West	121,381	113,938	93.87
Knowles, Hon. Robert Ian (LP)	Ballarat	94,948	88,324	94.96
Landeryou, Hon. William Albert (ALP)	Doutta Galla	145,030	137,584	94.87
McArthur, Hon. Lawrence Alexander (ALP)	Nunawading	125,028	116,170	94.92
Mier, Hon. Brian William (ALP)(a)	Waverley	130,615	114,777	87.87
Murphy, Hon. Barry Alan (ALP)	Gippsland	90,260	82,089	93.82
Pullen, Hon. Barry Thomas (ALP)	Melbourne	106,459	94,703	88.96
Reid, Hon. Nicholas Bruce (LP)	Bendigo	92,109	85,893	95.22
Sandon, Hon. Malcolm John (ALP)	Chelsea	137,494	128,926	93.77
Storey, Hon. Haddon, Q.C. (LP)	East Yarra	108,131	100,263	92.72
Ward, Hon. Hector Roy, J.P. (LP)	South Eastern	106,741	97,507	93.49

(a) Elected on 4 December 1982 at a by-election following the death of the Hon. Antonius Peter Van Vliet.

Members of the Legislative Council who did not come up for election at the 1982 triennial election are shown in the following list:

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: MEMBERS ELECTED 5 MAY 1979
(Term of office commenced 15 July 1979)

Member	Province	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Baxter, Hon. William Robert (NP)	North Eastern	90,724	85,745	94.51
Baylor, Hon. Hilda Gracia (LP)	Boronia	124,540	117,326	94.21
Block, Hon. Peter David (LP)	Nunawading	122,452	115,042	93.95
Bubb, Hon. Clive (LP)	Ballarat	90,442	85,853	94.93
Butler, Hon. Glyde Algernon Surtees (ALP)	Thomastown	123,890	116,245	93.83
Campbell, Hon. William Montgomery (ALP)	East Yarra	112,088	102,539	91.48
Coxsedge, Hon. Joan (ALP)	Melbourne West	115,951	108,849	93.87
Crozier, Hon. Digby Glen (LP)	Western	83,013	78,997	95.16
Grimwade, Hon. Frederick Sheppard (LP)	Central Highlands	96,898	89,666	92.54
Hayward, Hon. Donald Keith (LP)	Monash	109,530	99,271	90.63
Houghton, Hon. William Vasey (LP)	Templestowe	121,831	113,874	93.47
Hunt, Hon. Alan John (LP)	South Eastern	96,423	89,518	92.84
Kennedy, Hon. Cyril James (ALP)	Waverley	122,086	114,178	93.52
Kent, Hon. Daniel Eric (ALP)	Chelsea	127,390	119,434	93.75
Lawson, Hon. Robert (LP)	Higinbotham	112,157	104,695	93.35
Long, Hon. Richard John (LP)	Gippsland	84,931	79,406	93.49
Mackenzie, Hon. Roderick Alexander (ALP)	Geelong	90,659	85,409	94.21
Radford, Hon. John William Storrier (LP)	Bendigo	87,468	82,883	94.76
Sgro, Hon. Giovanni Antonio (ALP)	Melbourne North	115,148	105,060	91.24
Walker, Hon. Evan (ALP)	Melbourne	109,211	95,428	87.38
White, Hon. David Ronald (ALP)	Doutta Galla	132,345	124,780	94.28
Wright, Hon. Kenneth Irving Mackenzie (NP)	North Western	81,230	77,290	95.15

Legislative Assembly

Speaker: The Hon. Cyril Thomas Edmunds.

Chairman of Committees: John Thomas Wilton, Esquire.

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly: John Harold Campbell, Esquire.

The following list shows members of the Legislative Assembly elected at the general election held on 3 April 1982. It also includes details of electoral districts and voting at this last general election.

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: MEMBERS ELECTED 3 APRIL 1982

Member	District	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Austin, Hon. Thomas Leslie (LP)	Ripon	27,322	26,012	95.21
Brown, Alan John (LP)	Westernport	34,426	32,141	93.36
Burgin, Cecil William (LP)	Polwarth	25,595	24,508	95.75
Cain, Hon. John (ALP)	Bundoora	33,557	31,757	94.64
Callister, Miss Valerie Joy (ALP)	Morwell	28,658	27,079	94.49
Cathie, Hon. Ian Robert (ALP)	Carrum	31,367	29,221	93.16
Coghill, Dr Kenneth Alastair (ALP)	Werribee	42,004	39,596	94.27
Crabb, Hon. Steven Marshall (ALP)	Knox	33,774	32,201	95.34
Culpin, John Albert, J.P. (ALP)	Glenroy	28,040	26,501	94.51
Delzoppo, John Edward (LP)	Narracan	29,055	27,471	94.55
Dickinson, Harley Rivers (LP)	South Barwon	31,805	30,001	94.33
Ebery, William Thomas (LP)	Midlands	28,423	26,961	94.86
Edmunds, Hon. Cyril Thomas (ALP)	Ascot Vale	27,759	25,999	93.66
Ernst, Graham Keith (ALP)	Geelong East	27,859	26,178	93.97
Evans, Alexander Thomas (LP)	Ballarat North	28,216	26,594	94.25
Evans, Bruce James (NP)	Gippsland East	28,280	26,282	92.93
Fogarty, William Francis (ALP)	Sunshine	30,363	28,786	94.81
Fordham, Hon. Robert Clive (ALP)	Footscray	28,169	26,305	93.38
Gavin, Peter Murray (ALP)	Coburg	29,323	27,663	94.34
Gray, David James Frederick (ALP)	Syndal	29,734	28,138	94.63
Hann, Edward James (NP)	Rodney	27,353	26,120	95.49
Harrowfield, John Dyson (ALP)	Mitcham	29,071	27,716	95.34
Hassett, David Lindsay (ALP)	Dromana	35,516	32,857	92.51
Hill, Mrs Jane Margaret (ALP)	Frankston	35,899	33,590	93.57
Hill, Louis Joseph (ALP)	Warrandyte	35,894	33,904	94.46
Hockley, Gordon Stanley, J.P. (ALP)	Bentleigh	27,347	26,188	95.76
Ihle, Graham Richard (ALP)	Sandringham	27,472	25,966	94.52
Jasper, Kenneth Stephen (NP)	Murray Valley	27,182	25,822	95.00
Jolly, Hon. Robert Allen (ALP)	Dandenong	39,611	37,296	94.16
Jona, Hon. Walter (LP)	Hawthorn	25,864	23,497	90.85
Kennedy, Andrew David (ALP)	Bendigo	28,094	26,878	95.67
Kennett, Hon. Jeffrey Gibb (LP)	Burwood	26,293	24,744	94.11
Kirkwood, Carl (ALP)	Preston	26,739	24,897	93.11
Leigh, Geoffrey Graham (LP) (a)	Malvern	27,235	21,791	80.01
Lieberman, Hon. Louis Stuart (LP)	Benambra	30,162	27,806	92.19
McCutcheon, Andrew (ALP)	St. Kilda	26,612	23,968	90.06
McDonald, Maxwell John (ALP)	Evelyn	37,613	35,098	93.31
McGrath, William Desmond (NP)	Lowan	25,570	24,317	95.10
McKellar, Donald Kelso (LP)	Portland	26,521	25,347	95.57
McNamara, Patrick John (NP)	Benalla	26,711	24,978	93.51
Maclellan, Hon. Robert Roy Cameron (LP)	Berwick	39,779	37,318	93.81
Mathews, Hon. Charles Race Thorson (ALP)	Oakleigh	28,152	26,602	94.49
Micallef, Edward Joseph (ALP) (c)	Springvale	32,277	30,460	94.37
Miller, Robert Henry (ALP)	Prahran	25,550	22,766	89.10
Newton, Douglas Richard (ALP)	Bennettswood	28,666	27,343	95.38
Norris, Terence Richard (ALP)	Noble Park	36,298	34,456	94.93
Patrick, Mrs Jeannette Tweeddale (LP)	Brighton	25,960	24,292	93.57
Pope, Neil Albert (ALP)	Monbulk	32,748	30,582	93.39
Ramsay, Hon. James Halford (LP)	Balwyn	28,135	26,284	93.42
Ray, Mrs Margaret Elizabeth (ALP)	Box Hill	28,398	26,814	94.42
Remington, Keith Henry (ALP)	Melbourne	23,657	21,287	89.98
Reynolds, Thomas Carter (LP)	Gisborne	36,125	34,131	94.48
Richardson, John Ingles (LP)	Forest Hill	33,778	32,159	95.21
Roper, Hon. Thomas William (ALP)	Brunswick	29,039	26,344	90.72
Ross-Edwards, Peter (NP)	Shepparton	29,093	27,629	94.97
Rowe, Barry John (ALP)	Essendon	27,164	25,841	95.13
Saltmarsh, Donald Neville (LP)	Wantirna	43,618	41,302	94.69
Seitz, George (ALP) (b)	Keilor	26,797	21,911	82.08
Setches, Mrs Kay Patricia (ALP)	Ringwood	31,926	30,162	94.47
Sheehan, Anthony John (ALP)	Ivanhoe	30,849	29,156	94.51
Sheehan, Francis Patrick (ALP)	Ballarat South	28,615	26,802	93.63
Shell, Hayden Kevin (ALP)	Geelong West	25,794	24,307	94.24
Sibree, Mrs Prudence Anne (LP)	Kew	27,839	25,806	92.70
Sidiropoulos, Theo (ALP)	Richmond	28,586	25,102	87.81
Simmonds, Hon. James Lionel (ALP)	Reservoir	29,990	28,473	94.94
Simpson, Hon. John Hamilton (ALP)	Niddrie	30,651	29,388	95.88
Smith, Hon. Ian Winton (LP)	Warrnambool	26,503	25,228	95.19
Spyker, Hon. Peter Cornelis (ALP)	Heatherton	32,746	31,191	95.25
Stirling, Gordon Francis (ALP)	Williamstown	29,627	27,934	94.29
Tanner, Edgar Miles Ponsonby (LP)	Caulfield	26,979	24,787	91.88
Templeton, Thomas William, J.P. (LP)	Mentone	28,581	26,892	94.09
Toner, Hon. Pauline Therese (ALP)	Greensborough	39,109	37,256	95.26
Trezie, Hon. Neil Benjamin (ALP)	Geelong North	30,338	28,756	94.79
Vaughan, Dr Gerard Marshall (ALP)	Glenhuntly	26,807	24,986	93.21
Wallace, Thomas William (NP)	Gippsland South	27,920	26,181	93.77
Walsh, Ronald William (ALP)	Albert Park	27,702	24,912	89.92
Whiting, Milton Stanley (NP)	Mildura	26,785	24,904	92.98
Wilkes, Hon. Frank Noel (ALP)	Northcote	29,412	27,228	92.57
Williams, Morris Thomas (LP)	Doncaster	33,023	31,505	95.40
Wilton, John Thomas (ALP)	Broadmeadows	39,105	37,092	94.85
Wood, Hon. Alan Raymond (LP)	Swan Hill	26,561	25,124	94.59

(a) Elected on 4 December 1982 at a by-election following the resignation of the Hon. Lindsay Hamilton Simpson Thompson, C.M.G.

(b) Elected on 17 July 1982 at a by-election following the resignation of the Hon. John Joseph Ginifer.

(c) Elected on 19 March 1983 at a by-election following the death of the Hon. Kevin Francis King.

Parliamentary Counsel

The Parliamentary Counsel's Office is a small office attached to the Law Department. Its origin in Victoria dates back to 1879 when Edward Carlile was appointed Parliamentary Draftsman. Carlile remained as Draftsman, apart from a short period as Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Assembly, until the beginning of the twentieth century. He was knighted for his services.

The Office was established because of dissatisfaction at the cost involved in having legislation prepared by members of the Bar and the uneven and sometimes unsatisfactory nature of the work done by individual counsel. A similar Office had been established a few years previously in the United Kingdom following upon a report by a Parliamentary Committee.

The Office now consists of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel and ten Parliamentary Counsel, together with supporting clerical and stenographic assistance.

The primary work of the Office is to prepare legislation for the Government. The volume of legislation in Victoria, in common with that in other jurisdictions, has consistently increased over the last century. In its first 30 years, the Victorian Parliament passed 915 Acts; in the next 30 years, 1,423 Acts; in the next 30 years, 2,868 Acts; and in the next 30 years no less than 3,713 Acts were passed.

The range of subjects upon which legislation is sought has also consistently increased, partly because of developing technology and partly because Parliament continually aims at new and more sophisticated social objectives.

The policy of legislation is initially determined by the Cabinet acting on the advice of the responsible Minister, assisted by his appropriate departmental advisers, but it is generally accepted that policy and form cannot be completely separated and Parliamentary Counsel, accordingly exercise a considerable influence on the legislation that is ultimately passed by the Parliament.

Apart from work done for the Government, it is the tradition in Victoria that Parliamentary Counsel should be available to assist private members of any party who wish to promote legislation.

The Counsel are also available to advise Ministers and government instrumentalities on the validity of subordinate legislation that it is proposed to promulgate. One of the Counsel is assigned to examine and report to the Subordinate Legislation Committee on the validity and form of all statutory rules.

The Office is responsible for the preparation of the annual volumes of Statutes and Statutory Rules and for the preparation of the various tables and indices of the Acts and Statutory Rules that are published by the Government Printer.

Since the last consolidation of the Victorian Statutes in 1958, a system of reprinting of Principal Public Acts incorporating all amendments made up to the date of the Reprint has been instituted. This system of frequent reprints has now been adopted in most other jurisdictions in Australia.

Because of the knowledge and experience gained by Parliamentary Counsel in the course of their ordinary duties, they are often called upon to advise in relation to matters of law reform apart from being responsible for the drafting of any legislation necessary to give effect to proposed reforms. They assist, whenever requested, the Statute Law Revision Committee of the Victorian Parliament and commonly assist other Parliamentary committees which are investigating matters involving constitutional or other legal questions.

It is common for a Parliamentary Counsel to be co-opted to sub-committees of the Chief Justice's Law Reform Committee when they are considering reform of the Statute Law.

The Deputy Chief Parliamentary Counsel acts as secretary and draftsman to the Supreme Court Judges' Rules Committee, and one other Counsel assists the County Court Judges' Rules Committee.

Counsel are commonly asked to act in an advisory capacity in relation to proposals for uniform legislation and in relation to agreements between governments and government instrumentalities in Australia. They also sometimes act as members of negotiating teams, as well as draftsmen, in relation to agreements which require Parliamentary approval before they become fully effective.

Victorian Acts passed during 1981

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1981

9515	Sewerage Districts (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Sewerage Districts Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.	9529	Liquified Petroleum Gas Subsidy (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Liquified Petroleum Gas Subsidy Act</i> 1980.
9516	Dandenong Valley Authority (Amendment) Act amends section 13 of the <i>Dandenong Valley Authority Act</i> 1963, and for other purposes.	9530	Revocation and excision of Crown Reservations Act revokes the permanent reservations of certain lands and for purposes connected therewith.
9517	Latrobe Valley (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Latrobe Valley Act</i> 1958.	9531	State Electricity Commission (Amendment) Act amends the <i>State Electricity Commission Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.
9518	Fisheries (Commonwealth-State Arrangements) Act amends the <i>Fisheries Act</i> 1968 to enable arrangements with respect to the management of certain fisheries to be entered into between, and given effect to, by the Commonwealth and the State.	9532	Chiropractors and Osteopaths (Registration) Act amends section 8 of the <i>Chiropractors and Osteopaths Act</i> 1978 with respect to the registration of persons practising chiropractic and osteopathy before 1 January 1979.
9519	Summary Offences (Corporation Meetings) Act makes provision with respect to the preservation of order at meetings of corporations and amends section 17 of the <i>Summary Offences Act</i> 1966.	9533	Port of Melbourne Authority (Lands) Act amends Part IV of the second schedule to the <i>Port of Melbourne Authority Act</i> 1958.
9520	Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act amends the <i>Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act</i> 1975.	9534	Rural Finance and Settlement Commission (Amendment) Act amends section 25 of the <i>Rural Finance and Settlement Commission Act</i> 1961, and for other purposes.
9521	Police Offences (Restricted Publications) Act amends the <i>Police Offences Act</i> 1958 with respect to restricted publications, and for other purposes.	9535	Supply (1981-82, No. 1) Act makes interim provision for the appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund for the service of the financial year 1981-82.
9522	Business Names (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Business Names Act</i> 1962, and for other purposes.	9536	Transport Regulation (Assignment of Licences) Act amends the <i>Transport Regulation Act</i> 1958 with respect to the assignment of rights under licences issued under that Act, and for other purposes.
9523	Melbourne Underground Rail Loop (Amendment) Act enables the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority to purchase or, with the consent of the Minister, acquire certain lands in the City of Melbourne, amends the <i>Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act</i> 1970, and for other purposes.	9537	Local Government (Land Liable to Flooding) Act amends the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.
9524	Industrial Relations Act amends the <i>Industrial Relations Act</i> 1979 and the second schedule to the <i>Superannuation Act</i> 1958.	9538	Geelong Lands Act revokes the reservations of certain lands at Geelong and for purposes connected therewith.
9525	Local Government (City of Melbourne) Act authorises the appointment of Commissioners to administer the City of Melbourne for a limited period, removes the Council of that City from office, and for other purposes.	9539	Local Government (Shires of Melton and Bulla) Act amends Part XLA of the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1958.
9526	Flemington Land Act relates to certain Crown land in the Parish of Doutta Galla.	9540	Land Conservation (Amendment) Act amends section 3 of the <i>Land Conservation Act</i> 1970 to make provision with respect to an additional member of the Land Conservation Council.
9527	Police Regulation (Appointments) Act amends Part I of the <i>Police Regulation Act</i> 1958.	9541	Stamps (Miscellaneous Amendment) Act amends the <i>Stamps Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.
9528	Land (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Land Act</i> 1958, makes provision for the payment of allowances and travelling expenses to certain members of Local Land Advisory Committees, makes provision for certain certificates of the Secretary for Lands to be admissible in evidence, provides for the surrender of certain lands, and for other purposes.	9542	Adoption of Children (Information) (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Adoption of Children (Information) Act</i> 1980, and for other purposes.
		9543	Railways (Long Service Leave) Act amends section 187 of the <i>Railways Act</i> 1958.
		9544	Local Government (House Builders' Liability Amendment) Act amends Division 1A of Part XLIX of the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1958.

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1981—*continued*

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| <p>9545 Building Societies (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Building Societies Act</i> 1976.</p> <p>9546 Rural Finance (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Rural Finance Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9547 Hospitals and Charities (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Hospitals and Charities Act</i> 1958, makes further provision with respect to the relief of aged, disabled, or handicapped persons, enables scheduled hospitals to enter into agreements with benevolent societies and institutions with respect to the transfer of assets, the use of property, the provision of services, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9548 Motor Car (Mass and Dimension Limits) Act amends the <i>Motor Car Act</i> 1958 with respect to the mass and dimension limits of motor cars, amends the <i>Stamps Act</i> 1958, and for purposes connected therewith.</p> <p>9549 Statute Law Revision Act revises the Statute Law.</p> <p>9550 Government Employee Housing Authority Act establishes a Government Employee Housing Authority, makes provision with respect to housing accommodation for government employees, repeals the <i>Teacher Housing Act</i> 1970, amends certain other enactments, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9551 Crown Land (Reserves) (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Crown Land (Reserves) Act</i> 1978.</p> <p>9552 Urban Renewal (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Urban Renewal Act</i> 1970, the <i>Housing Act</i> 1958, and the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1958.</p> <p>9553 Housing (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Housing Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9554 Penalties and Sentences Act consolidates and amends the law relating to penalties and sentences, amends the <i>Crimes Act</i> 1958, the <i>Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act</i> 1957, the <i>Community Welfare Services Act</i> 1970, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9555 Port Bellarine Tourist Resort Act ratifies, validates, approves, and otherwise gives effect to an agreement between the Premier for and on behalf of the State of Victoria and Grawin Proprietary Limited with respect to the development of land near Portarlington in the State of Victoria for the purpose of the establishment of a tourist resort, provides for the rezoning of the land in the tourist resort area, establishes a committee of management of Crown lands in the tourist resort area, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9556 Firearms (Shooters' Licences) Act amends Part III and Part IV of the <i>Firearms Act</i> 1958.</p> <p>9557 Motor Boating (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Motor Boating Act</i> 1961.</p> | <p>9558 Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9559 Melbourne Underground Rail Loop (Borrowing Powers) Act increases the borrowing powers of the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority.</p> <p>9560 Motor Car (Pensioner Concessions) Act amends the <i>Motor Car Act</i> 1958.</p> <p>9561 Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Labour and Industry Act</i> 1958.</p> <p>9562 Securities Industry (Application of Laws) Act relates to the securities industry in Victoria.</p> <p>9563 Companies and Securities (Interpretation and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Application of Laws) Act relates to the interpretation of certain provisions relating to corporations and the securities industry, and for certain other matters.</p> <p>9564 Companies (Acquisition of Shares) (Application of Laws) Act relates to the application of laws to regulate the acquisition of shares in companies incorporated in Victoria and matters connected therewith, amends the <i>Companies Act</i> 1961, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9565 Industrial Training (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Industrial Training Act</i> 1975, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9566 Victorian College of the Arts Act provides for the reconstitution of the Victorian College of the Arts, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9567 Economic Development Act concerns the economic development of Victoria, amends the <i>Decentralized Industry Incentive Payments Act</i> 1972, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9568 Health (Exemptions) Act amends the <i>Health Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9569 Wills Act 1981 makes further provision with respect to the construction of wills, amends the <i>Wills Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9570 National Parks (Amendment) Act creates new national parks, amends the <i>National Parks Act</i> 1975 and the <i>Mt Hotham Alpine Resort Act</i> 1972, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9571 Environment Protection (Clean Air) Act amends the <i>Environment Protection Act</i> 1970, repeals the <i>Clean Air Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9572 National Companies and Securities Commission (State Provisions) Act makes provision for the operation of the National Companies and Securities Commission in the State.</p> <p>9573 Water Drainage Act amends the <i>Water Act</i> 1958, the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1958, the <i>Drainage of Land Act</i> 1975,</p> |
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VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1981—*continued*

- the *Dandenong Valley Authority Act 1963*, the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9574 Victorian Economic Development Corporation Act constitutes a Victorian Economic Development Corporation, repeals the *Victorian Development Corporation Act 1973*, and the *State Development Decentralization and Tourism Act 1978*, and for other purposes.
- 9575 Local Government (Further Amendment) Act amends the *Local Government Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9576 Crimes (Classification of Offences) Act abolishes the division of crimes into felonies and misdemeanours, amends and simplifies the law in respect of matters arising from that abolition, amends the *Crimes Act 1958* and certain other enactments, and for other purposes.
- 9577 Royal Visit Race-meeting Act authorises the holding of a race-meeting, in honour of the visit to Melbourne of Her Majesty The Queen, at the Caulfield Race-course on 29 September 1981, and for other purposes.
- 9578 Wildlife (Licences) Act amends the *Wildlife Act 1975* in relation to licence fees for keeping endangered or notable wildlife, and for other purposes.
- 9579 Port Fairy Land Act authorises the granting of leases of certain Crown Land in the township of Port Fairy.
- 9580 Government Buildings Advisory Council (Amendment) Act amends the *Government Buildings Advisory Council Act 1972*, and for other purposes.
- 9581 The Constitution Act Amendment (Conjoint Elections) Act amends *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958* with respect to the holding and conduct of conjoint elections.
- 9582 Education (Amendment) Act amends the *Education Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9583 Labour and Industry (Further Amendment) Act amends the *Labour and Industry Act 1958*, the *Hospitals Remuneration Tribunal Act 1978*, the *Health Commission Act 1977*, and for other purposes.
- 9584 Industrial Relations (Secret Ballots) Act amends the *Industrial Relations Act 1979* to make provision for the conduct of secret ballots with respect to industrial disputes.
- 9585 Films (Amendment) Act amends the *Films Act 1971*.
- 9586 Country Fire Authority (Borrowing Powers) Act amends the *Country Fire Authority Act 1958* to increase the borrowing powers of the Country Fire Authority.
- 9587 French Island (Land Exchange) Act provides for the exchange of certain Crown land in the Parish of French Island and certain other land in that Parish, and for other purposes.
- 9588 Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) (Fees) Act amends the *Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) Act 1979* to make provision with respect to fees, and for other purposes.
- 9589 Footscray (Western Oval Reserve) Lands Act relates to the granting of leases of certain lands in the City of Footscray and authorises the committee of management of those lands to extend the leasing thereof, amends the *Footscray (Recreation Ground) Lands Act 1968*, and for other purposes.
- 9590 Transport (Fees) Act amends the *Transport Regulation Act 1958*, the *Country Roads Act 1958*, the *Motor Car Act 1958* and the *Local Government Act 1958*, to make provision with respect to the collection of fees by the Transport Regulation Board, and for other purposes.
- 9591 Geelong Regional Commission (Amendment) Act amends the *Geelong Regional Commission Act 1977*.
- 9592 Port of Melbourne Authority (Inscribed Stock) Act amends the *Port of Melbourne Authority Act 1958* with respect to inscribed stock, and for other purposes.
- 9593 Pipelines (Fees) Act makes provision with respect to pipeline operation fees, amends the *Pipelines Act 1967*, and for other purposes.
- 9594 Public Authorities (Contributions) Act amends the *Public Authorities (Contributions) Act 1966* with respect to the contributions to be made by the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria.
- 9595 Council of Adult Education Act establishes a body corporate under the name of the Council of Adult Education, repeals Part V of the *Education Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9596 Appropriation (1981-82, No. 1) Act appropriates certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund for the service of the financial year 1981-82 and appropriates the supplies granted in the last preceding session of Parliament, and for other purposes.
- 9597 Exhibition (Amendment) Act recognises the bestowal of the title "Royal" on the Exhibition, amends the *Exhibition Act 1957*, and for other purposes.
- 9598 Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways (Borrowing Powers) Act increases the limit of the borrowing powers of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board.
- 9599 Metropolitan Fire Brigades (Amendment) Act amends the *Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act 1958* with respect to the payment of wages and salaries, and for other purposes.

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1981—*continued*

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| 9600 | National Gallery of Victoria and the Victorian Arts Centre (Terms of Appointment of Members) Act amends the <i>National Gallery of Victoria Act 1966</i> and the <i>Victorian Arts Centre Act 1979</i> to make provision with respect to the terms of appointment of members of the Council of Trustees of the National Gallery of Victoria and of members of the Victorian Arts Centre Trust, and for other purposes. | 9611 | Victorian College of the Arts Amendment Act amends section 5 of the <i>Victorian College of the Arts Act 1981</i> . |
| 9601 | Co-operative Housing Societies Indemnities Act amends the <i>Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958</i> in respect of indemnities. | 9612 | Stamps (Transfer Duty Refund) Act amends the <i>Stamps Act 1958</i> to make provision with respect to refunds of stamp duty on transfers or conveyances, and for other purposes. |
| 9602 | Planning Appeals Board (Chief Chairman's Pension) Act amends section 76 of the <i>Planning Appeals Board Act 1980</i> with respect to the retirement benefits payable to, and in relation to, the Chief Chairman of the Planning Appeals Board, and for other purposes. | 9613 | Workers Compensation (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Workers Compensation Act 1958</i> , amends the <i>Workers Compensation (Amendment) Act 1978</i> , and for other purposes. |
| 9603 | Housing (Further Amendment) Act amends the <i>Housing Act 1958</i> to make provision for the payment of benefits to former employees of Holmesglen Constructions, and for other purposes. | 9614 | Local Authorities Superannuation (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Local Authorities Superannuation Act 1958</i> . |
| 9604 | Home Finance (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Home Finance Act 1962</i> to make further provision with respect to loans on first mortgage of dwelling-houses made by the Home Finance Trust, and for other purposes. | 9615 | Forests (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Forests Act 1958</i> . |
| 9605 | Urban Land Authority (Amendment) Act amends section 19 of the <i>Urban Land Authority Act 1979</i> . | 9616 | Marine (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Marine Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes. |
| 9606 | Transport Regulation (Licence Fees Abolition) Act amends the <i>Transport Regulation Act 1958</i> to provide for the abolition of licence fees for the issue or renewal of commercial passenger vehicle, private omnibus, and commercial goods vehicle licences, amends the <i>Motor Car Act 1958</i> and the <i>Transport (Deregulation) Act 1980</i> , and for other purposes. | 9617 | Port of Melbourne Authority (Borrowing Powers) Act increases the borrowing powers of the Port of Melbourne Authority and amends the <i>Port of Melbourne Authority Act 1958</i> . |
| 9607 | Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement Act 1974</i> . | 9618 | Probate Duty Act amends the <i>Probate Duty Act 1962</i> , and for other purposes. |
| 9608 | Town and Country Planning (Western Port) Act abolishes the Western Port Regional Planning Authority, transfers the staff of that Authority into the Public Service, amends the <i>Town and Country Planning Act 1961</i> , and for other purposes. | 9619 | Melbourne University (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Melbourne University Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes. |
| 9609 | Tourist Railways Act makes provision with respect to the establishment, management, and operation of tourist railways, and for other purposes. | 9620 | Juries (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Juries Act 1967</i> , and for other purposes. |
| 9610 | Workers Compensation (Insurers Guarantee and Compensation Supplementation Fund) Act makes provision with respect to the application of any surplus in the Insurers Guarantee and Compensation Supplementation Fund, amends the <i>Workers Compensation Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes. | 9621 | Foreign Judgments (Amendment) Act makes provision for the enforcement of certain income tax judgments of Papua New Guinea, amends the <i>Foreign Judgments Act 1962</i> , and for other purposes. |
| | | 9622 | Motor Car (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Motor Car Act 1958</i> . |
| | | 9623 | Environment Protection (Licence Fees) Act amends the <i>Environment Protection Act 1970</i> to increase licence fees, and for other purposes. |
| | | 9624 | Public Account (Investment Powers) Act amends section 22B of the <i>Public Account Act 1958</i> . |
| | | 9625 | Public Trustee (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Public Trustee Act 1958</i> and the <i>Public Service Act 1974</i> , and for other purposes. |
| | | 9626 | Gift Duty (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Gift Duty Act 1971</i> , and for other purposes. |
| | | 9627 | Liquor Control Act amends the <i>Liquor Control Act 1968</i> , and for other purposes. |
| | | 9628 | Motor Car (Mass and Dimension Limits) (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Motor Car (Mass and Dimension Limits) Act 1981</i> . |
| | | 9629 | Country Fire Authority (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Country Fire Authority Act 1958</i> to establish an Appeal Tribunal, and for other purposes. |

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1981—continued

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| <p>9630 Property Law (Delivery by Agent) Act amends the <i>Property Law Act 1958</i> in relation to delivery of Deeds by an Agent, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9631 Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act 1958</i>.</p> <p>9632 Supreme Court (Funds in Court) Act amends section 189 of the <i>Supreme Court Act 1958</i>.</p> <p>9633 Penalty Interest Rates Act amends the <i>Supreme Court Act 1958</i>, the <i>County Court Act 1958</i>, the <i>Property Law Act 1958</i>, the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1958</i>, and the <i>Magistrates' Courts Act 1971</i> with respect to the payment of interest on certain unpaid money.</p> <p>9634 Law Reform Act makes further provision with respect to the powers of the Law Reform Commissioner, amends the <i>Law Reform Act 1973</i>, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9635 Port of Portland Authority Act constitutes the Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners into the Port of Portland Authority, amends the <i>Portland Harbor Trust Act 1958</i>, the <i>Grain Elevators Act 1958</i>, the <i>Harbor Boards Act 1958</i>, the <i>Marine Act 1958</i>, the <i>Public Contracts Act 1958</i>, the <i>Road Traffic Act 1958</i>, the <i>Navigable Waters (Oil Pollution) Act 1960</i>, the <i>Grain Handling Improvement Authorities Act 1979</i>, the <i>Alcoa (Portland Aluminium Smelter) Act 1980</i>, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9636 Serpell Joint Schools Act ratifies, validates, approves, and otherwise gives effect to an agreement between the Minister of Education for and on behalf of the State of Victoria, the Roman Catholic Trusts Corporation for the Diocese of Melbourne, the Mayor, Councillors, and citizens of the City of Doncaster and Templestowe and Serpell Community Project Proprietary Limited with respect to the establishment, ownership, and operation of a building for the use of State School No. 5168 (Serpell Primary School) and of a Catholic Primary School at Templestowe, Victoria, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9637 Sale Station Relocation and Development Act authorises the relocation of the Sale railway station, the development of the said railway station land, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9638 Coroners (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Coroners Act 1958</i> with respect to the making of post-mortem examinations, amends the <i>Registrations of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act 1959</i>, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9639 Listing of Debtors Act amends the <i>County Court Act 1958</i>, the <i>Supreme Court Act 1958</i>, and the <i>Magistrates' Courts Act 1971</i> to restrict the publication of information with respect to debtors.</p> | <p>9640 Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) (Traffic Courts) Act amends the <i>Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act 1975</i>.</p> <p>9641 Crown Reservations (Revocation and Excision) Act revokes the permanent reservations and Crown grants of certain lands and for purposes connected therewith.</p> <p>9642 Summary Offences (False Reports to Police) Act amends section 53 of the <i>Summary Offences Act 1966</i>.</p> <p>9643 Wildlife (Fees) Act amends the <i>Wildlife Act 1975</i>.</p> <p>9644 Soil Conservation and Land Utilization (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act 1958</i>.</p> <p>9645 Chelsea Lands Act makes provision with respect to certain Crown grants of lands in the Parish of Lyndhurst, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9646 Police Regulation (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Police Regulation Act 1958</i>, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9647 Pay-roll Tax (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Pay-roll Tax Act 1971</i>.</p> <p>9648 Land Tax (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Land Tax Act 1958</i>.</p> <p>9649 Works and Services Appropriation Act makes provision with respect to the appropriation of money out of the Works and Services Account for certain works and purposes.</p> <p>9650 Chattel Securities Act makes provision relating to Chattel Securities and for that purpose amends the <i>Instruments Act 1958</i>, the <i>Transport Regulation Act 1958</i>, and the <i>Motor Car Act 1958</i>, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9651 Goods (Sales and Leases) Act relates to conditions and warranties in certain sales and leases, amends the <i>Goods Act 1958</i>, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9652 Friendly Societies (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Friendly Societies Act 1958</i> to increase the maximum payment which may be made pursuant to section 5(3), and for other purposes.</p> <p>9653 Trustee (Authorized Investments) Act amends section 4 of the <i>Trustee Act 1958</i> to authorise trustees to deposit money with certain building societies, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9654 Hospitals and Charities (Borrowing Powers) Act amends the <i>Hospitals and Charities Act 1958</i> with respect to the borrowing powers of certain institutions.</p> <p>9655 Motor Car (Further Amendment) Act further amends the <i>Motor Car Act 1958</i>, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9656 Alcoholics and Drug-dependent Persons (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Alcoholics and Drug-dependent Persons Act 1968</i>, and for other persons.</p> <p>9657 State Employees Retirement Benefits (Amendment) Act amends the <i>State Employees Retirement Benefits Act 1979</i>, and for other purposes.</p> |
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VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1981—*continued*

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| <p>9658 Port of Geelong Authority Act constitutes the Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners into the Port of Geelong Authority, amends the <i>Geelong Harbor Trust Act 1958</i>, the <i>Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act 1958</i>, the <i>Grain Elevators Act 1958</i>, the <i>Grain Handling Improvement Authorities Act 1979</i>, the <i>Local Government Act 1958</i>, the <i>Marine Act 1958</i>, the <i>Navigable Waters (Oil Pollution) Act 1960</i>, the <i>Port Phillip Authority Act 1966</i>, the <i>Road Traffic Act 1958</i>, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9659 Health (Consultative Council on Maternal and Perinatal Mortality and Morbidity) Act amends the <i>Health Act 1958</i> to establish a consultative Council on Maternal and Perinatal Mortality and Morbidity, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9660 Cemeteries (Guarantees) Act amends the <i>Cemeteries Act 1958</i>, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9661 Educational Grants (Continuation) Act amends the <i>Educational Grants Act 1973</i>.</p> <p>9662 Stamps (Further Amendment) Act amends the <i>Stamps Act 1958</i>, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9663 Building Industry Long Service Leave (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Building Industry Long Service Leave Act 1975</i>, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9664 Hospitals Superannuation (General Amendment) Act amends the <i>Hospitals Superannuation Act 1965</i>, the <i>Hospitals Superannuation (Amendment) Act 1980</i>, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9665 Railways (Borrowing Powers) Act amends the <i>Railways Act 1958</i> to enable the Victorian Railways Board to borrow money, makes a consequential amendment to the <i>Public Account Act 1958</i>, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9666 Meat Control Act amends the <i>Abattoir and Meat Inspection Act 1973</i>, the <i>Health Act 1958</i>, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9667 Historic Buildings Act consolidates and amends the law with respect to the preservation of buildings, works and objects of historic or architectural importance, amends the <i>Town and Country Planning Act 1961</i> and the <i>Local Government Act 1958</i>, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9668 Credit Act relates to the provision of credit and the regulation of contracts providing credit and of matters connected with the provision of credit, makes provision for the licensing of certain persons and for other matters, repeals the <i>Money Lenders Act 1958</i>, amends the <i>Hire-Purchase Act 1959</i>, amends certain other Acts, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9669 Wrongs (Public Contracts) Act enables the recovery of loss or damage arising out of the breach of certain contracts, and for other purposes.</p> | <p>9670 Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Medical Practitioners Act 1970</i>, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9671 Racing (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Racing Act 1958</i> and the <i>Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act 1966</i> in relation to greyhound racing, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9672 Superannuation (Lump Sum Benefits) Act repeals the <i>Married Women's Superannuation Fund Act 1968</i>, amends the <i>Superannuation Act 1958</i>, the <i>Police Regulation Act 1958</i>, the <i>Superannuation Benefits Act 1977</i>, the <i>Superannuation Act 1975</i>, and the <i>Pensions Supplementation Act 1966</i>, makes provision for the payment of superannuation benefits to married women and to part-time officers and employees of the Public Service, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9673 Victoria State Emergency Service Act provides for the Constitution of a Victoria State Emergency Service, prescribes the functions thereof, provides for the payment of compensation to members thereof injured in the performance of activities as such and to certain other persons, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9674 Business Franchise (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Business Franchise (Tobacco) Act 1974</i> and the <i>Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) Act 1979</i>, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9675 Motor Accidents (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Motor Accidents Act 1973</i>, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9676 Dietitians Act re-enacts and amends the law relating to dietitians and the practice of dietetics, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9677 Industrial Training (Further Amendment) Act further amends the <i>Industrial Training Act 1975</i>, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9678 Employment and Training Act establishes a Ministry of Employment and Training, makes provision with respect to the functions of the Ministry, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9679 Employment and Training (Pay-roll Tax Rebate) Act amends the <i>Employment and Training Act 1981</i> to provide for a rebate on pay-roll tax paid in respect of first year apprentices, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9680 Motor Car (Drivers' Licences) Act amends Part III of the <i>Motor Car Act 1958</i> with respect to the licensing of drivers, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9681 Dried Fruits (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Dried Fruits Act 1958</i> with respect to the constitution and functions of the Victorian Dried Fruits Board, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9682 Tattersall Consultations (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Tattersall Consultations Act 1958</i> with respect to the sale of tickets to minors, and for other purposes.</p> |
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VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1981—*continued*

- 9683 Workers Compensation Actions Act amends the *Workers Compensation Act 1958* in relation to proceedings under the Act and at common law, and for other purposes.
- 9684 Pensioners Rates Remission Act makes further provision with respect to the payment of certain rates and charges, amends the *Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act 1958*, the *Local Government Act 1958*, the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958*, the *Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act 1958*, the *Sewerage Districts Act 1958*, and the *Water Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9685 Superannuation Benefits Act makes provision with respect to retirement benefits for certain contributors who are retrenched, amends the *Superannuation Benefits Act 1977*, and for other purposes.
- 9686 Water and Sewerage Authorities (Financial) Act amends the *Water Act 1958*, the *Sewerage Districts Act 1958*, the *Latrobe Valley Act 1958*, the *Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act 1958*, the *Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act 1958*, and the *Dandenong Valley Authority Act 1963*.
- 9687 Victorian Economic Development Corporation (Amendment) Act amends the *Victorian Economic Development Corporation Act 1981*, and for other purposes.
- 9688 Sale of Land (Deposits) Act amends the *Sale of Land Act 1962* to make provision with respect to the payment of estate agents' commission, and for other purposes.
- 9689 Magistrates' Courts (Amendment) Act amends the *Magistrates' Courts Act 1971*.
- 9690 Bail (Amendment) Act amends the *Bail Act 1977*.
- 9691 Instruments (Enduring Powers of Attorney) Act amends the *Instruments Act 1958* to make provision with respect to enduring powers of attorney, and for other purposes.
- 9692 Penalties and Sentences (Amendment) Act amends the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1981*.
- 9693 Fisheries (Amendment) Act amends the *Fisheries Act 1968*.
- 9694 Wildlife (Protection of Whales) Act amends the *Wildlife Act 1975* and Part VIII of the *Magistrates' Courts Act 1971* to make better provision for the protection of whales.
- 9695 Constitution (Parliamentary Oaths) Act amends the *Constitution Act 1975* with respect to the administration of oaths by the Legislative Council, the Legislative Assembly, and committees and joint committees thereof, and for other purposes.
- 9696 Small Claims Tribunals (Jurisdiction) Act amends the *Small Claims Tribunals Act 1973* with respect to the jurisdiction of the small claims tribunals, and for other purposes.
- 9697 Legal Profession Practice (Amendment) Act amends the *Legal Profession Practice Act 1958* and the *Legal Aid Commission Act 1978*, and for other purposes.
- 9698 Companies (Administration) Act establishes the Corporate Affairs Commissioner as a body corporate, establishes the Companies Auditors and Liquidators Disciplinary Board, amends the *Companies Act 1961*, the *Securities Industry Act 1975* and certain other Acts, and for other purposes.
- 9699 Companies (Consequential Amendments) Act makes amendments to certain Acts consequential upon the enactment of the *Companies (Application of Laws) Act 1981*, makes certain other amendments to Acts, and for other purposes.
- 9700 Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Yarra Development) Act amends the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958*, provides for the development of the Yarra River and the Maribyrnong River, and for other purposes.
- 9701 Victorian Water and Sewerage Authorities Association Act makes provision with respect to the amalgamation of the Provincial Sewerage Authorities Association of Victoria and the Waterworks Trusts Association of Victoria.
- 9702 Fuel Prices Regulation Act makes provision with respect to the regulation of prices for certain fuel, and for other purposes.
- 9703 Railways (Amendment) Act amends the *Railways Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9704 Petroleum Retail Selling Sites Act makes provision with respect to the rights and liabilities of persons occupying land for the purpose of selling motor fuel by retail, and for other purposes.
- 9705 Land (Further Amendment) Act further amends the *Land Act 1958*.
- 9706 Water and Sewerage Authorities (Interest Payments) Act amends the *Sewerage Districts Act 1958* and the *Water Act 1958* with respect to the payment of interest.
- 9707 Disposal of Dartmouth Township Act amends section 15 of the *River Murray Waters Act 1915* and section 34 of the *Water Act 1958*.
- 9708 Wrongs (Defamation) Act amends the *Wrongs Act 1958* in relation to the reporting of certain public inquiries.
- 9709 Education (Councils) Act amends section 29A of the *Education Act 1958*.
- 9710 Charities (Amendment) Act amends the *Charities Act 1978* to enable investigations of the affairs of charities to be carried out, and for other purposes.

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1981—*continued*

9711	Post-Secondary Education (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Post-Secondary Education Act 1978</i> and the <i>Melbourne University Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.		
9712	Companies (Application of Laws) Act makes provision for the formation of companies in Victoria, the regulation of companies formed in Victoria, the registration in Victoria of certain other bodies, and certain other matters, and for other purposes.	9718	Co-operation Act re-enacts with amendments the law relating to the formation, registration, and management of co-operative societies, and purposes connected therewith.
9713	Associations Incorporation Act makes provision for the incorporation of certain associations, for the regulation of certain affairs of incorporated associations, amends the <i>Evidence Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.	9719	Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Act re-enacts with amendments the law relating to drugs, poisons, and controlled substances, amends the <i>Health Act 1958</i> and the <i>Crimes Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.
9714	Education Service Act establishes the Education Service, repeals the <i>Teaching Service Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.	9720	Building Control Act consolidates, amends, and makes further provision for the law relating to building, provides for the better regulation of building, establishes a Division of Building Control, a Building Control Technical Advisory Council, a Building Control Accreditation Authority, a Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainers Registration Board, a Building Qualifications Board and Building Referees Boards, amends the <i>Health Act 1958</i> , the <i>Housing Act 1958</i> , the <i>Labour and Industry Act 1958</i> , the <i>Local Government Act 1958</i> and other Acts, and for other purposes.
9715	Lotteries Gaming and Betting (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act 1966</i> , and for other purposes.	9721	Constitution Act amends the <i>Constitution Act 1975</i> with respect to pensions payable in respect of the former Governors of the State and the exercise of Ministerial powers.
9716	Film Victoria Act establishes a body corporate by the name of Film Victoria, abolishes the Victorian Film Corporation, repeals the <i>Victorian Film Corporation Act 1976</i> , and certain other enactments, and for other purposes.	9722	Historic Shipwrecks Act makes provision for the protection of certain shipwrecks and relics of historic significance.
9717	Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Act provides for the safety, health, and welfare of persons employed or engaged in industry, for the safety of persons affected by industry, repeals certain		

Parliamentary Papers presented during Session 1981-1982

The following Papers were presented to the Legislative Assembly during Session 1981-1982 and ordered by the House to be printed. Copies may be purchased on application to the Sale of Publications Section, Government Printing Office, Macarthur Street, Melbourne, 3002.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, SESSION 1981-1982*Finance:*

- A.1. Finance 1980-81—Treasurer's statement and the Report of the Auditor-General for the year ended 30 June 1981.
- A.2. Supplementary Report of the Auditor-General for the year ended 30 June 1981.

Message from His Excellency the Governor:

- B.1. Estimates of the Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund for the year ending 30 June 1982.

Reports from Select Committees:

- D.1. Public Accounts and Expenditure Review Committee—Treasury Minute relating to Auditor-General's Reports for 1976-77.
- D.2. Standing Orders Committee (Legislative Council)—Report upon a proposed resolution to suspend Standing Order No. 325.
- D.3. Public Bodies Review Committee—Report on Future Structures for Water Management: Recommendations on Regional and Local Structures for Urban Services.
- D.4. Public Bodies Review Committee—Report on the Economic Impact of Public Bodies in Victoria.
- D.5. Standing Orders Committee (Legislative Council)—Report upon unrelated minor amendments.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, SESSION 1981-1982—*continued*

- D.6. Standing Orders Committee (Legislative Assembly)—Report upon the Procedure for raising matters of Privilege.
- D.7. Standing Orders Committee (Legislative Assembly)—Report relating to Motions, Standing Orders Committee Reports and Petitions.
- D.8. Public Accounts and Expenditure Review Committee—Report on the current and future use of EDP facilities and techniques in the Victorian Public Sector.
- D.9. Public Accounts and Expenditure Review Committee—Final report on the Auditor-General's Reports for 1978-79.
- D.10. Public Accounts and Expenditure Review Committee—Report on the Expenditure from the Advance to the Treasurer 1979-80.
- D.11. Standing Orders Committee (Legislative Council)—Report upon Private Bill Procedure.
- D.12. Public Bodies Review Committee—Report on Future Structures for Water Management: Volume 1. Final Recommendations on Regional and Local Structures for Urban Services.
- D.13. Public Accounts and Expenditure Review Committee—Report on the 1981 Activities of the Committee.

Papers Presented to Parliament:

- No.1. Friendly Societies and Benefit Associations—Report of the Government Statist for the year 1978-79.
- No.2. Hospitals Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1979-80.
- No.3. Register of Members' Interests—Summary of Returns June 1981.
- No.4. Friendly Societies and Benefit Associations—Report of the Government Statist for the year 1979-80.
- No.5. Police Department—Report for the year 1980.
- No.6. Labour and Industry Department—Report for the year 1980.
- No.7. Youth Parole Board—Report for the year 1979-80.
- No.8. Land Conservation Council—Report for the year 1980-81.
- No.9. Public Service Board of Victoria—Report for the year 1979-80.
- No.10. Ombudsman—Quarterly Report for the period 1 January 1981 to 31 March 1981.
- No.11. Transport Regulation Board—Report for the year 1980-81.
- No.12. Teacher Education in Victoria—Final Report of the Committee of the Victorian Enquiry into Teacher Education.
- No.13. Teacher Housing Authority—Report for the year 1980-81.
- No.14. Community Welfare Services Department—Statistical Tables for the year 1979-80.
- No.15. Environment Protection Authority—Report for the year 1980-81.
- No.16. State Development Committee—Report on the Omeo-Mitta Mitta Road Link.
- No.17. Victoria Grants Commission—Report for the year ended 31 August 1981.
- No.18. Superannuation Fund—Thirteenth Investigation of, as at 30 June 1980.
- No.19. Community Welfare Services Department—Report for the year 1979-80.
- No.20. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—Report for the year 1980-81 (Volume 1).
- No.21. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—Report for the year 1980-81 (Volume 2).
- No.22. Register of Members' Interests—Summary of Returns September 1981.
- No.23. National Parks Service—Report for the year 1980-81.
- No.24. Law Reform Commissioner—Report for the year 1980-81.
- No.25. Education Department—Report of the Rationale and Definition of the Proposed Organization Structure.
- No.26. Commissioner for Equal Opportunity—Report for the year 1980-81.
- No.27. Forests Commission Victoria—Report for the year 1980-81.
- No.28. Victorian Railways Board—Report for the year 1980-81.
- No.29. State Savings Bank of Victoria—Report for the year 1980-81.
- No.30. Building Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1979-80.
- No.31. Ombudsman—Report for the year 1980-81.
- No.32. State Development Committee—Progress Report on Port Utilisation and Development in Victoria.
- No.33. Certain Housing Commission Land Purchases and Other Matters—Report of the Royal Commission. (Volume A).
- No.34. Certain Housing Commission Land Purchases and Other Matters—Report of the Royal Commission. (Volume B).
- No.35. Certain Housing Commission Land Purchases and Other Matters—Report of the Royal Commission. (Volume C).
- No.36. Certain Housing Commission Land Purchases and Other Matters—Report of the Royal Commission. (Volume D).
- No.37. Council Elections of the City of Richmond—Interim Report of the Board of Inquiry.
- No.38. Health Commission—Report for the year 1980-81.
- No.39. Education Department—Report for the year 1979-80.
- No.40. Consumer Affairs—Report of the Director for the year 1980-81.
- No.41. Hospitals Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1980-81.
- No.42. State Electricity Commission—Report for the year 1980-81.
- No.43. Rural Finance Commission—Report for the year 1980-81.
- No.44. Country Roads Board—Report for the year 1980-81.
- No.45. Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority—Report for the year 1980-81.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, SESSION 1981-1982—continued

- No.46. Housing—Report of the Ministry of for the year 1980-81.
No.47. Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria—Report for the year 1980-81.
No.48. Consumer Affairs Council—Report for the year 1980-81.
No.49. State Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1980-81.
No.50. Co-operative Housing Societies—Report for the year 1978-79.
No.51. Drainage of Land Act—Report of the Review of by the Ministry of Water Resources (Part 1).
No.52. Victorian Egg Marketing Board—Report for the year 1980-81.
No.53. Victorian Development Corporation—Report for the year 1980-81.
No.54. Railway Construction and Property Board—Report for the year 1980-81.
No.55. Co-operative Societies—Report for the year 1978-79.

NOTE. Nos. D.2, D.5, D.11, 25, and 51 are reports which were ordered to be printed by the Legislative Council only.

VICTORIAN ELECTORAL SYSTEM

General

Electoral basis of the two Houses of Parliament

When first constituted the Legislative Council or Upper House was composed of thirty members, aged 30 years and over and possessed of freehold of the annual value of \$1,000. Property qualifications were abolished by the *Legislative Council Reform Act 1950*, and today the main qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council is the attainment of the age of 18 years. A similar provision applies to the Legislative Assembly.

For Legislative Council purposes, Victoria is divided into twenty-two Electoral Provinces, each represented by two members elected for six years—one in each Province retiring every three years by rotation—except at a general election following the dissolution of the Council when one half of the members are to be elected for only three years.

For Legislative Assembly purposes, Victoria is divided at present into eighty-one Electoral Districts, each returning one member. Members are elected for three years, unless Parliament is dissolved before this period.

Electoral redivision, 1975

Arising out of the *Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1974*, a redivision of Victoria for electoral purposes was carried out early in 1975 on the following basis:

Legislative Assembly

1. The so-called "Port Phillip District", consisting of 40 complete existing Electoral Districts and parts of 4 other existing Electoral Districts, was redivided into 49 Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly, each containing approximately 28,000 electors; and
2. The remainder of the State, consisting of 29 complete existing Electoral Districts and parts of 4 other existing Electoral Districts, was redivided into 32 Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly, each containing approximately 24,500 electors.

Legislative Council

1. The so-called "Southern District", consisting of 8 complete existing Electoral Provinces and parts of 2 other existing Electoral Provinces, was redivided into 13 Electoral Provinces for the Legislative Council, each containing approximately 112,000 electors; and
2. The remainder of the State, consisting of 8 complete existing Electoral Provinces and parts of 2 other existing Electoral Provinces, was redivided into 9 Electoral Provinces for the Legislative Council, each containing approximately 80,000 electors.

The new Electoral Provinces and Districts formulated by the Commissioners empowered to undertake the 1975 redivision were deemed to be adopted by Parliament, and the names and boundaries of the new Provinces and Districts were declared on 30 July 1975.

Enrolment of electors

Enrolment on the electoral roll is compulsory for every person of the age of 18 years or over who is a natural-born or naturalised subject of the Queen and who has resided in Australia for six months continuously, and in Victoria for at least three months and in one subdivision for at least one month. (Victorian legislation reducing the voting age to 18

years became effective from 21 March 1973.) The electoral rolls for the State are compiled by the Commonwealth electoral authorities under a joint Commonwealth-State arrangement, each Government paying half the cost of compilation. All Commonwealth and State Parliamentary elections in Victoria are conducted on the basis of these joint rolls.

The compilation of the rolls is aided by the fact that the respective Legislative Council Provinces and Electoral Districts, as well as the Commonwealth Electoral Divisions, are subdivided into 355 common subdivisions, which form the basic units for enrolment on the joint Commonwealth-State of Victoria rolls.

Number of enrolments on the joint rolls

Since 1924, when the Joint Rolls Arrangement was made between the Commonwealth and Victoria, the electoral rolls prepared and maintained by the Australian Electoral Officer for Victoria have been used at all Commonwealth Parliamentary elections and elections for the Legislative Assembly of Victoria.

The *Legislative Council Reform Act* 1950, which came into effect on 1 November 1951, provided in substance for all electors for the Legislative Assembly to be automatically enrolled also for Legislative Council elections.

The Joint Rolls Arrangement was, therefore, appropriately amended and since 1952 the joint rolls have been used in Victoria for all Commonwealth and State parliamentary elections.

VICTORIA—ELECTORS ENROLLED ON JOINT ROLLS AT 30 JUNE

Year	Number of electors enrolled	Year	Number of electors enrolled
1973	2,124,151	1978	2,307,786
1974	2,183,625	1979	2,371,637
1975	2,176,732	1980	2,372,063
1976	2,264,222	1981	2,425,900
1977	2,301,695	1982	2,486,494

Types of elections in Victoria

There are five types of State parliamentary elections in Victoria:

(1) *Periodical election for the Legislative Council.* This means an election at which one half of the members of the Council (22) have to be elected. There is a periodical election every three years, the next being due in 1985. Members of the Legislative Council are elected for six years, one-half of the members retiring alternately every three years. There are two members for each Province.

(2) *General election for the Legislative Assembly.* This means an election at which all members of the Legislative Assembly (81) have to be elected. Each Assembly lasts for three years from the first meeting thereof, but may be dissolved earlier by the Governor (for example, if the government of the day is defeated on some vital issue, etc.).

(3) *Conjoint election.* This means a periodical election for the Legislative Council and a general election for the Legislative Assembly which are both held on the same day. The Assembly general elections and the Council periodical (or triennial) elections have been held conjointly since 1961.

(4) *By-election.* A by-election is an "extraordinary" election held in an Electoral Province (Legislative Council) or an Electoral District (Legislative Assembly) because of the death, resignation, etc., of the current member. The candidate elected at a by-election holds office for the remainder of the term for which the member who was replaced was elected.

(5) *General election for the Legislative Council.* This means an election for the Legislative Council where *all* (i.e., 44) members have to be elected. Two members have thus to be returned for each Province, the candidate first elected holding office for six years, the second candidate elected holding office for three years. A general election for the Council can only take place in the event of a deadlock between the two Houses and after a complex code of procedure has first been observed.

Conduct of elections

The election process is initiated by the issue of a Writ—the formal document issued on behalf of the Queen commanding the Returning Officer to whom it is addressed to

proceed to the holding of an election to fill the vacancy for a member for the electorate concerned.

Writs for every periodical election of the Council are issued by the President of the Legislative Council, except that, if in the opinion of the President it is desirable for the periodical election to be held conjointly with an Assembly general election, he may consent to the writs being issued by the Governor. Council by-election Writs are issued by the President; and all Writs for a general election for the Council must be issued by the Governor.

Writs for every general election of members of the Assembly are issued by the Governor. Writs for an Assembly by-election are issued by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

The Writ specifies the date by which nominations for the vacancy are to be lodged, and requires the Returning Officer, if the election is contested, to conduct a poll on the date specified therein. The Writ must be returned to whoever issued it by a stipulated date with the name of the new member endorsed thereon.

Voting features of State elections

There is no plural voting at elections for either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. Provision for voting by post by electors who are ill or temporarily absent from their electorates, whether they are within Australia or not, is made at elections for both Houses, and there is also a system of "absent" voting whereby any elector who is not able to record a vote within his own subdivision is enabled to record a vote at any polling booth open in Victoria on the day of the poll. In addition, a method of so called "unenrolled voting" has been instituted, under which an elector whose name has been omitted from the official electoral rolls in error is enabled to record a vote upon making a prescribed declaration.

Voting at elections for both Houses is compulsory and is conducted under an adaptation of Ware's system of preferential voting.

This system of preferential voting at Victorian parliamentary elections was provided for by statute in 1911 for Legislative Assembly elections, in 1921 for Legislative Council triennial elections, and in 1936 for Legislative Council general elections following directly upon a dissolution of the Council in consequence of disagreements or deadlock between the two Houses. Under this system a voter is required to number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot-paper, the figure "1" being written opposite the name of the candidate whom the elector wishes to be elected, and sequential figures (2, 3, 4, etc.) indicating his relative degree of preferences being written opposite the names of the other candidates. Where an elector has so indicated his order of preference for all candidates except one, he is deemed to have given his last contingent vote or preference to such candidate.

Where only two candidates are involved the candidate who receives an absolute majority (i.e., more than half the number of formal votes cast) is declared elected. Similarly, where there are more than two candidates, if one of them receives an absolute majority on the count of first preferences, he is then declared elected.

Where no absolute majority is attained by a candidate at the count of first preference votes, the candidate who has received the fewest first preference votes is declared defeated, and his ballot-papers examined and his second preferences allotted to the candidates to whom they relate. The process of excluding the candidate with the lowest number of votes and distributing his ballot-papers according to the preferences shown on them to the unexcluded or continuing candidates is followed until one candidate attains an absolute majority.

At a general election for the Legislative Council when two members are required to be elected for each Province, the election of the first member is carried out as above. In the case of the election of the second member, however, a slight variation of procedure is necessary. The first step is to take the ballot-papers of the first elected candidate and allot the second preferences on them to the candidates to whom they relate. The remaining candidates begin the counting process with their own first preferences plus the second preferences allotted in the distribution of the elected candidate's ballot-papers. If one of the remaining candidates has an absolute majority, he is declared elected to the second vacancy. If, however, no such candidate has an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest votes is declared defeated and the ballot-papers counted to him are then distributed

according to the preferences shown thereon among the various continuing or unexcluded candidates.

The process of excluding the lowest candidate and distributing his ballot-papers according to the preferences on them to unexcluded or continuing candidates is followed until one candidate attains an absolute majority.

At a general election for the Legislative Council, the candidate first elected is entitled to hold the seat for six years, and the candidate next elected holds his seat for three years.

Areas of Provinces and Districts

The following tables show the areas of the Provinces of the Legislative Council and the Districts of the Legislative Assembly created by the redivision of 1975:

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: AREAS OF PROVINCES (square kilometres)

State Electoral Province (a)	Area	State Electoral Province (a)	Area
Ballarat	12,354.00	Melbourne West	767.00
Bendigo	16,540.00	Monash	46.70
Boronia	446.00	North Eastern	25,513.00
Central Highlands	17,585.00	North Western	67,879.00
Chelsea	211.00	Nunawading	77.50
Doutta Galla	916.00	South Eastern	7,738.00
East Yarra	61.84	Templestowe	632.00
Geelong	462.00	Thomastown	1,127.00
Gippsland	38,115.00	Waverley	122.70
Higinbotham	61.74	Western	37,519.00
Melbourne	73.30		
Melbourne North	59.66	Total (b)	228,307.00

(a) See page 98 for number of electors and sitting members.

(b) The officially recognised "land area" of the State is 227,600 square kilometres. The difference of 707 square kilometres between "land" and "electoral" area is due to the inclusion of coastal waters such as Western Port and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: AREAS OF DISTRICTS (square kilometres)

State Electoral District (a)	Area	State Electoral District (a)	Area
Albert Park	23.73	Gippsland South	7,243.00
Ascot Vale	19.90	Gisborne	6,799.00
Ballarat North	1,780.00	Glenhuntly	11.75
Ballarat South	2,970.00	Glenroy	16.87
Balwyn	16.17	Greensborough	92.84
Benalla	12,610.00	Hawthorn	12.30
Benambra	14,690.00	Heatherton	40.01
Bendigo	79.00	Ivanhoe	23.88
Bennettswood	18.55	Keilor	221.00
Bentleigh	12.84	Kew	19.63
Berwick	1,576.00	Knox	77.54
Box Hill	13.39	Lowan	20,200.00
Brighton	14.26	Malvern	13.30
Broadmeadows	64.67	Melbourne	28.68
Brunswick	13.02	Mentone	17.91
Bundoora	40.04	Midlands	8,310.00
Burwood	14.22	Mildura	29,590.00
Carrum	32.75	Mitcham	19.58
Caulfield	10.70	Monbulk	204.00
Coburg	17.86	Morwell	1,190.00
Dandenong	39.91	Murray Valley	4,270.00
Doncaster	33.09	Narracan	3,910.00
Dromana	344.00	Niddrie	32.20
Essendon	17.00	Noble Park	99.92
Evelyn	4,087.00	Northcote	16.70
Footscray	19.68	Oakleigh	18.30
Forest Hill	20.23	Polwarth	7,515.00
Frankston	45.69	Portland	13,900.00
Geelong East	243.00	Prahran	7.68
Geelong North	1,810.00	Preston	15.77
Geelong West	21.00	Reservoir	18.90
Gippsland East	29,630.00	Richmond	14.30

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: AREAS OF DISTRICTS—*continued*
(square kilometres)

State Electoral District (a)	Area	State Electoral District (a)	Area
Ringwood	31.64	Swan Hill	18,420.00
Ripon	12,490.00	Syndal	24.43
Rodney	7,430.00	Wantirna	24.78
St Kilda	8.70	Warrandyte	123.00
Sandringham	18.03	Warrnambool	5,752.00
Shepparton	2,795.00	Werribee	974.00
South Barwon	2,546.00	Westernport	3,296.00
Springvale	32.06	Williamstown	29.22
Sunshine	34.82		
		Total (b)	228,307.00

(a) See table below for number of electors and sitting members.

(b) The officially recognised "land area" of the State is 227,600 square kilometres. The difference of 707 square kilometres between "land" and "electoral" area is due to the inclusion of coastal waters such as Western Port and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

Parliamentary elections

Legislative Assembly

At the Legislative Assembly election held on 3 April 1982, there were contests in all the eighty-one Electoral Districts. In sixty-nine of these contests, more than two candidates were engaged.

In forty-three of these sixty-nine contests the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other twenty-six contests, the leading candidate on the first count was elected in twenty instances but was defeated in the remaining six instances.

The following table shows the voting in general elections held for the Legislative Assembly since 1955:

VICTORIA—VOTING AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Year of election	Whole State		Contested Districts			
	Electors enrolled	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
			Number	Percentage of voters	Number	Percentage of total votes recorded
1955	1,422,588	1,402,806	1,318,937	94.02	28,934	2.19
1958	1,478,065	1,478,065	1,392,813	94.23	24,760	1.78
1961	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,862	94.41	35,937	2.45
1964	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,778	94.40	35,631	2.31
1967	1,723,981	1,723,981	1,625,239	94.27	51,384	3.16
1970	1,827,595	1,827,595	1,728,362	94.57	55,141	3.19
1973	2,088,984	2,088,984	1,954,005	93.54	56,691	2.90
1976	2,267,282	2,267,282	2,101,414	92.68	53,417	2.54
1979	2,350,407	2,350,407	2,193,037	93.30	66,016	3.01
1982	2,453,642	2,453,642	2,305,773	93.97	60,272	2.61

NOTE. Detailed statistics are available in publications issued by the Chief Electoral Officer for the State of Victoria.

The following table shows certain particulars of the representation in the Legislative Assembly in which general elections have been held since 1955:

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Year of election	Number of members of Legislative Assembly	Mean population (a)	Average population per member	Number of electors enrolled on date of election	Average number of electors per member	Proportion of persons enrolled to total population
						per cent
1955	66	2,520,481	38,189	1,422,588	21,554	56.4
1958	66	2,717,371	41,172	1,478,065	22,395	54.4

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION IN THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*

Year of election	Number of members of Legislative Assembly	Mean population (a)	Average population per member	Number of electors enrolled on date of election	Average number of electors per member	Proportion of persons enrolled to total population
						per cent
1961	66	2,926,075	44,334	1,554,856	23,558	53.1
1964	66	3,105,685	47,056	1,635,311	24,777	52.7
1967	73	3,277,183	44,893	1,723,981	23,616	52.6
1970	73	3,450,523	47,267	1,827,595	25,036	53.0
1973	73	3,627,357	49,690	2,088,984	28,616	57.6
1976	81	3,747,510	46,266	2,267,282	27,991	60.5
1979	81	3,853,560	47,575	2,350,407	29,017	60.9
1982	81	3,971,000	49,025	2,453,642	30,292	61.8

(a) Calendar year.

Proportion of voters at elections

The first general election for the Legislative Assembly was held in 1856. The proportion of voters to electors of contested districts at each of the general elections held until 1955 for the Legislative Assembly can be found on page 86 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1961.

Legislative Council

The Legislative Council consists of forty-four members, representing twenty-two Provinces. Voting in elections held for the Legislative Council since 1955 is shown in the following table. At the triennial election held on 3 April 1982, there were contests in all Provinces and in seventeen of them more than two candidates were engaged.

In five of these seventeen contests the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other twelve contests, the leading candidate, on the first count, was elected in nine instances but was defeated in the remaining three instances.

The following table shows the voting in periodical elections held for the Legislative Council since 1955:

VICTORIA—VOTING AT PERIODICAL ELECTIONS FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Year of election	Whole State		Contested Provinces			
	Electors enrolled	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
			Number	Percentage of voters	Number	Percentage of total votes recorded
1955	1,430,130	1,216,010	1,112,951	91.52	23,189	2.08
1958	1,488,293	1,387,097	1,283,665	92.54	22,085	1.72
1961	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,482	94.38	46,697	3.18
1964	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,584	94.39	45,627	2.96
1967	1,723,981	1,723,981	1,625,371	94.28	59,895	3.69
1970	1,827,595	1,827,595	1,726,725	94.48	67,710	3.92
1973	2,088,984	2,088,984	1,953,462	93.51	74,354	3.81
1976	2,267,282	2,267,282	2,102,674	92.74	65,997	3.14
1979	2,350,407	2,350,407	2,191,128	93.22	77,361	3.53
1982	2,453,642	2,453,642	2,302,973	93.86	72,169	3.13

NOTE. Detailed statistics are available in publications issued by the Chief Electoral Officer for the State of Victoria.

VICTORIAN REPRESENTATION IN THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT

Constitutional provisions*General*

The Commonwealth Parliament consists of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. The Queen is represented in Australia by the Governor-General.

Senate

The founders of the Commonwealth Constitution had in mind that the Senate should give expression to the interests of the States as partners in the Federation; in other words,

the Senate should be a States' house. Accordingly, the proportional representation suggested by the varying populations of the States was disregarded, and it was provided that each State should be represented by six Senators; the first Senate in the first Parliament comprised 36 members of whom six represented Victoria. The numbers remained unchanged until the *Commonwealth Representation Act 1948* when each State became eligible to elect ten Senators. In 1973, the number of Senators was further increased by the Senate (Representation of Territories) Act which provided for the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory to be each represented by two Senators. The term of office of these four Senators expires upon the dissolution of the House of Representatives.

The Senate was also envisaged as a house of review and accordingly continuity of membership was provided by requiring only one-half of the Senate to retire every three years, and for each Senator's term to be six years. If the normal pattern of three-yearly rotational retirement is broken by a double dissolution of both Houses, section 13 of the Constitution provides that the Senate shall divide the Senators chosen for each State into two classes, as nearly equal in number as practicable, and the places of the Senators of the first class shall become vacant at the expiration of three years and the places of those of the second class at the expiration of six years. In dividing the Senators into classes the Senate has adopted the practice of placing the first five Senators elected in each State in the second class and the other five Senators elected in the first class. After a normal rotational election, Senators' terms commence from the first day of the following July; in the case of an election for the whole Senate, terms commence from the first day of July preceding the election.

House of Representatives

In designing the House of Representatives, the founders envisaged a legislative body representing the national interest and provided that the number of members chosen in the several States must be in proportion to population, but that no original State should have less than five members. The first House of Representatives in 1901 had 75 members of whom 23 were elected in Victoria. The term of office was set as three years.

In 1948, the number of Senators was increased to 10 for each State and as a consequence the number of members in the House of Representatives was increased to 123—although only 121 were elected from the States; the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory each had one member with restricted voting powers. The Australian Capital Territory representation was increased to two in 1974 and the members representing that Territory and the member representing the Northern Territory now have full voting rights.

Electoral redistributions were undertaken in all States after the 1947, 1954, 1961, 1966, and 1971 population censuses. As a result of amendment to the *Representation Act 1905* by the *Representation Amendment Act 1977*, an electoral redistribution was undertaken in all States in 1977 making the membership of the House of Representatives 124. The 1977 House of Representatives elections were conducted on the new boundaries and subsequent to those elections, State representation in the House of Representatives became: New South Wales, 43; Victoria, 33; Queensland, 19; South Australia, 11; Western Australia, 10; Tasmania, 5; the Australian Capital Territory, 2; and the Northern Territory, 1.

In 1979, pursuant to section 25(2)(b)(i) of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act*, an electoral redistribution was undertaken in Western Australia and as a result representation for that State was increased to 11 at the House of Representatives election held on 18 October 1980.

The following table shows the state of the House of Representatives at various election years:

AUSTRALIA—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: MEMBERSHIP

Year	N.S.W	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. (a)	A.C.T. (b)	Total
1948	28	20	10	6	5	5	1	..	75
1949 (c)	47	33	18	10	8	5	1	1	123
1955 (c)	46	33	18	11	9	5	1	1	124
1969 (c)	45	34	18	12	9	5	1	1	125
1974	45	34	18	12	10	5	1	2	127

AUSTRALIA—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: MEMBERSHIP—*continued*

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. (a)	A.C.T. (b)	Total
1975	45	34	18	12	10	5	1	2	127
1977 (c)	43	33	19	11	10	5	1	2	124
1980 (d)	43	33	19	11	11	5	1	2	125
1983	43	33	19	11	11	5	1	2	125

(a) Representative in House since 1922; full voting rights granted in 1969.

(b) Representative in House since 1949; full voting rights granted in 1966.

(c) Election following an electoral redistribution.

(d) Election following an electoral redistribution in W.A. only.

Elections*Qualifications of voters for Commonwealth Government elections*

An elector on a Federal roll is required by law to vote both in elections for the House of Representatives and for the Senate. An elector is any person, male or female, not under 18 years of age who is a British subject, has lived in Australia for six months continuously, and whose name appears on the roll. (Commonwealth legislation reducing the voting age to 18 years became effective from 21 March 1973.) Residence in an electoral subdivision for at least one month is necessary to enable a qualified person to enrol. Enrolment is compulsory.

Qualifications of candidates—either House of the Commonwealth Parliament

Qualifications necessary for candidature for either House of the Commonwealth Parliament are possessed by any British subject, 18 years of age or over, who has resided in Australia for at least three years and who is, or who is qualified to become, an Australian elector.

The term of office for a Member of the House of Representatives is three years unless the House is dissolved earlier by the Governor-General.

Disqualification as elector or member

Grounds for disqualification as an elector include being of unsound mind, or being convicted and under sentence for offences punishable by imprisonment for a year or longer. Grounds for disqualification as a member of either House include these prohibitions and also the following: membership of the other House, being an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, holding office for profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions), or having a pecuniary interest in any agreement with the Commonwealth Public Service except as a member of an incorporated company of more than 25 persons.

Elections for the Senate

In Senate elections each State is an electorate. Electors are required to cast a vote by indicating the order of their preference for every candidate standing within the State, and the election of members is carried out in accordance with the principles of proportional representation by the single transferable vote.

The provisions for the filling of vacancies in the Senate are now as follows:

“If the place of a Senator becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of service, the Houses of Parliament of the State for which he was chosen, sitting and voting together, or, if there is only one House of that Parliament, that House, shall choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term. But if the Parliament of the State is not in session when the vacancy is notified, the Governor of the State, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, may appoint a person to hold the place until the expiration of fourteen days from the beginning of the next session of the Parliament of the State or the expiration of the term, whichever first happens.

“Where a vacancy has at any time occurred in the place of a Senator chosen by the people of a State and, at the time when he was so chosen, he was publicly recognised by a particular political party as being an endorsed candidate of that party and publicly represented himself to be such a candidate, a person chosen or appointed under this section in consequence of that vacancy, or in consequence of that vacancy and a subsequent vacancy or vacancies, shall, unless there is no member of that party available to be chosen or appointed, be a member of that party.

"Where (a) in accordance with the last preceding paragraph, a member of a particular political party is chosen or appointed to hold the place of a senator whose place had become vacant; and (b) before taking his seat he ceases to be a member of that party (otherwise than by reason of the party having ceased to exist), he shall be deemed not to have been so chosen or appointed and the vacancy shall be again notified in accordance with section twenty-one of this Commonwealth Constitution.

"The name of any senator chosen or appointed under this section shall be certified by the Governor of the State to the Governor-General."

The following table lists the Senators for Victoria at 5 March 1983 together with the party affiliation and year of retirement of each Senator. Political party affiliations are indicated thus:

- (AD) Australian Democrats
- (ALP) Australian Labor Party
- (LP) Liberal Party of Australia
- (NP) National Party of Australia

AUSTRALIA—SENATE: VICTORIAN MEMBERS AT 5 MARCH 1983

Senator	Retires
Button, Hon. John Norman (ALP) (a)	1988
Chipp, Hon. Donald Leslie (AD)	1988
Evans, Hon. Gareth John (ALP) (a)	1988
Guilfoyle, Hon. Dame Margaret Georgina Constance D.B.E. (LP)	1988
Hamer, David John, D.S.C. (LP)	1985
Lewis, Austin William Russell (LP)	1988
Missen, Alan Joseph (LP)	1985
Primmer, Cyril Graham (ALP)	1985
Ray, Robert Francis (ALP)	1985
Zakharov, Alice Olive (ALP)	1985

(a) Sworn in as a Cabinet Minister on 11 March 1983.

Elections for the House of Representatives

Australia is divided into 125 single-member electorates and electors are required to cast a vote by indicating the order of their preference for every candidate standing within the electorate. Election of members is carried out in accordance with the principles of the absolute majority through use of the alternative vote. If a vacancy occurs in the House of Representatives, it is filled by holding a by-election in the electorate concerned. The last general election was held on 5 March 1983.

The following table lists the Victorian members of the House of Representatives elected on 5 March 1983 together with the party affiliation and electorate of each member:

AUSTRALIA—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: VICTORIAN MEMBERS ELECTED ON 5 MARCH 1983

Member	Division
Brumby, John Mansfield (ALP)	Bendigo
Cameron, Ewen Colin (LP)	Indi
Charles, David Ernest (ALP)	Isaacs
Child, Joan (ALP)	Henty
Chynoweth, Robert Leslie (ALP)	Flinders
Cunningham, Barry Thomas (ALP)	McMillan
Duffy, Michael John (ALP)	Holt
Fisher, Peter Stanley (NP)	Mallee
Fraser, Rt Hon. John Malcolm C.H. (LP)	Wannon
Griffiths, Alan Gordon (ALP)	Maribyrnong
Hand, Gerard Leslie (ALP)	Melbourne
Hawke, Hon. Robert James Lee A.C. (ALP)	Wills
Holding, Hon. Allan Clyde (ALP) (a)	Melbourne Ports
Howe, Brian Leslie (ALP)	Batman
Jenkins, Dr Henry Alfred (ALP)	Scullin
Jones, Hon. Barry Owen (ALP) (a)	Lalor

AUSTRALIA—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: VICTORIAN
MEMBERS ELECTED ON 5 MARCH 1983—*continued*

Member	Division
Kent, Lewis (ALP)	Hotham
Lloyd, Bruce (NP)	Murray
Macphee, Hon. Ian Malcolm (LP)	Balaclava
McGauran, Peter John (NP)	Gippsland
Mayer, Helen (ALP)	Chisholm
Mildren, John Barry (ALP)	Ballarat
Milton, Peter (ALP)	La Trobe
Peacock, Hon. Andrew Sharp (LP)	Kooyong
Saunderson, John (ALP)	Deakin
Scholes, Hon. Gordon Glen Denton (ALP) (a)	Corio
Shipton, Roger Francis (LP)	Higgins
Snedden, Rt Hon. Sir Billy Mackie K.C.M.G., Q.C. (LP)	Bruce
Staples, Peter Richard (ALP)	Diamond Valley
Street, Hon. Anthony Austin (LP)	Corangamite
Theophanous, Dr Andrew Charles (ALP)	Burke
Willis, Hon. Ralph (ALP) (a)	Gellibrand

(a) Sworn in as a Cabinet Minister on 11 March 1983.

Further references: *Referendums, Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 126–7; 1977 redistribution of electoral boundaries, 1979, pp. 103–5

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GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING

INTRODUCTION

Government administration in Victoria involves the activities of the Commonwealth Government, the Victorian Government, and a local government network of 211 municipalities. The role of the Commonwealth Government is discussed briefly in the following paragraph, followed by a comprehensive description of the administration of the Victorian Government's Departments of State and statutory bodies. An outline of the system of local government, which is described in more detail at the beginning of Chapter 6 of this *Year Book*, is followed by a comprehensive treatment of planning activities in Victoria. The chapter concludes with a section dealing with public safety.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

Since Federation, there have been considerable changes in the functions actually performed by the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments, because of various constitutional amendments and inter-governmental agreements affecting functions. The main fields of activity of the Commonwealth Government today are: foreign affairs and diplomatic representation; maintenance of the Armed Forces; customs and excise; posts and telegraphs; control of broadcasting and television; control of civil aviation; repatriation of ex-servicemen; immigration; industrial arbitration for national industries; control of coinage and currency; overseas trade promotion; employment service; age, invalid, widows, and various other pensions; national health benefits; Federal territories and overseas dependencies; census and statistics; meteorological service; Federal courts and police; control of banking; collection of sales and income taxes; housing assistance and defence service homes; scientific and industrial research; management of State and national debt; lighthouses and navigation; and Australian territorial sea and seabed. A more detailed treatment of this subject can be found in the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, included on pages 7-24 of *Year Book Australia* (No. 62).

A comprehensive guide to the organisation and functions of the Commonwealth Government can be found in the annual *Commonwealth Government Directory*, which lists all Commonwealth Parliamentary departments, courts, tribunals, Ministers, and their departments. Each ministerial portfolio includes its enactments, Ministerial staff listing, and details of departmental establishments, role and functions, and the executive staff of its divisions, and branch offices or representatives throughout Australia and the world.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

Victorian Public Service

The Victorian Public Service consists of those officers and employees who staff the ministerial departments as distinct from those employed in the teaching service, the police force, in local government, or in those statutory authorities which do not employ staff under the Public Service Act. The duty of the Victorian Public Service is to administer legislation, implement government policy, and provide policy advice to government.

There are approximately 26,000* permanent officers who are grouped in three Divisions; the First Division comprises officers exercising the more important administrative or professional functions, Second Division officers perform duties of an administrative or professional nature, and the Third Division comprises a wide range of positions, including clerical assistants, stenographers and typists, chauffeurs, tradesmen, and various inspectors.

Permanent heads are selected by the government of the day, mostly from within the Public Service. First Division officers are either promoted from within the Service or appointed from outside. Entry to the Second Division requires a professional qualification or the passing of a competitive entrance examination; there is also provision for the recruitment of graduates for administrative work. Appointment to the Third Division is based on acceptable educational and other qualifications. A cadetship scheme operates to complement recruitment in some areas.

Due to the career nature of the Service, the classification of officers within the Division provides for progression by salary increments in most positions. This progression is commensurate with increased knowledge and experience and subject to a satisfactory level of performance. Creation of new offices or the abolition of existing offices is by Order of the Governor in Council following recommendation by the Public Service Board. Before new offices are created Treasury must specify that the necessary funds are available.

About 4,600* persons are employed on a temporary basis and recruitment for permanent positions frequently comes from this group. Although legislation limits their employment to a maximum period of two years, the Public Service Board may renew these engagements in special circumstances. A further group of about 7,900* persons known as "exempt employees" are not subject to the provisions of the Public Service Act. These personnel are engaged in intermittent or casual work or employed under the provisions of Commonwealth Awards, State Wages Board Determinations, or at special rates determined by the Public Service Board.

Public Service Board

Functions

Under the *Public Service Act 1974*, the Public Service Board is charged with ensuring "that the public service is so organised and staffed as to be capable of performing its functions in the most efficient and economic manner . . ." and "to assist in promoting the effective, efficient and economic management of operations of departments . . ."

The Board has other roles which include policy setting, award fixing, judicial, advisory, audit and review, and consulting. The Board must ensure that the best qualified people available are appointed to the Public Service without patronage or discrimination. It controls the level and allocation of staff resources within the Service and assists organisations within the Service to maintain and improve their efficiency and effectiveness.

Composition

The members of the Public Service Board of Victoria are appointed under the provisions of the *Public Service Act 1974*. The Board consists of members appointed by the Governor in Council, one of whom is appointed Chairman. In addition to the Chairman and Government appointed member there are two elected members of the Board. One of the members appointed is an officer of the Public Service elected by officers of the Public Service (not being Mental Health officers); the other elected member of the Board is elected by Mental Health officers. When the Board is considering matters relating to the third division in the branches of the Health Commission of Victoria, that person acts as a member of the Board in lieu of the person elected to represent other Public Service officers.

Structure of the Board's Office

Several senior officers support the Board directly. The office of the Board has seven divisions: Management Consultancy and Organisational Studies; Human Resource Development; Computer and Systems; Industrial Relations; Policy, Staffing, Evaluation and Review; and Operations. (For the history of the Board see *Victorian Year Book 1976*, pages 146-9.)

* At 30 June 1982.

Victorian Government Departments and Ministries

Brief descriptions of the functions and services of Victorian Government Departments and Ministries constituting the Public Service of Victoria are shown below, followed by a list of statutory authorities under the jurisdiction of the respective ministers.

These are instruments of ministerial action and legislative enactment is not required to establish, abolish, or reorganise a department although this is often the method used. Alternatively, section 21(3) of the *Public Service Act 1974* can be used. It empowers the Governor in Council by order to abolish any department, alter the name of any department, or create a new department.

The entries for the Auditor-General and the Ombudsman have been listed separately to reflect their role and independence. Their primary function is to report to the Victorian Parliament on specific aspects of administration.

Further information concerning Victorian Government Departments and Ministries may be found in the *Victorian Government Directory 1982*, compiled by the Department of the Premier, 1 Treasury Place, Melbourne.

Auditor-General

The office of the Auditor-General of Victoria is established under the *Audit Act 1958*. The function of the Auditor-General and his staff is to independently audit and review the Treasurer's and departmental accounts, and to submit a report to the Legislative Assembly of the Victorian Parliament. He also audits the accounts of such statutory authorities as the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, port authorities, and universities.

To carry out his statutory responsibilities, the Act gives the Auditor-General the power to query the Treasurer and other persons, and for the purpose of his audit, he may require the production of any records he considers relevant. The Auditor-General carries out his duties independently on behalf of Parliament and of others and reports directly to Parliament.

Further information concerning the office of the Auditor-General can be found on page 129 of this *Year Book*.

Ombudsman

The Office of the Ombudsman is established under the *Ombudsman Act 1973*. The function of the Ombudsman is to investigate complaints concerning administrative actions taken in government departments, statutory bodies, or by officers and employees of municipal councils.

Further information concerning the Office of the Ombudsman can be found on pages 129-30 of this *Year Book*.

Department of Agriculture

Minister: Minister of Agriculture

Permanent Head: Director-General of Agriculture

The functions of the Department of Agriculture are to provide regulatory, research, diagnostic, extension, and education services in the fields of extensive livestock (sheep, cattle), intensive livestock (bees, pigs, poultry), field crops, horticultural crops, other primary industries, industry services, and community services; to discharge the statutory responsibilities imposed by the legislation administered directly by the Department under the Minister; and to administer agricultural and veterinary research institutes and diagnostic laboratories, agricultural colleges, and offices throughout Victoria.

The Department is organised along functional lines which include administration and corporate services; industry, extension, and education services; research and development services; and regulation and diagnostic services. A number of statutory bodies also come under the jurisdiction of the Minister. (For a history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book 1971*, pages 105-8.)

Department of Community Welfare Services

Minister: Minister for Community Welfare Services

Permanent Head: Director-General of Community Welfare Services

The Department of Community Welfare Services provides for the social security and development of individuals, families, and communities. It also provides services which

contribute to the social safety of the community and its members. This involves the protection of persons who are considered to be at risk, vulnerable, and dependent and the control of individuals and problems which constitute a threat to the safety of others. The Department actively fosters and encourages the development of community based services designed to protect and aid families.

The divisions of the Department are: Regional Services Division; Correctional Services Division; Family and Adolescent Services Division; Administrative Services Division; Community Welfare Training Institute; and Office of Research and Social Policy.

The Minister is also responsible for the following bodies: Adult Parole Board, Youth Parole Board, Child Development and Family Services Council, Correctional Services Council, Social Welfare Training Council, Seamen's Welfare Advisory Council, and the Seamen's Welfare Trust Committee.

Department of Crown Lands and Survey

Minister: Minister of Lands

Permanent Head: Secretary for Lands

The Department is responsible for the management and control of the uncommitted Crown lands of Victoria; the provision of Crown land reserves for recreational and other purposes, and the appointment of committees of management for such reserves; the co-ordination of all survey work in Victoria and the compilation of comprehensive maps; the disposal, in various forms of tenure, of Crown lands for agricultural, pastoral, residential, and industrial purposes and survey work in this connection; the purchase of land for the Crown; and the destruction of vermin and noxious weeds. It also controls and maintains the Royal Botanic Gardens and the National Herbarium. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1968, pages 100-2.)

Education Department

Minister: Minister of Education

Permanent Head: Director-General of Education

The function of the Education Department is to ensure that children between the ages of 6 and 15 years receive suitable, efficient, and regular instruction in general subjects and to provide more specialised higher education for older students.

Much of the administration of the Department is decentralised into twelve Education Regions, each headed by a Regional Director of Education.

The Education Department provides the teachers for all State schools, and is also responsible for general administration including the provision, maintenance, and equipment of school buildings, teachers' salaries, and transport of children to school.

The office of the Co-ordinator-General of Education was created in January 1982 as a new Department within the Ministry of Education. It is responsible for the co-ordination of the overall development of education in Victoria.

(For a brief history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1969, pages 107-10; for a detailed history see Volume 1 of the Department's 1973 publication *Vision and Realization: a centenary history of State education in Victoria*.)

Health Commission

Minister: Minister of Health

Permanent Head: Chairman of the Health Commission

Through the Health Commission, the Minister controls all health, hospital, and associated services administered directly or supported financially by the Victorian Government.

The Commission operates through four "line" Divisions: Mental Health, Hospitals, Mental Retardation, and Public Health.

The Mental Health Division controls and staffs all State-run psychiatric and mental hospitals and operates specialist alcohol, drug, and forensic services, as well as a community mental health programme.

The Hospitals Division oversees the conduct and standards of public hospitals, community health centres, ambulance services, day hospitals, hospitals and homes for the aged, private hospitals, and benevolent and philanthropic organisations.

The Mental Retardation Division controls and staffs all State-run facilities for mentally retarded persons, and oversees the activities of private facilities. The Division has responsibility for developing community resources for its clients and their families.

The Public Health Division provides services through six branches: Clinical Services (TB, communicable diseases, Prison Medical Services), Inspection Services (food standards, drugs and poisons control, sanitation, district health services, environmental health, refugee screening, epidemiology, and special accommodation houses), Occupational Health Services (control of radioactive materials, certain chemicals, dangerous trades and pest control operators, and services in audiology and radiology), Dental Health (the operation of the school dental service), Pre-School Child Development (kindergartens, day care, and child-minding centres) and Family Health (infant welfare, school medical, and family planning).

The "line" Divisions are supported by four "service" Divisions—Finance, Planning, Personnel, and Building and Services.

Department of Labour and Industry

Minister: Minister of Labour and Industry

Permanent Head: Secretary for Labour and Industry

The Department of Labour and Industry was formally established under the *Labour and Industry Act 1953*. Through its various divisions, the Department is concerned with physical and non-physical conditions of employment and the enforcement of various legislation concerned primarily with safety of workers and the public. The Department provides administrative, regulatory inspection, and technical services, and works in liaison with other Commonwealth and State labour departments.

The Department consists of four major divisions: Administration, Industrial Relations, Inspection Services, and Technical Services; four branches, i.e. Legal, Personnel, Special Projects, and Research and Evaluation; and four offices of statutory bodies: Building Industry Long Service Leave Board, Hairdressers Registration Board, Motor Accidents Board, and the Workers Compensation Board. On 23 December 1980, the Industrial Training Commission was transferred from the Department of Labour and Industry and became a direct responsibility of the Ministry of Employment and Training. (For the history of the Department of Labour and Industry, see *Victorian Year Book 1975*, pages 140-4.)

Law Department

Minister: Attorney-General

Permanent Head: Secretary to the Law Department

The Law Department is responsible for the provision of an effective and efficient legal system for the people of Victoria.

In the execution of its responsibilities, the Department administers the Acts within the jurisdiction of the Attorney-General and the following offices performing functions under those Acts: Crown Solicitor's Office, Chief Parliamentary Counsel's Office, Office of the Public Trustee, Corporate Affairs Office, Registrar-General's Office, and Office of Titles.

In addition, a number of Committees and Boards come within the administration of the Attorney-General. These are: Appeal Costs Board, Companies Auditors and Liquidators Disciplinary Board, Crimes Compensation Tribunal, Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board, Law Reform Commissioner, Legal Aid Commission, Motor Accidents Tribunal, Patriotic Funds Council, Raffles and Bingo Permits Board, Estate Agents Board, State Classification of Publications Board, and Victorian Taxation Board of Review.

The Department continually reviews legislation within the Attorney-General's responsibility and where necessary initiates the development of new or amended legislation.

It is also responsible for the provision of staff, facilities, and services to the Courts, for legal assistance to the Victorian Government in the drafting and interpreting of legislation, and for the management of Royal Commissions and Boards of Inquiry.

Local Government Department

Minister: Minister for Local Government

Permanent Head: Director-General for Local Government

The Local Government Department was established under the *Local Government Department Act 1958*, to facilitate the operation of local government at the State level.

The head office of the Department has both administrative and functional responsibilities including a degree of superintendence over Victoria's 211 municipal councils in relation to the administration of the *Local Government Act* 1958 and other Acts relating to local government. The Department provides a point of reference for persons served by local government.

The Department encompasses the Valuer-General's Office, Division of Building Control, and the Weights and Measures Branch. The Valuer-General is responsible under the *Valuation of Land Act* 1960 for the co-ordination and standards of valuations made for rating purposes, including those for all municipal, water, sewerage, planning, and land tax authorities. The Division of Building Control was established following the introduction of the *Building Control Act* 1981 to advise the Minister on matters relating to building control.

The Weights and Measures Branch is headed by the Superintendent of Weights and Measures, who administers weights and measures legislation, instructs inspectors in the performance of their duties, and generally supervises the local administration, the design of equipment, and the examination of weighing and measuring equipment.

The Minister is also responsible for a number of associated statutory bodies and Committees including the Victoria Grants Commission, Local Government Commission, Land Valuation Boards of Review, Building Control Technical Advisory Council, Building Referees Panel, Municipal Auditors Board, Building Qualifications Board, Municipal Clerks Board, Municipal Electrical Engineers Board, Municipal Engineers Board, Municipal Valuation Fees Committee, Valuers Qualification Board, Local Authorities Superannuation Board, and the Building and Development Control Administration Office. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1972, pages 103-5.)

Department of Minerals and Energy

Minister: Minister for Minerals and Energy

Permanent Head: Secretary for Minerals and Energy

The Department of Minerals and Energy was established by the *Minerals and Energy Act* 1976 which amalgamated the Mines Department and the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

The Minister for Minerals and Energy is responsible for the operation of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria and the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria, as well as two smaller statutory authorities—the Victorian Brown Coal Council and the Victorian Solar Energy Council.

The Department of Minerals and Energy is responsible for the formulation and monitoring of overall energy policies for Victoria. The Department implements energy conservation programmes and administers procedures under the Fuel Emergency Act of 1977.

The Department is also responsible for carrying out geological surveys of the mineral, brown coal, stone, and groundwater resources of Victoria and the provision of information and services in these fields of activity.

The Department administers legislation relating to petroleum exploration and production, mining, quarrying, tunnelling and trenching, groundwater resources, gas regulation, explosives, liquefied gases and inflammable liquids, and the granting of permits and licences to own and use pipelines for the conveyance of gas, oil, L.P.G., and chemicals. (For the history of the Mines Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1970, pages 105-8.)

Department of the Premier and Cabinet

Minister: The Premier

Permanent Head: Secretary, Department of the Premier and Cabinet

The Department of the Premier and Cabinet advises and supports the Premier as chief Minister of the State as Minister of the Department and as Chairman of Cabinet. This involves administering and advising on the implementation of Victorian Government policies; assisting in the development of policy proposals and advising on their priorities; advising the Premier and Cabinet on legislative programme priorities; monitoring and reporting regularly on the implementation of policies; co-ordinating the activities of Victorian Government departments and agencies where necessary; acting as a focal point between the Victorian Government and the public; and an overall responsibility for inter-governmental relations.

The Divisions of the Department are: Economic and Financial Division; Natural Resources Division, which has two branches—Resources and Development; Social Development Division, with a Justice Branch and Community Services Branch; Parliamentary and Government Division, with a Parliamentary Branch, a Government Branch, and an Inter-governmental Relations Branch; and Services Division, which incorporates 8 units.

In addition within the Cabinet Office there are Administration, Programmes and Special Studies, and Legislation Branches.

The Offices of Aboriginal Affairs, Women's Affairs, the Ombudsman, Industrial Relations, the Equal Opportunity Board, and Victoria's 150th Anniversary Celebrations, also receive administrative support from the Department of the Premier and Cabinet. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book*, 1964, pages 81-4.)

Department of Property and Services

Minister: Minister for Property and Services

Permanent Head: Director-General of Property and Services

The Department was created by Order-in-Council on 16 May 1978. The functions of the Department are: to monitor and independently check all aspects of property dealings by government departments and government statutory authorities; to ensure that each real estate transaction involving large sums of money is in the public interest; to be responsible for the functions of the Government Printing Office, the Government Computing Service, and the Public Record Office; to administer the registration of *Births, Deaths and Marriages Act 1959*; to be responsible for the conduct of the Government Information Centre and the Government Courier Service; and to conduct elections of members of the Victorian Parliament and a number of government and semi-government bodies.

The following Divisions operate within the Department: Government Computing Service, Government Printing Office, Land Purchasing, Land Sales Monitoring and Research Division, Management Services Division, Office of the Government Statist and Actuary, Public Record Office, the State Electoral Office, the Government Courier Service, and the Government Information Centre.

Public Works Department

Minister: Minister of Public Works

Permanent Head: Director-General of Public Works

The Department is Victoria's major building construction authority and provides advice to the Victorian Government in all matters relating to public works and the initiation of design, construction, management, and maintenance of works and buildings for Victorian Government departments, ministries, and agencies. It provides property management of all government buildings (excluding schools) in Victoria, and acquires property (purchase or leasing) for the State. It is also the Port Authority for thirteen Proclaimed Ports throughout Victoria including Port Phillip and Western Port.

The Divisions of the Departments are: Building, Ports and Harbors, Property and Services, and Administration.

The Building Division is the largest of the four Divisions. It is the major architectural and building organisation for Victoria responsible for the site works and design, construction, furnishing, and maintenance on behalf of client departments. Major service branches are the Principal Architect's Office, Engineering Services Office, and four Area Offices, namely, Central, Eastern, Northern, and Western.

The Ports and Harbors Division is responsible for planning, development, construction, maintenance, operations, and navigation in Victoria (excluding those local areas controlled by the Port of Melbourne Authority, the Port of Geelong Authority, and the Port of Portland Authority). This Division is also responsible for foreshore protection along the Victorian coastline.

The Property and Services Division, is responsible for the purchase, acquisition, leasing, and management of properties for Victorian Government departments in accordance with the policies of the State Accommodation Committee and under the direction of the Victorian Public Offices Corporation. The Division is also responsible for the security of government property, provides janitorial services, and manages the State Petrol Centre, the State Garage, canteens, a light transport fleet, as well as vehicle parking.

The Administration Division provides a wide variety of specialist, professional, administrative, and clerical support services to the Department. Control and responsibility for administrative standards throughout the Department is vested in the Director of Administration. Major service branches are the Accounts Branch, the Supply Branch, the Personnel Branch, and the E.D.P. group. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1967, pages 98-100.)

State Forests Department

Minister: Minister of Forests

Permanent Head: Chairman, Forests Commission

The role of the Forests Commission is to be Victoria's forest authority, responsible for advising the Victorian Government on forestry and forest products matters, managing and protecting State forests, protecting national parks and other public land from fire, advancing forestry knowledge, and promoting the growing of trees on private land.

For the administration of its activities, the Commission is organised into two groups, central and field. The central administrative group comprises six divisions: Administration; Forestry Education and Research; Forest Management; Forest Protection; Forest Operations; and Economics and Marketing. The field group comprises seven territorial divisions: Central; Eastern; Northern; North-Eastern; Southern; South-Western; and Western. A total of 44 field districts are located within the seven territorial divisions. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pages 152-4.)

Department of Management and Budget

Minister: The Treasurer

Permanent Head: Director-General

The Department, which was created by Order in Council on 12 October 1982, will supersede the Treasury. The prime objective of the Department is to ensure that all public sector resources are utilised in the most efficient and effective manner in accordance with the Victorian Governments' priorities.

The major functions of the Department are to: (1) Manage the budgetary process; (2) advise the Victorian Government on revenue options and manage revenue collection; (3) advise the Victorian Government, through the Cabinet Economics Committee on short, medium, and long-term economic and financial objectives and priorities; (4) develop and promulgate accounting policies, standards, and systems and manage the operation of the Public Account; and (5) develop financial policies, strategies, and projects and manage the investment of short and long-term Government funds.

The Head Office of the Department comprises the following areas: Administration, Budget and Resources Management, Budget Development, Comptroller-General, Finance and Investment Policy and Management, Office of the Director-General, Policy and Planning, and Revenue.

Separate administrations within the Department are: Hospitals Superannuation Board, Office of the Government Statist and Actuary, Stamp Duties Office, State Employees Retirement Benefits Board, State Superannuation Board, State Taxation Office, and the State Tender Board. Statutory authorities responsible to the Treasurer are the State Bank and the State Insurance Office. Boards and Committees responsible to the Treasurer are: Bookmakers and Bookmakers' Clerks Registration Committee, Hardship Relief Boards (involving Land Tax and Probate Duty), Investment Advisory Committee, and the Premiums Committee. (For a History of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1966, under Treasury, pages 97-100.)

Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation

Minister: Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation

Permanent Head: Director-General of Youth, Sport and Recreation

The objectives of this Department are to assist in the growth of the individuality and character of youth, to promote fitness and general health, to improve facilities available in Victoria for leisure time pursuits, and to administer the Racing Act, Professional Boxing Control Act, and the Youth, Sport and Recreation Act.

The various divisions are: Administration and Special Services, Racing, Regional Services, and Recreation Development and Youth Affairs.

Ministry for the Arts

Minister: Minister for the Arts

Permanent Head: Director, Ministry for the Arts

The Ministry for the Arts functions at three levels: (1) as the Victorian Government's arts funding body with a charter to increase the public awareness and accessibility of the arts in Victoria, (2) as a government department having broad administrative responsibility for its various branches and agencies, and (3) as an entrepreneur of a number of cultural activities.

The Ministry funds some 300 arts organisations throughout Victoria and is responsible for the following branches and agencies: National Museum, National Gallery of Victoria, Science Museum, State Film Centre, State Library, Film Victoria, State Library and National Museum Building Committee, Victorian Arts Centre Trust, the Royal Exhibition Building, the Geelong Performing Arts Centre Trust and the Victorian College of the Arts.

Ministry for Conservation

Minister: Minister for Conservation

Permanent Head: Director of Conservation

The Ministry was established under the *Ministry for Conservation Act 1972*. The functions of the ministry are the protection and preservation of the environment; and the proper management and utilisation of land and living aquatic resources of Victoria.

The agencies and divisions of the Ministry are: Environment Protection Authority, Fisheries and Wildlife Division, Land Conservation Council, National Parks Service, Soil Conservation Authority, and the Victoria Archaeological Survey. These agencies are supported by three central groups which carry out a number of specialist activities and provide services to the agencies. They are the Administration Division, Environment Assessment Division, and the Environmental Studies Division.

Ministry of Consumer Affairs

Minister: Minister of Consumer Affairs

Permanent Head: Director of Consumer Affairs

The Ministry of Consumer Affairs was established under the *Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 1973*. The objectives of the Ministry are to promote a fair market place by the improvement of consumer-trade relations, the encouragement by education of consumer awareness and responsibility, the investigation and settling of disputes, investigation of practices which prejudice such a market, and the administration and enforcement of the Acts for which the Minister is responsible.

The Ministry, through the Consumer Affairs Bureau, advises persons in respect of matters affecting their interests as consumers, receives and investigates complaints, implements consumer education programmes, conducts research into consumer matters, and takes and initiates action for remedying breaches of the legislation.

Associated with the Ministry are the Consumer Affairs Council, Consumer Affairs Bureau, Small Claims Tribunal, Motor Car Traders Committee, Residential Tenancies Bureau, and Residential Tenancies Tribunal.

Ministry for Economic Development

Minister: Minister for Economic Development

Permanent Head: Director-General of Ministry for Economic Development

The functions of the Ministry are to facilitate, encourage, and promote the balanced economic development of Victoria, either separately or in conjunction with the Victorian Economic Development Corporation or the Small Business Development Corporation.

The Ministry's objectives are to recommend State Government policy for the economic development of Victoria, to implement the economic development policy of the Victorian Government, and to monitor and assess the progress of that implementation.

The overall strategies of the Ministry are to identify and lead the Victorian Government's efforts to move resources to desirable industries and regions; to strengthen those existing industries which can be made more competitive; to encourage a high level of exports; to facilitate investment in Victoria; and to provide an economic advisory service to the Victorian Government.

The Ministry is also actively engaged in a review of legislation and procedures in order to simplify and facilitate new business enterprises, with an emphasis on eliminating unnecessary bureaucratic constraints and restrictions which may hamper industrial development.

The Ministry is organised in four divisions: Policy and Planning, Industry Development, Regional Development, and Management Services.

Other bodies encompassed within the portfolio of the Minister for Economic Development are the Victorian Economic Development Corporation, Small Business Development Corporation, Geelong Regional Commission, Latrobe Regional Commission, and the Albury/Wodonga (Victoria) Corporation.

Ministry of Employment and Training

Minister: Minister for Employment and Training

Permanent Head: Director-General of Employment and Training

The role of the Ministry is to:

- (1) encourage, stimulate, or initiate the creation of new job opportunities in Victoria;
- (2) improve existing and develop new training systems to ensure a skilled labour force necessary to meet the current and future demands of industry;
- (3) analyse labour market information and identify likely future skill requirements by industry and region;
- (4) investigate the impact of technological change on the labour market; and
- (5) assist disadvantaged groups to gain access to employment and training opportunities.

The Ministry has four Divisions: Employment; Training; Planning and Research; and Management, Evaluation, and Special Projects.

The three affiliated statutory bodies which all report to the Minister are the Industrial Training Commission, the Victorian Employment Committee, and the Victorian Technology Advisory Committee.

Ministry of Housing

Minister: Minister of Housing

Permanent Head: Director of Housing

The *Housing Act* 1958 empowers the Ministry of Housing to implement policies and programmes approved by the Minister of Housing and intended to ensure the co-ordination, provision, and proper administration of public and private housing in Victoria.

The Ministry carries out its responsibilities primarily by providing rental accommodation and home purchase assistance for eligible persons on low incomes. Properties for rental—houses, boarding houses, and flats—are used to assist disadvantaged persons on low incomes, including single parent families, young homeless persons, the unemployed, the elderly, and the disabled, to meet their pressing housing needs.

Families on low incomes, provided they meet eligibility criteria, are assisted also with finance to buy their own homes. The setting and enforcement of housing standards is another task of the Ministry which also encourages the development of materials and methods to improve the quality and availability of suitable housing in Victoria.

Duties of the Ministry are administered through the following divisions: Management Services, Home Finance, Development and Property, and Estates Management.

The following bodies report to the Minister: Housing Commission, Government Employee Housing Authority, Decentralized Industry Housing Authority, Urban Land Authority, Aboriginal Housing Board, Home Finance Trust, and Co-operative Societies Advisory Council.

Ethnic Affairs Commission

Minister: Minister of Ethnic Affairs

Permanent Head: Chairman, Ethnic Affairs Commission

The Ethnic Affairs Commission has been established pursuant to the Ethnic Affairs Commission Act which received Royal Assent on 9 November 1982. The objectives of the Commission are:

- (1) To achieve full participation of ethnic groups in the community in the social, economic, cultural, and political life of the community;

- (2) to ensure access of ethnic groups to services made available by governmental or other bodies;
- (3) to ensure that all ethnic groups in the community can retain and express their social identity and cultural inheritance;
- (4) to promote co-operation between bodies concerned with ethnic affairs;
- (5) to promote unity of ethnic groups in the community; and
- (6) to promote a better understanding of ethnic groups within the community.

The Act requires the Commission to investigate, report, and make recommendation to the Minister on all aspects of ethnic affairs. The Commission will consult with other government departments and instrumentalities to assist in the implementation of policies, it will also co-ordinate meetings, conferences, seminars, etc., with respect to ethnic affairs and ensure the introduction of additional translation and interpreter services where appropriate.

The four divisions of the Commission are: Research and Policy, Community Education, Government and Community Relations, and Management Services.

Department of Planning

Minister: Minister for Planning

Permanent Head: Secretary for Planning

Under the *Town and Country Planning (Amalgamation) Act* 1980, proclaimed in 1981, the Ministry for Planning and the Town and Country Planning Board were amalgamated to form a new Department of Planning.

The Department is concerned primarily with the management of the State's physical development—land-use planning. It is responsible for the promotion and co-ordination of urban and regional planning throughout the State and for the implementation of government planning policies. This includes reviewing and reporting on planning schemes, interim development orders, local development schemes, and urban renewal proposals prepared by all responsible authorities throughout the State; the administration of some planning schemes; the preparation of strategy plans, where appropriate; the provision of advice and assistance to regional planning authorities (including the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works), local councils, and the public; and advising the Minister.

It is also responsible for the restructuring of old and inappropriate subdivisions throughout the State; and for overseeing the development of the Melton/Sunbury growth area.

The Department's activities are organised on a regional basis with offices in Melbourne, Cranbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Traralgon, Warrnambool, and Wodonga.

The following bodies report to the Minister: Historic Buildings Council, Planning Appeals Board, Geelong Regional Commission, Loddon-Campaspe Regional Planning Authority, Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority, Western Port Committees, and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Planning Division).

Ministry for Police and Emergency Services

Minister: Minister for Police and Emergency Services

Permanent Head: Secretary to the Ministry for Police and Emergency Services

This Ministry was established on 1 July 1979, following the abolition of the Chief Secretary's Department. (Further information on the Chief Secretary's Department can be found in the *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pages 100–4 and also the *Victorian Year Book* 1979, page 685.) The Ministry's major functions include the maintenance of law and order in Victoria, which involves preservation of the peace, protection of life and property, and the prevention and detection of crime; planning, organising, co-ordinating, and implementing measures to guard against or minimise the effects of emergencies harmful to life, health, or property; and the prevention and suppression of fires in the Melbourne metropolitan area and in the country area of Victoria. Other functions include co-ordinating arrangements where interaction between police, emergency, and fire-fighting services is necessary, registration of private agents, and the administration of functions arising from the *Firearms Act* 1958, the *Motor Boating Act* 1961, the *Recreation Vehicles Act* 1973, and some sections of the *Motor Car Act* 1958 and the *Road Traffic Act* 1958.

The major branches and agencies which comprise the Ministry are the Police Department, the Victoria State Emergency Service, the Registry of Private Agents, the Country Fire Authority, and the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board.

The committees and boards falling within the administration of the Ministry are: Country Fire Authority Appeal Tribunal, Metropolitan Fire Brigades Appeal Tribunal, Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation Board, Police Discipline Board, Police Medical Board, Police Service Board, and Police Superannuation Board.

Ministry of Transport

Minister: Minister of Transport

Permanent Head: Director of Transport

The Ministry is responsible for securing the improvement, development, and better co-ordination of passenger and freight transportation in Victoria. The Ministry carries out detailed investigations into all aspects of land transport and is the policy adviser to the Minister of Transport. The Minister of Transport is responsible for the transport authorities governing the operation, maintenance, and improvement of Victoria's land transport system. (For the history of transport administration in Victoria, see the *Victorian Year Book* 1979, pages 129-30.)

Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply

Minister: Minister of Water Supply

Permanent Head: Chairman, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

The Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply was established under the *Water Resources Act* 1975, to provide an administrative mechanism whereby a co-operative approach to the resolution of competing demands on the water resources of Victoria could be achieved.

The Act also created the position of Director of Water Resources and the establishment of a Water Resources Council. The Council members are drawn from the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, the Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works, the Waterworks Trusts Association of Victoria, the Victorian Irrigation Central Council, the Ministry of Conservation, and the Treasury with the Director of Water Resources as Chairman.

The function of the Council is: "to investigate and advise the Minister generally on matters pertaining to the water resources of the State or to water supply drainage or sewerage throughout the State referred to it by the Minister".

The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission is Victoria's statutory authority for the conservation and distribution of rural water resources and the control of water from all rivers, streams, and other natural sources in Victoria (except the Melbourne metropolitan area). Its functions also include drainage, flood protection and flood plain management, and the control of salinity and water pollution.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is the water supply authority responsible for the conservation and distribution of water to the Melbourne metropolitan area. It is also the responsible authority for the preparation and submission for approval of any planning scheme in relation to the Melbourne metropolitan area and is responsible for Melbourne metropolitan parks.

Those aspects of the Board's activities which relate to water, sewerage, and drainage functions come within the administration of the Minister of Water Supply. For its planning function the Board is responsible to the Minister for Planning.

Victorian Government statutory authorities

In addition to ministerial departments, there is also a wide variety of Victorian Government statutory authorities, some of which are bodies corporate. Such authorities are constituted by specific Acts of Parliament, are governed by controlling Boards or Commissions, and have varying degrees of freedom from ministerial direction. Some are staffed under the Public Service Act; some employ their own staff; and in others, the authority employs its own staff under conditions approved by the Public Service Board.

The largest of the statutory authorities are engaged in public utility or developmental fields of activity, for example, the Victorian Railways Board, the State Electricity Commission, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board, the Gas and Fuel Corporation, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and the Country Roads Board.

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

Minister	Statutory authorities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the statutory authority is associated		Statutory authorities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Statutory authority	
Minister of Agriculture	Agriculture	Dairy Produce Board Filled Milk Advisory Committee Imitation Milk Advisory Committee Milk Pasteurization Committee Poultry Farmer Licensing Review Committee Stock Medicines Board Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal Tobacco Quota Committee Tomato Processing Industry Negotiating Committee Victorian Abattoir and Meat Inspection Authority Victorian Advisory Council on Agricultural Education Victorian Broiler Industry Negotiation Committee Victorian Wheat Advisory Committee Wine Grape Processing Industry Negotiating Committee	Australian Barley Board Country Grain Handling Improvement Authority Geelong Grain Handling Improvement Authority Grain Elevators Board Marketing Boards— Citrus Fruit Tobacco Leaf Victorian Egg Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Trust Portland Grain Handling Improvement Authority Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee Veterinary Board of Victoria Victorian Dairy Industry Authority Victorian Dried Fruits Board Western Metropolitan Market Trust Young Farmers Finance Council
Minister for the Arts	Ministry for the Arts	Council of the Science Museum of Victoria Council of Trustees of the National Gallery Library Council of Victoria National Museum of Victoria Council State Library and National Museum Buildings Committee Film Victoria	Council of the Victorian College of the Arts Exhibition Trustees Geelong Performing Arts Centre Trust Victorian Arts Centre Trust Victorian Council of the Arts
Attorney-General	Law	Appeal Costs Board Boards of Inquiry Companies Auditors and Liquidators Disciplinary Board Crimes Compensation Tribunal Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board Estate Agents Board Motor Accident Tribunal Patriotic Funds Council Office of the Public Trustee Raffles and Bingo Permits Board State Classification of Publications Board Victorian Taxation Board of Review	Barristers' Disciplinary Tribunal Council of Legal Education Law Reform Commissioner Legal Aid Commission Solicitors' Disciplinary Tribunal Victoria Law Foundation
Minister for Community Welfare Services	Community Welfare Services	Adult Parole Board Child Development and Family Services Council Correctional Services Council Social Welfare Training Council Youth Parole Board	
Minister for Conservation	Conservation	Archaeological Relics Advisory Committee Commercial Fisheries Licensing Panel Environment Protection Council Environment Protection Authority Fisheries Management Committee Land Conservation Council Licensing Appeals Tribunal (Commercial Fisheries) National Parks Advisory Council Reference Areas Advisory Committee Soil Conservation Authority Soil Conservation District Advisory Committees	Victoria Conservation Trust Victorian Fishing Industry Council Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences Zoological Board of Victoria
Minister of Consumer Affairs	Ministry of Consumer Affairs	Consumer Affairs Council Market Court Motor Car Traders Committee Office of State Prices Commissioner	Residential Tenancies Tribunals Small Claims Tribunal

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES—*continued*

Minister	Statutory authorities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the statutory authority is associated		Statutory authorities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Statutory authority	
Minister for Economic Development	Ministry for Economic Development		Albury-Wodonga (Victoria) Corporation Geelong Regional Commission Latrobe Regional Commission Small Business Development Corporation Victorian Economic Development Corporation
Minister of Education	Ministry of Education	Committee of Classifiers Council of Public Education Institute of Educational Administration Primary Teachers' Registration Board Secondary Teachers' Registration Board Teacher Registration Council Technical Teachers' Registration Board Victorian Education Service Conciliation and Arbitration Commission	Council of Adult Education Victoria Institute of Secondary Education Victorian Post Secondary Education Commission State Council for Special Education
Minister for Employment and Training	Ministry of Employment and Training		Industrial Training Commission Victorian Technology Advisory Committee Victorian Employment Committee
Minister of Ethnic Affairs	Ethnic Affairs Commission	Ethnic Affairs Commission	
Minister of Forests	State Forests	Forests Commission	Baw Baw Alpine Reserve Committee of Management Board of Forestry Education Mt Buller Alpine Reserve Committee of Management Timber Promotion Council
Minister of Health	Health Commission	Advanced Dental Technicians Qualifications Board Chiropractors and Osteopaths Registration Board Cinematograph Operations Board Dental Technicians Licensing Committee Dieticians Registration Board Food Standards Committee Foreign Practitioners Qualification Committee Health Advisory Council Hospitals Accreditation Committee Medical Board Plumbers and Gasfitters Board Poisons Advisory Committee Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee Victorian Psychological Council	Anti-Cancer Council Cancer Institute Board Chiropractors Registration Board Dental Board of Victoria Fairfield Hospital Board Optometrists Registration Board Pharmacy Board Physiotherapists Registration Board Victorian Nursing Council
Minister of Housing	Ministry of Housing	Building Societies Advisory Committee Co-operative Housing Advisory Committee Co-operative Societies Advisory Council Credit Societies Reserve—Fund Committee Death Benefits Advisory Committee Decentralised Industry Housing Authority Government Employee Housing Authority Home Finance Trust Housing Commission Urban Land Authority*	
Minister of Labour and Industry	Labour and Industry	Board of Examiners for Steam Engine Drivers and Boiler Attendants Board of Examiners for Welders of Boilers and Pressure Vessels Board of Examiners (Under the Scaffolding Act) Building Industry Long Service Leave Board Conciliation and Arbitration Boards Hospitals Remuneration Tribunal Industrial Relations Commission Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Advisory Council Scaffolding Regulations Committee Workers Compensation Board	Hairdressers Registration Board Motor Accidents Board

* The Urban Land Authority is associated with the Ministry of Housing and the Department of Planning.

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES—*continued*

Minister	Statutory authorities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the statutory authority is associated		Statutory authorities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Statutory authority	
Minister of Lands	Crown Lands and Survey	Coastal Management and Co-ordination Committee Mt Hotham Alpine Resort Management Committee Place Names Committee Port Phillip Authority Surveyor's Board Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board	Melbourne Cricket Ground Trustees Yarra Bend Park Trustees
Minister for Local Government	Local Government	Building Qualifications Board Building Control Technical Advisory Council Building Referees Panel Land Valuation Boards of Review Local Government Commission Municipal Auditors Board Municipal Clerks Board Municipal Electrical Engineers Board Municipal Engineers Board Municipal Valuation Fees Committee Valuers Qualification Board Victoria Grants Commission	Local Authorities Superannuation Board
Minister for Minerals and Energy	Minerals and Energy	Board of Examiners for Engine Drivers Board of Examiners for Mine Managers Board of Examiners for Quarry Managers Coal Mine Workers Pensions Tribunal Driller's Licensing Board Extractive Industries Advisory Committee Groundwater Advisory Committee Sludge Abatement Board Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Board	Electrical Approvals Board Falls Creek Advisory Council Victorian Solar Energy Council Gas and Fuel Corporation State Electricity Commission Victorian Brown Coal Council
Minister for Planning	Department of Planning	Historic Buildings Council Planning Appeals Board Western Port Committee	Geelong Regional Commission Loddon/Campaspe Regional Planning Authority Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Planning Division) Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Planning Authority
Minister for Police and Emergency Services	Ministry for Police and Emergency Services	Country Fire Authority Appeal Tribunal Metropolitan Fire Brigade Appeal Tribunal Police Discipline Board Police Medical Board Police Service Board Police Superannuation Board Registry of Private Agents Victoria Police Force Victoria State Emergency Service	Country Fire Authority Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation Board
Premier	Department of the Premier and Cabinet	Agent-General (London) Equal Opportunity Board Promotions Appeals Board Public Service Board State Co-ordination Council State Relief Committee	
Minister for Property and Services	Property and Services	Public Records Advisory Council	
Minister for Public Works	Public Works	Architects Registration Board Government Buildings Advisory Council Port Phillip Pilot Slick and Superannuation Board State Accommodation Committee Victorian Public Offices Corporation	Port of Geelong Authority Port of Melbourne Authority Port of Portland Authority
Minister of Transport	Ministry of Transport	Metropolitan Transit Council Transport Regulation Board	Country Roads Board Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority Railway Construction and Property Board Street Lighting Committee Victorian Railways Appeal Board Victorian Railways Board



The Melbourne Concert Hall was opened on 6 November 1982 and part of the programme was a fireworks display which lasted for 15 minutes. The illuminated spire of the Theatres Building is featured in the background.

Victorian Arts Centre Trust

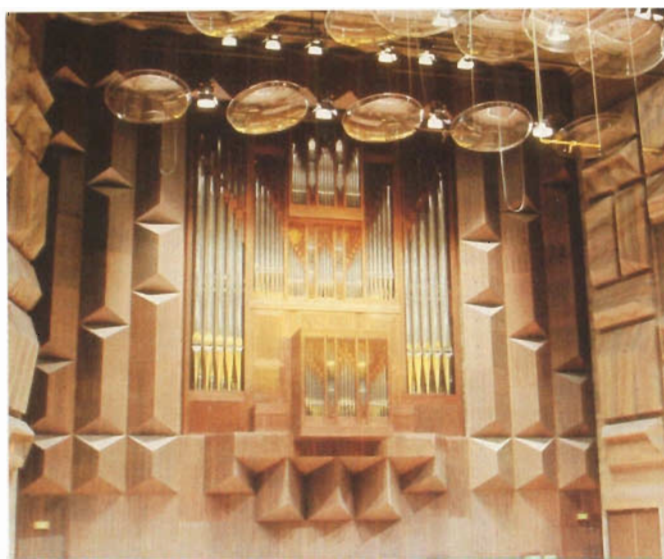


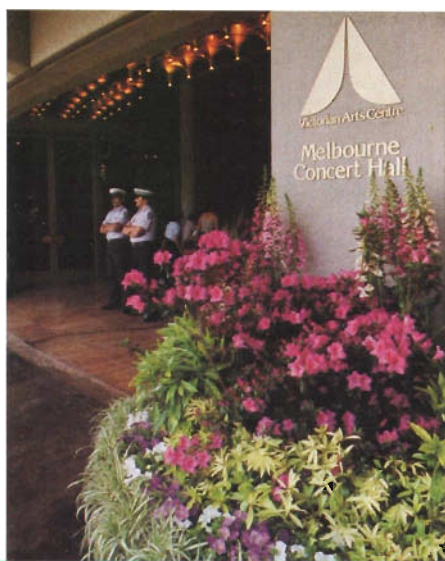
The three tiered interior of the Melbourne Concert Hall.

Victorian Arts Centre Trust

The pipe organ commissioned for the Melbourne Concert Hall. It was built in Canada and includes 4,189 pipes.

Victorian Arts Centre Trust





The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra and some of the audience on the opening night of the Melbourne Concert Hall. (Left) is a floral arrangement near the entrance for the opening ceremony.

Victorian Arts Centre Trust



The foyer (left) and light reflecting chandelier of the Melbourne Concert Hall.
Victorian Arts Centre Trust

The foyer features a mural of paintings by Sir Sidney Nolan especially commissioned for the Melbourne Concert Hall.

Victorian Arts Centre Trust



VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES—*continued*

Minister	Statutory authorities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the statutory authority is associated		Statutory authorities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Statutory authority	
Treasurer	Department of Management and Budget	Bookmakers and Bookmakers' Clerks Registration Committee Hardship Relief Board Investment Advisory Committee Land Tax Hardship Relief Board Premiums Committee Probate Duty Hardship Relief Board State Employees Retirement Benefits Board State Superannuation Board State Tender Board State Insurance Office	Hospitals Superannuation Board State Bank
Minister of Water Supply	Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission Water Resources Council	Ballarat Water Commissioners Dandenong Valley Authority First Mildura Irrigation and Urban Water Trusts Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works West Moorabool Water Board Various local water (200) and sewerage (136) authorities Various river improvement and drainage trusts (32)
Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation	Youth, Sport and Recreation	Greyhound Racing Grounds Development Board Racecourse Licences Board State Recreation Council State Sports Council State Youth Council	Greyhound Racing Control Board Harness Racing Board Totalizator Agency Board

In the following list, each statutory authority is classified under the heading which is nearest to its main function:

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION1. *Legal, protective, and registry services*

Adult Parole Board
Appeal Costs Board
Boards of Inquiry
Country Fire Authority
Credit Societies Reserve Fund
Committee
Law Reform Commissioner
Legal Aid Commission
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board
Office of Finance Brokers,
Auctioneers and Money
Lenders
Office of the Ombudsman
Office of the Public Trustee
Raffles and Bingo Permits Board
Residential Tenancies Tribunal
Residential Tenancies Bureau
Solicitor-General
Youth Parole Board
Victorian Taxation Board of Review

2. *Regulation of primary production*

Australian Barley Board
Commercial Fisheries Licensing Panel
Country Grain Handling Improvement
Authority

Citrus Fruit Marketing Board
Dairy Produce Board
Geelong Grain Handling Improvement
Authority
Licensing Appeals Tribunal
(Commercial Fisheries)
Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and
Vegetable Market Trust
Portland Grain Handling
Improvement Authority
Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee
Poultry Farmer Licensing Review
Committee
Timber Promotion Council
Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board
Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal
Tobacco Quota Committee
Tomato Processing Industry
Negotiating Committee
Victorian Dairy Industry
Authority
Victorian Dried Fruits Board
Victorian Egg Marketing Board
Victorian Fishing Industry Council
Victorian Wheat Advisory Committee
Young Farmers Finance Council

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION—*continued*

3. *Regulation of industry and commerce*

Consumer Affairs Council
Extractive Industries Advisory
Committee
Market Court
Motor Car Traders Committee
Premiums Committee
Small Claims Tribunal
Transport Regulation Board
Victorian Broiler Industry
Negotiating Committee
Wine Grape Processing Industry
Negotiating Committee

4. *Regulation of labour conditions*

Building Industry Long Service
Leave Board
Coal Mine Workers' Pensions
Tribunal
Conciliation and Arbitration Boards
Hospital Remuneration Tribunal
Hospitals Superannuation Board
Industrial Training Committees
Industrial Relations Commission
Industrial Training Commission
Local Authorities Superannuation
Board
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Appeal
Tribunal
Metropolitan Fire Brigades
Superannuation Board
Regional Advisory Committees
Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents
Relief Board
Victorian Employment Committee
Victorian Technology Advisory
Committee
Workers Compensation Board

5. *Regulation of general standards*

Advisory Committee on Building
in Alpine Areas
Building Regulations Committee
Co-operative Housing Societies
Advisory Committee
Co-operative Societies Advisory
Council
Deputy Public Trustee
Food Standards Committee
Fire Safety Advisory Committee
Foundation and Underpinning
Advisory Committee
Land Valuation Boards of Review
Liquor Control Commission
Marine Board of Victoria
Motor Accidents Board
Municipal Valuation Fees Committee
Place Names Committee
Planning Consultative Council
Premiums Committee
Public Trustee
Scaffolding Regulations Committee
State Classification of Publications
Board
Stock Medicines Board
Street Lighting Committee
Victorian Abattoir and Meat
Inspection Authority

6. *Regulation of professional and
occupational standards*

Advanced Dental Technicians
Qualifications Board
Architects Registration Board
Board of Examiners for Engine
Drivers (Coal Mines)
Board of Examiners for
Engine Drivers (Mines)
Board of Examiners for Engineers
of Water Supply
Board of Examiners for Mine
Managers (Coal Mines Act)
Board of Examiners for Mine
Managers (Mines Act)
Board of Examiners for Quarry
Managers
Board of Examiners for Steam
Engine Drivers and Boiler
Attendants
Board of Examiners for Welders
of Boilers and Pressure Vessels
Board of Examiners (under the
Scaffolding Act)
Board of Forestry Education
Bookmakers and Bookmakers Clerks
Registration Committee
Building Qualifications Board
Chiropractors Registration Board
Chiropractors and Osteopaths'
Registration Board
Cinematograph Operators Board
Committees of Classifiers—Primary,
Secondary, Technical
Companies Auditors Board
Dental Board of Victoria
Dental Technicians Licensing
Committee
Dietitians Registration Board
Drillers' Licensing Board
Electrical Approval Board
Estate Agents Board
Foreign Practitioners
Qualifications Committee
of the Medical Board
Hairdressers Registration Board
Medical Board of Victoria
Motor Car Traders Committee
Municipal Auditors Board
Municipal Clerks Board
Municipal Electrical Engineers
Board
Municipal Engineers Board
Optometrists' Registration Board
Pharmacy Board of Victoria
Physiotherapists' Registration
Board
Plumbers and Gasfitters Board
Primary Teachers' Registration
Board
Secondary Teachers' Registration
Board
Specialist Practitioners
Qualification Committee
of the Medical Board
Specialist Practitioners'
Qualification Committee
(Dentists Act)
Surveyors Board

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION—*continued*

Teacher Registration Council
Technical Teachers' Registration
Board

Valuers' Qualification Board
Veterinary Board of Victoria
Victorian Psychological Council
Victorian Nursing Council

7. *Public utility, conservation, and
development*

Albury-Wodonga Corporation
(Victoria)
Ballarat Water Commissioners	Port of Portland Authority
Baw Baw Alpine Reserve Committee
Building Trustees, State Library,
National Museum, and Science
Museum
Building Societies Advisory
Committee
Central Advisory Council to the
Vermin and Noxious Weeds
Destruction Board
Coastal Management and
Co-ordination Committee
Coolart Committee of
Management
Country Roads Board
Dandenong Valley Authority	Road Safety and Traffic Authority
Decentralized Industry Housing
Authority
Emerald Tourist Railway Board
Environment Protection Authority
Environment Protection Council
Exhibition Trustees
Falls Creek Advisory Council
First Mildura Irrigation Trust
Fisheries Management Committee
(Commercial)
Forest Reserve Committee of
Management
Forests Commission
Gas and Fuel Corporation
Geelong Regional Commission
Geelong Water Works and Sewerage
Trust
Government Buildings Advisory
Council
Government Employee Housing
Authority
Grain Elevators Board
Ground Water Advisory Committee
Historic Buildings Council
Home Finance Trust
Housing Advisory Council
Housing Commission
Housing Commission Death Benefit
Advisory Committee
Land Conservation Council
Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage
Board
Local Government Advisory Board
Loddon-Campaspe Regional Planning
Authority
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board
of Works
Melbourne and Metropolitan
Tramways Board
Melbourne Underground Rail Loop
Authority

Mildura Urban Water Trust
Mt Buller Alpine Reserve Committee
of Management
Mt Hotham Alpine Resort
Management Committee
National Parks Advisory Council
National Parks Service
Planning Appeals Board
Port of Geelong Authority
Port of Melbourne Authority
Port of Portland Authority
Port Phillip Authority
Port Phillip Authority Consultative
Committee
Public Record Office
Public Records Advisory
Council
Public Works Committee
Railway Construction and Property
Board
River Improvement and Drainage
Trusts
Road Safety and Traffic Authority
Rural Finance Commission
Shrine of Remembrance Trustees
Sludge Abatement Board
Small Business Development
Corporation
Soil Conservation Authority
State Co-ordination Council
State Development Committee
State Electricity Commission
State Rivers and Water Supply
Commission
State Bank
Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement
Authority
Timber Promotion Council
Trustees of various cemeteries
Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong
Ranges Authority
Urban Land Authority
Urban Renewal Advisory Committee
Various local water and sewerage
authorities
Various regional tourist authorities
Various river improvement and
drainage trusts
Vermin and Noxious Weeds
Destruction Board
Victoria Grants Commission
Victorian Brown Coal Council
Victorian Conservation Trust
Victorian Economic Development
Corporation
Victorian Government Travel
Authority
Victorian Public Offices Corporation
Victorian Railways Board
Victorian Solar Energy Council
Victoria State Emergency Service
	Water Resources Council
	West Gate Bridge Authority
	West Moorabool Water Board
Western Metropolitan Market
Trust
	Western Port Committee

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION—*continued*

<p>8. <i>Social welfare</i> Child Development and Family Services Council Community Welfare Training Council Correctional Services Council Crimes Compensation Tribunal Death Benefits Advisory Committee Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board Equal Opportunity Board Land Tax Hardship Relief Board Patriotic Funds Council Probate Duty Hardship Relief Board Seaman's Welfare Advisory Council Seaman's Welfare Trust Committee State Relief Committee</p> <p>9. <i>Education and recreation</i> Council of Adult Education Council of Public Education Council of the Science Museum of Victoria Council of Trustees of the National Gallery Deakin University Film Victoria Geelong Performing Arts Centre Trust Greyhound Racing Control Board Greyhound Racing Grounds Development Board Harness Racing Board Latrobe University Library Council of Victoria Monash University National Museum of Victoria Council Racecourse Licences Board Small Business Development Committee State College of Victoria State Council for Special Education State Library and National Museum Building Committee State Recreational Council State Sports Council State Youth Council Totalizator Agency Board University of Melbourne Victoria Institute of Secondary Education Victorian Advisory Council on Agricultural Education Victorian Arts Centre Trust Victorian College of the Arts</p>	<p>Victorian Council for the Arts Victorian Ethnic Affairs Advisory Council Victorian Immigration Advisory Council Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences Council Victorian Institute of Secondary Education Zoological Board of Victoria</p> <p>10. <i>Public health</i> Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria Cancer Institute Board Fairfield Hospital Board Filled Milk Advisory Committee Food Standards Committee Health Advisory Council Hospitals Accreditation Committee Imitation Milk Advisory Committee Medical Board of Victoria Milk Pasteurization Committee Poisons Advisory Committee Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee</p> <p>11. <i>Industrial health</i> Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Advisory Council</p> <p>12. <i>Internal administrative services</i> Groundwater Appeals Board Institute of Educational Administration Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramway Appeals Board Motor Accidents Tribunal Office of the Building Industry Long Service Leave Board Pilot Superannuation Board Police Discipline Board Police Medical Board Police Service Board Police Superannuation Board Promotions Appeal Board Public Service Board State Accommodation Committee State Insurance Office State Superannuation Board State Tender Board Teachers Tribunal Victorian Grants Commission Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission</p>
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Public general Acts of Victoria

The following list shows the departments or ministries responsible for the administration of the public Acts of general application in Victoria which were in effect at 1 September 1982 or which had then been passed by the Victorian Parliament to come into force at a later date.

The list does not include references to Acts that are spent or expired or to Amending Acts, Appropriation Acts, Finance Acts, or other Acts containing miscellaneous provisions.

**VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE
1958 CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 1 SEPTEMBER 1982**

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Abattoir and Meat Inspection Act 1973</i>	Agriculture	<i>Business Franchise (Tobacco) Act 1974</i>	Treasury
<i>Aboriginal Affairs (Transfer of Functions) Act 1974</i>	Premier	<i>Business Investigation Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Aboriginal Lands Act 1970</i>	Lands	<i>Business Names Act 1962</i>	Law
<i>Acts Enumeration and Revision Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Cadet Surveyors Act 1964</i>	Forests also Lands also Water Supply
<i>Acts Interpretation Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Cancer Act 1958</i>	Health
<i>Administration and Probate Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Canned Fruits Marketing Act 1979</i>	Agriculture
<i>Administrative Law Act 1978</i>	Law	<i>Carriers and Innkeepers Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Adoption of Children Act 1964</i>	Community Welfare	<i>Cattle Compensation Act 1967</i>	Agriculture
<i>Aerial Spraying Control Act 1966</i>	Services also Law Agriculture	<i>Cemeteries Act 1958</i>	Health
<i>Age of Majority Act 1977</i>	Law	<i>Charities Act 1978</i>	Law
<i>Agent-General's Act 1958</i>	Premier	<i>Chattel Securities Act 1981</i>	Consumer Affairs
<i>Agricultural Chemicals Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Children's Court Act 1973</i>	Law also Community Welfare Services also Health
<i>Agricultural Colleges Act 1958</i>	Agriculture also Lands	<i>Chiropodists Act 1968</i>	Health
<i>Agricultural Education Cadetships Act 1969</i>	Agriculture	<i>Chiropractors and Osteopaths Act 1978</i>	Health
<i>Air Navigation Act 1958</i>	Transport	<i>Civil Aviation (Carriers' Liability) Act 1961</i>	Transport
<i>Albury-Wodonga Agreement Act 1973</i>	Economic Development	<i>Cluster Titles Act 1974</i>	Local Government
<i>Alcoholics and Drug-dependent Persons Act 1968</i>	Health also Law	<i>Coal Mines Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Amendments Incorporation Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Collusive Practices Act 1965</i>	Law
<i>Anzac Day Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry also Youth, Sport and Recreation	<i>Commonwealth Arrangements Act 1958</i>	Premier
<i>Appeal Costs Fund Act 1964</i>	Law	<i>Commonwealth Places (Administration of Laws) Act 1970</i>	Law
<i>Arbitration Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Community Welfare Services Act 1970</i>	Community Welfare Services
<i>Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972</i>	Conservation	<i>Companies Act 1961</i>	Law
<i>Architects Act 1958</i>	Public Works	<i>Companies (Acquisition of Shares) (Application of Laws) Act 1981</i>	Law
<i>Associations Incorporation Act 1981</i>	Law	<i>Companies (Administration) Act 1981</i>	Law
<i>Attorney-General and Solicitor-General Act 1972</i>	Law	<i>Companies (Application of Laws) Act 1981</i>	Law
<i>Auction Sales Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Companies and Securities (Interpretation and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Application of Laws) Act 1981</i>	Law
<i>Audit Act 1958</i>	Treasury also Premier	<i>Constitution Act 1975</i>	Law also Premier
<i>Bail Act 1977</i>	Law	<i>Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958</i>	Property and Services
<i>Bank Holidays Act 1958</i>	Premier	<i>Constitutional Convention Act 1972</i>	Law
<i>Barley Marketing Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Constitutional Powers (Coastal Waters) Act 1980</i>	Law also Premier
<i>Bees Act 1971</i>	Agriculture	<i>Constitutional Powers (Request) Act 1980</i>	Law
<i>Benefit Associations Act 1958</i>	Property and Services	<i>Construction Safety Act 1979</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act 1970</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Consumer Affairs Act 1972</i>	Consumer Affairs also Health
<i>Bread Industry Act 1959</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Co-operation Act 1981</i>	Treasury
<i>Broiler Chicken Industry Act 1978</i>	Agriculture	<i>Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958</i>	Housing
<i>Building Contracts (Deposits) Act 1962</i>	Consumer Affairs	<i>Coroners Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Building Control Act 1981</i>	Local Government	<i>Council of Adult Education Act 1981</i>	Education
<i>Building Industry Long Service Leave Act 1975</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Council of Law Reporting in Victoria Act 1967</i>	Law
<i>Building Societies Act 1976</i>	Housing	<i>Country Fire Authority Act 1958</i>	Police and Emergency Services
<i>Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) Act 1979</i>	Treasury	<i>Country Roads Act 1958</i>	Transport

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 1 SEPTEMBER 1982—*continued*

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>County Court Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Environment Protection Act 1970</i>	Conservation
<i>Courts Administration Act 1975</i>	Law	<i>Equal Opportunity Act 1977</i>	Premier
<i>Court Security Act 1980</i>	Law	<i>Essential Services Act 1958</i>	Premier
<i>Credit Act 1981</i>	Consumer Affairs	<i>Estate Agents Act 1980</i>	Law
<i>Credit Reporting Act 1978</i>	Law	<i>Evidence Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Crimes Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Evidence (Commissions) Act 1982</i>	Law
<i>Crimes (Offences at Sea) Act 1978</i>	Law	<i>Explosives Act 1960</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1972</i>	Law	<i>Extractive Industries Act 1966</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978</i>	Lands	<i>Farm Produce Merchants and Commission Agents Act 1965</i>	Agriculture
<i>Crown Proceedings Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Fences Act 1968</i>	Law also Lands
<i>Cul-de-sac Applications Act 1965</i>	Law	<i>Fertilizers Act 1974</i>	Agriculture
<i>Cultural and Recreational Lands Act 1963</i>	Local Government	<i>Filled Milk Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Dandenong Valley Authority Act 1963</i>	Water Supply	<i>Film Victoria Act 1981</i>	Arts
<i>Deakin University Act 1974</i>	Education	<i>Films Act 1971</i>	Law
<i>Decentralization Advisory Committee Act 1964</i>	Economic Development	<i>Finance Brokers Act 1969</i>	Law
<i>Decentralized Industry (Housing) Act 1973</i>	Housing	<i>Firearms Act 1958</i>	Police and Emergency Services
<i>Decentralized Industry Incentive Payments Act 1972</i>	Economic Development	<i>Fisheries Act 1968</i>	Conservation
<i>Decimal Currency Act 1965</i>	Treasury	<i>Foreign Judgements Act 1962</i>	Law
<i>Dental Technicians Act 1972</i>	Health	<i>Forests Act 1958</i>	Forests
<i>Dentists Act 1972</i>	Health	<i>Friendly Societies Act 1958</i>	Property and Services
<i>Development Areas Act 1973</i>	Economic Development also Planning	<i>Fruit and Vegetables Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Developmental Railways Act 1958</i>	Transport	<i>Frustrated Contracts Act 1959</i>	Law
<i>Dietitians Act 1981</i>	Health	<i>Fuel Emergency Act 1977</i>	Premier also Law, Consumer Affairs
<i>Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act 1961</i>	Consumer Affairs	<i>Fuel Prices Regulation Act 1981</i>	Premier
<i>Dog Act 1970</i>	Local Government	<i>Gas Act 1969</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Domicile Act 1978</i>	Law	<i>Gas and Fuel Corporation Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Drainage Areas Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>Gas Franchise Act 1970</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Drainage of Land Act 1975</i>	Water Supply	<i>Geelong Performing Arts Centre Trust Act 1980</i>	Arts
<i>Dried Fruits Act 1958</i>	Agriculture also Health	<i>Geelong Regional Commission Act 1977</i>	Economic Development also Planning
<i>Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Act 1981</i>	Health	<i>Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act 1958</i>	Water Supply
<i>Economic Development Act 1981</i>	Economic Development also Tourism	<i>Gift Duty Act 1971</i>	Treasury
<i>Education Act 1958</i>	Education also Health	<i>Goods Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Education Service Act 1981</i>	Education	<i>Gordon Technical College Act 1976</i>	Education
<i>Educational Grants Act 1973</i>	Education	<i>Government Buildings Advisory Council Act 1972</i>	Public Works
<i>Educational Institutions (Guarantees) Act 1976</i>	Treasury	<i>Government Employee Housing Authority Act 1981</i>	Housing
<i>Egg Industry Stabilization Act 1973</i>	Agriculture	<i>Grain Elevators Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1974</i>	Property and Services	<i>Grain Handling Improvement Authorities Act 1979</i>	Agriculture
<i>Electric Light and Power Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Groundwater Act 1969</i>	Minerals and Energy also Water Supply
<i>Employment and Training Act 1981</i>	Employment and Training	<i>Hairdressers Registration Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Environment Effects Act 1978</i>	Conservation	<i>Harbor Boards Act 1958</i>	Public Works
		<i>Hawkers and Pedlars Act 1958</i>	Local Government
		<i>Health Act 1958</i>	Health
		<i>Health Commission Act 1977</i>	Health
		<i>Health (Fluoridation) Act 1973</i>	Health

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 1 SEPTEMBER 1982—continued

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Hire Purchase Act 1959</i>	Law	<i>Liquefied Gases Act 1968</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Historic Buildings Act 1981</i>	Planning	<i>Liquefied Petroleum Gas Act 1958 (a)</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Historic Shipwrecks Act 1981</i>	Conservation	<i>Liquefied Petroleum Gas Subsidy Act 1980</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Home Finance Act 1962</i>	Housing	<i>Liquor Control Act 1968</i>	Tourism
<i>Hospital Benefits (Levy) Act 1982</i>	Health	<i>Listening Devices Act 1969</i>	Law
<i>Hospitals and Charities Act 1958</i>	Health	<i>Litter Act 1964</i>	Local Government
<i>Hospitals Remuneration Tribunal Act 1978</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Livery and Agistment Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Hospitals Superannuation Act 1965</i>	Health	<i>Local Authorities Superannuation Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Housing Act 1958</i>	Housing	<i>Local Government Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Imitation Milk Act 1969</i>	Agriculture	<i>Local Government Department Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Imperial Acts Application Act 1980</i>	Law	<i>Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act 1966</i>	Law
<i>Imperial Law Re-enactment Act 1980</i>	Law	<i>Magistrates' Courts Act 1971</i>	Law
<i>Imprisonment of Fraudulent Debtors Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act 1975</i>	Law
<i>Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Maintenance Act 1965</i>	Law
<i>Industrial Relations Act 1979</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Margarine Act 1975</i>	Agriculture
<i>Industrial Safety Health and Welfare Act 1981</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Marine Act 1958</i>	Public Works
<i>Industrial Training Act 1975</i>	Employment and Training	<i>Marine Stores and Old Metals Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Inflammable Liquids Act 1966</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Market Court Act 1978</i>	Consumer Affairs
<i>Institute of Educational Administration Act 1980</i>	Education	<i>Marketable Securities Act 1970</i>	Law
<i>Instruments Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Marketing of Primary Products Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Joint Select Committee (Road Safety) Act 1979</i>	Premier	<i>Markets Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Judicial Proceedings Reports Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Marriage Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Juries Act 1967</i>	Law	<i>Medical Act 1958</i>	Health
<i>Labour and Industry Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Medical Practitioners Act 1970</i>	Health
<i>Land Act 1958</i>	also Health	<i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958</i>	Water Supply
<i>Land Conservation Act 1970</i>	Lands also Law	<i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1958</i>	Transport
<i>Land Conservation (Vehicle Control) Act 1972</i>	Conservation	<i>Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act 1970</i>	Transport
<i>Land Settlement Act 1959</i>	Soldier Settlement	<i>Melbourne University Act 1958</i>	Education
<i>Land Tax Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Trust Act 1977</i>	Agriculture
<i>Landlord and Tenant Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Members of Parliament (Register of Interests) Act 1978</i>	Premier
<i>Lands Compensation Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Mental Health Act 1959</i>	Health also Community Welfare Services
<i>La Trobe University Act 1964</i>	Education	<i>Metric Conversion Act 1973</i>	Local Government
<i>Latrobe Valley Act 1958</i>	Economic Development also Water Supply	<i>Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act 1958</i>	Police and Emergency Services
<i>Law Reform Act 1973</i>	Law	<i>Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation Act 1976</i>	Police and Emergency Services
<i>Legal Aid Commission Act 1978</i>	Law	<i>Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act 1958</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply
<i>Legal Profession Practice Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Milk and Dairy Supervision Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education Act 1972</i>	Law	<i>Milk Board Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Libraries Act 1958</i>	Arts	<i>Milk Pasteurization Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Library Council of Victoria Act 1965</i>	Arts	<i>Minerals and Energy Act 1976</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Lifts and Cranes Act 1967</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Mines Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Limitation of Actions Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Mining Development Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 1 SEPTEMBER 1982—continued

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Ministry for Conservation Act 1972</i>	Conservation	<i>Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1982</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Ministry for the Arts Act 1972</i>	Arts	<i>Pharmacists Act 1974</i>	Health
<i>Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 1973</i>	Consumer Affairs	<i>Physiotherapists Act 1978</i>	Health
<i>Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs Act 1976</i>	Immigration and Ethnic Affairs	<i>Pipelines Act 1967</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Ministry of Transport Act 1958</i>	Transport	<i>Planning Appeals Board Act 1980</i>	Planning
<i>Mint Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Poisons Act 1962 (d)</i>	Health
<i>Monash University Act 1958</i>	Education	<i>Police Assistance Compensation Act 1968</i>	Police and Emergency Services
<i>Money Lenders Act 1958 (b)</i>	Law	<i>Police Offences Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Motor Accidents Act 1973</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Police Regulation Act 1958</i>	Police and Emergency Services also Health
<i>Motor Boating Act 1961</i>	Police and Emergency Services also Transport also Public Works	<i>Port of Geelong Authority Act 1958</i>	Public Works
<i>Motor Car Act 1958</i>	Police and Emergency Services also Transport	<i>Port of Melbourne Authority Act 1958</i>	Public Works
<i>Motor Car Traders Act 1973</i>	Consumer Affairs	<i>Port of Portland Authority Act 1958</i>	Public Works
<i>Mt Hotham Alpine Resort Act 1972</i>	Lands	<i>Port Phillip Authority Act 1966</i>	Lands
<i>Municipalities Assistance Act 1973</i>	Local Government	<i>Post-Secondary Education Act 1978</i>	Education
<i>National Companies and Securities Commission (State Provisions) Act 1981</i>	Law	<i>Post-Secondary Education Remuneration Tribunal Act 1980</i>	Education
<i>National Gallery of Victoria Act 1966</i>	Arts	<i>Poultry Levy (Collection Arrangements) Act 1965</i>	Agriculture
<i>National Museum Council of Victoria Act 1970</i>	Arts	<i>Poultry Processing Act 1968</i>	Agriculture
<i>National Parks Act 1975</i>	Conservation	<i>Pounds Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Navigable Waters (Oil Pollution) Act 1960</i>	Public Works	<i>Printers and Newspapers Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Nurses Act 1958</i>	Health	<i>Private Agents Act 1966</i>	Police and Emergency Services
<i>Ombudsman Act 1973</i>	Premier	<i>Probate Duty Act 1962</i>	Treasury
<i>Optometrists Registration Act 1958</i>	Health	<i>Professional Boxing Control Act 1975</i>	Youth, Sport and Recreation
<i>Parliamentary Committees Act 1968</i>	Premier also Law	<i>Property Law Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act 1962</i>	Treasury	<i>Protection of Animals Act 1966</i>	Agriculture
<i>Parliamentary Officers Act 1975</i>	Premier	<i>Psychological Practices Act 1965</i>	Health
<i>Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968</i>	Premier also Treasury	<i>Public Account Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Partnership Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Public Authorities (Contributions) Act 1966</i>	Treasury
<i>Patriotic Funds Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Public Authorities Marks Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Pawnbrokers Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Public Authorities (Sinking Funds) Act 1982</i>	Premier
<i>Pay-roll Tax Act 1971</i>	Treasury	<i>Public Contracts Act 1958</i>	Water Supply
<i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1981</i>	Law also Community Welfare Services	<i>Public Lands and Works Act 1964</i>	Public Works
<i>Pensions Supplementation Act 1966</i>	Treasury	<i>Public Records Act 1973</i>	Property and Services
<i>Perpetuities and Accumulations Act 1968</i>	Law	<i>Public Safety Preservation Act 1958</i>	Premier
<i>Petrol Pumps Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>Public Service Act 1974</i>	Premier
<i>Petroleum Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Public Trustee Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Petroleum Products Subsidy Act 1965</i>	Treasury	<i>Racing Act 1958</i>	Youth, Sport and Recreation
<i>Petroleum Retail Selling Sites Act 1981</i>	Consumer Affairs	<i>Railway Construction and Property Board Act 1979</i>	Transport
<i>Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967 (c)</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Railway Lands Acquisition Act 1958</i>	Transport
		<i>Railways Act 1958</i>	Transport
		<i>Railways Standardization Agreement Act 1958</i>	Transport
		<i>Rain-making Control Act 1967</i>	Agriculture
		<i>Recreation Vehicles Act 1973</i>	Police and Emergency Services also Transport
		<i>Reference Areas Act 1978</i>	Conservation

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 1 SEPTEMBER 1982—*continued*

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages Act 1959</i>	Property and Services	<i>State Rivers and Water Supply Commission (Special Projects) Act 1969</i>	Water Supply
<i>Religious Successory and Charitable Trusts Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Statistics Act 1958</i>	Property and Services
<i>Residential Tenancies Act 1980</i>	Consumer Affairs	<i>Status of Children Act 1974</i>	Law
<i>River Improvement Act 1958</i>	Water Supply	<i>Stock (Artificial Breeding) Act 1962</i>	Agriculture
<i>Road Traffic Act 1958</i>	Police and Emergency Services also Transport	<i>Stock Diseases Act 1968</i>	Agriculture
<i>Rural Finance Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Stock Foods Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Rural Finance and Settlement Commission Act 1961</i>	Soldier Settlement	<i>Stock Medicines Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Sale of Human Blood Act 1962</i>	Health	<i>Strata Titles Act 1967</i>	Law
<i>Sale of Land Act 1962</i>	Law	<i>Subordinate Legislation Act 1962</i>	Law
<i>Scaffolding Act 1971 (e)</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Summary Offences Act 1966</i>	Law
<i>Science Museum of Victoria Act 1970</i>	Arts	<i>Summer Time Act 1972</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Seamen's Act 1958</i>	Police and Emergency Services	<i>Sunday Entertainment Act 1967</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Second-hand Dealers Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Superannuation Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Securities Industry Act 1975</i>	Law	<i>Superannuation Act 1975</i>	Treasury
<i>Securities Industry (Application of Laws) Act 1981</i>	Law	<i>Superannuation Benefits Act 1977</i>	Treasury
<i>Seeds Act 1971</i>	Agriculture	<i>Superannuation (Lump Sum Benefits) Act 1981</i>	Treasury
<i>Senate Elections Act 1958</i>	Property and Services	<i>Supreme Court Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Settled Land Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Survey Co-ordination Act 1958</i>	Lands
<i>Sewerage Districts Act 1958</i>	Water Supply	<i>Surveyors Act 1978</i>	Lands
<i>Shearers Accommodation Act 1976</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Swine Compensation Act 1967</i>	Agriculture
<i>Sheep Branding Fluids Act 1963</i>	Agriculture	<i>Tattersall Consultations Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Sheep Owners Protection Act 1961</i>	Police and Emergency Services	<i>Taxation Appeals Act 1972</i>	Law
<i>Small Business Develop- ment Corporation Act 1976</i>	Economic Development	<i>Teaching Service Act 1958 (f)</i>	Education
<i>Small Claims Tribunals Act 1973</i>	Consumer Affairs	<i>Temperance Halls Act 1958</i>	Lands
<i>Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation (Victoria) Act 1971</i>	Water Supply	<i>Theatres Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act 1958</i>	Conservation	<i>Tobacco Leaf Industry Stabilization Act 1966</i>	Agriculture
<i>Soldier Settlement Act 1958</i>	Soldier Settlement	<i>Tomato Processing Industry Act 1976</i>	Agriculture
<i>Stamps Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Tourist Railways Act 1981</i>	Tourism
<i>State Bank Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Town and Country Planning Act 1961</i>	Planning
<i>State Co-ordination Council Act 1975</i>	Premier	<i>Town and Country Planning (Amalgamation) Act 1980</i>	Planning
<i>State Electricity Commission Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Trade Unions Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>State Employees Retirement Benefits Act 1979</i>	Treasury	<i>Transfer of Land Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>State Insurance Office Act 1975</i>	Treasury	<i>Transport Regulation Act 1958</i>	Transport
<i>State Library National Gallery National Museum and Institute of Applied Science Act 1960</i>	Arts	<i>Trustee Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>State Relief Committee Act 1958</i>	Premier	<i>Trustee Companies Act 1958</i>	Law
		<i>Unauthorized Documents Act 1958</i>	Law
		<i>Unclaimed Moneys Act 1962</i>	Treasury
		<i>Underseas Mineral Resources Act 1963</i>	Minerals and Energy
		<i>Unlawful Assemblies and Processions Act 1958</i>	Police and Emergency Services
		<i>Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority Act 1976</i>	Planning
		<i>Urban Land Authority Act 1979</i>	Housing
		<i>Urban Renewal Act 1970</i>	Housing

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 1 SEPTEMBER 1982—continued

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Vagrancy Act 1966</i>	Law	<i>Victorian Solar Energy Council Act 1980</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Valuation of Land Act 1960</i>	Local Government	<i>Victorian Water and Sewerage Authorities Association Act 1981</i>	Water Supply
<i>Vegetation and Vine Diseases Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Vital State Projects Act 1976</i>	Premier also Law
<i>Venerable Diseases Act 1958</i>	Health		
<i>Vermis and Noxious Weeds Act 1958</i>	Lands	<i>Warehousemen's Liens Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Veterinary Surgeons Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Water Act 1958</i>	Water Supply
<i>Victoria Conservation Trust Act 1972</i>	Conservation	<i>Water Resources Act 1975</i>	Water Supply
<i>Victoria Grants Commission Act 1976</i>	Local Government	<i>Waterworks Trusts Association of Victoria Act 1966</i>	Water Supply
<i>Victoria Law Foundation Act 1978</i>	Law	<i>Weights and Measures Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Victoria State Emergency Service Act 1981</i>	Police and Emergency Services	<i>West Moorabool Water Board Act 1968</i>	Water Supply
<i>Victorian Arts Centre Act 1979</i>	Arts	<i>Wheat Marketing Act 1979</i>	Agriculture
<i>Victorian Brown Coal Council Act 1978</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Wild Flowers and Native Plants Protection Act 1958</i>	Forests
<i>Victorian College of the Arts Act 1981</i>	Education	<i>Wildlife Act 1975</i>	Conservation
<i>Victorian Dairy Industry Authority Act 1977</i>	Agriculture	<i>Wills Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Victorian Economic Development Corporation Act 1981</i>	Economic Development	<i>Wine Grape Processing Industry Act 1978</i>	Agriculture
<i>Victorian Fishing Industry Council Act 1979</i>	Conservation	<i>Wire Netting Act 1958</i>	Lands
<i>Victorian Government Travel Authority Act 1977</i>	Tourism	<i>Wodonga Area Land Acquisition Act 1973 (g)</i>	Economic Development
<i>Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences Act 1974</i>	Conservation	<i>Workers Compensation Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry also Health
<i>Victorian Institute of Secondary Education Act 1976</i>	Education	<i>Wrongs Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Victorian Public Offices Corporation Act 1974</i>	Public Works	<i>Wrongs (Public Contracts) Act 1981</i>	Premier
		<i>Youth, Sport and Recreation Act 1972</i>	Youth, Sport and Recreation
		<i>Zoological Parks and Gardens Act 1967</i>	Conservation

(a) Repealed by Act No. 7754 which is not yet in operation.

(b) To be repealed by the *Credit Act 1981* which is not yet in operation.

(c) To be repealed by the *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1982* which is not yet in operation.

(d) To be repealed by the *Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Act 1981* which is not yet in operation.

(e) Repealed by Act No. 9271 which is not yet in operation.

(f) To be repealed by the *Education Service Act 1981* which is not yet fully in operation.

(g) Lapsed.

Freedom of Information

The Victorian Parliament in 1982 passed the Freedom of Information (F.O.I.) Act. Except for Part II the legislation will come into operation on 5 July 1983. Cited as the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (No. 9859), the aim of this Act is to give members of the public rights of access to official documents of the Government of Victoria and of its agencies.

The legislation is based on three major premises:

- (1) The individual has a right to know what information is contained in government records about himself or herself;
- (2) a government that is open to public scrutiny is more accountable to the people who elect it; and
- (3) where persons are informed about government policies, they are more likely to become involved in policy making and in government itself.

The information now held by government agencies in documentary form, with certain exclusions and exemptions, will be available under the F.O.I. Act. This includes files, reports, manuals of procedure, and other documents in the possession of the agency. It also includes information held on microfiche, video tapes, computer tapes, and other

"non-written" documents. In many cases persons will be able to buy copies of documents to take away with them.

The Act, however, excludes certain types of document from access. Documents created prior to 5 July 1978 are not generally available unless they relate personally to the applicant. The Act does not provide access to documents available through other means, for example, documents such as birth certificates or annual reports. Library reference material, archives available through the Public Record Office and court judicial records are also excluded from access.

Moreover, several classes of documents are exempt from release under the F.O.I. legislation. These include Cabinet documents, certain documents relating to inter-government relations, the economy and financial affairs, internal working documents, law enforcement documents, documents relating to the personal affairs of a third person (including a deceased person), and documents protected from release by secrecy provisions of other Acts. Depending on the circumstances, anyone who objects to the denial of access to documents can appeal to the principal officer of the agency and then if not satisfied to the County Court.

However, the legislation provides that documents can be edited before release to remove exempt material and facilitate access. Furthermore, at the discretion of Ministers and agencies, access can be granted to exempt documents.

Victoria's new Freedom of Information Act is part of the world-wide movement towards open government, reflected in Australia by F.O.I. legislation in Victoria and the Commonwealth. Further information on the operation of Victorian F.O.I. legislation is contained in a brochure, entitled *Freedom of Information in Victoria*.

AUDITOR-GENERAL

The Auditor-General of Victoria is appointed by the Governor in Council pursuant to the *Audit Act* 1958. He is not subject to the Public Service Act nor is he subject to the direction of a Minister.

His function is to undertake an independent audit and review of the Treasurer's and departmental accounts, to verify the Treasurer's annual statement, and to submit a report on these matters to the Legislative Assembly of the Victorian Parliament. He is also required to audit the accounts of statutory authorities such as the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, harbour trusts, and universities. He is a countersignatory to the Governor's Warrant, the constitutional document by which the Governor authorises the withdrawal of money from the Public Account.

To carry out his statutory responsibilities, the Audit Act gives the Auditor-General the power to address queries and observations to the Treasurer or other persons; for these purposes he may require the production of books and papers. He may also disallow expenditure and, in certain circumstances, surcharge a defaulter with the amount of any deficiency or loss.

The Auditor-General's staff is not appointed under the Audit Act but under the Public Service Act. Under the Public Service Act the Auditor-General has all the powers of, or exercisable by, a permanent head of a department.

OMBUDSMAN

The office of the Ombudsman was established in Victoria on 30 October 1973. The principal function of the Ombudsman is to investigate administrative actions taken in any government department or public statutory body, to which the Ombudsman Act applies, or by any officer or employee of a municipality.

There are no government departments not subject to the Ombudsman Act. There are, however, some public statutory bodies not so subject, they being those presided over by a Judge, magistrate, barrister, or solicitor, presiding as such by virtue of a statutory requirement and appointment. In practice, they are those tribunals, boards, and commissions exercising a quasi judicial function, such as the Town Planning Appeals Tribunal.

For the most part, the Ombudsman's investigations are initiated in consequence of complaints received by him from the public, but he may initiate an investigation of his

own motion and without any complaint being made concerning the matter to be investigated.

The Ombudsman has been given wide powers to enable him to competently carry out investigations and there are substantial penalties for impeding him. He may summon witnesses and call for the production of documents and in the context of an investigation by him, the Crown is not entitled to claim such privilege in respect of either the production of documents or the giving of evidence, as is allowed in legal proceedings. He may regulate his procedures on an investigation in such manner as he thinks fit.

The Ombudsman's purpose in investigating a complaint concerning a particular administrative action is to establish whether the action complained of:

- (1) Appears to have been taken contrary to law;
- (2) was unreasonable, unjust, oppressive, or improperly discriminatory;
- (3) was in accordance with a rule of law or a provision of an enactment or practice that is or may be unreasonable, unjust, oppressive, or improperly discriminatory;
- (4) was taken in the exercise of a power or discretion, and was so taken for an improper purpose or on irrelevant grounds, or on the taking into account of irrelevant considerations;
- (5) was a decision that was made in the exercise of a power or discretion and the reasons for the decision were not, but should have been given;
- (6) was based wholly or partly on a mistake of law or fact; or
- (7) was wrong.

If he comes to the conclusion that the action does fall into one or other of those categories, the Ombudsman is empowered to make such recommendation as he thinks fit. He has no power to compel compliance with his recommendation but, if no steps are taken within a reasonable time to implement it, he may send a copy of his report and recommendation to the Governor in Council and to the Victorian Parliament.

Up to June 1982, Victorian authorities have overwhelmingly seen fit to comply with his recommendations.

Complaints to the Ombudsman are required to be made in writing, but in cases of urgency he can and will act on the strength of a telephone call.

The Ombudsman is required to report to the Victorian Parliament annually, may report at more regular intervals and, in fact, reports quarterly.

VICTORIA—OMBUDSMAN: COMPLAINTS DEALT WITH, 1981-82

Complaints dealt with	1981-82
Prior to inquiry or investigation—	
No jurisdiction—not a Victorian	
Government Authority	396
Referred initially to appropriate	
Authority	324
Withdrawn	96
Following inquiry—	
Discontinued or withdrawn (a)	126
Rectified or clarified	518
Sustained	30
Not sustained	655
Following investigation—	
Withdrawn during investigation	5
Rectified or clarified	35
Sustained	95
Recommendations—to correct	
legislation or procedures	11
Other recommendations	14
Not sustained	72
Total	2,377

(a) Often as a result of the matter being rectified or clarified.

Further references: Ombudsman, *First Six Years of Office, 1973-79*, *Victorian Year Book*, 1980, pp. 138-40; Public Records Office, 1981, pp. 128-9; Victorian Government Printing Office, 1981, pp. 129-30; Public Bodies Review Committee, 1982, pp. 125-7

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

General

Local Government in Victoria is administered by the councils of 211 municipalities. The powers and duties of municipal councils are set out in the *Local Government Act 1958* and a number of other Acts of the Victorian Parliament. (For a comprehensive description of the Local Government and the Acts the Department administers, see Chapter 6 of this *Year Book*.)

Operating under the Minister for Local Government, the Local Government Department through a staff of 261 officers and 50 members of various boards, who serve on a part-time and full-time basis, acts to assist municipal councils in the performance of their duties within the framework of the statutory powers under which they operate, and provides a point of reference for people served by local government. While the traditional role of the Department has been to assist councils in executing the wishes of their electors, the Department has recently been strengthened in policy formulation and research.

To enable it to carry out its tasks, the Department is composed of a number of specialist sections and branches the more important of which are described below.

The Legislation section prepares new and amending legislation and provides general legislative support and advice. The Engineers provide technical advice to the Minister and the Department on matters of engineering or related to the marketing of livestock through municipal sale yards. General Administration prepares draft Ministerial and Governor in Council Orders on a wide range of statutory procedures and provides a general administrative and secretarial service to the Department and a number of statutory boards and committees.

The Policy and Research section assists the Minister and the Department with research and policy development on all aspects of local government and in particular, in developing inter-departmental policies. Inspectors of Municipal Administration provide advice to councils, councillors, officers, and the general public on the administration and financial management of municipalities.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1981, p. 131; 1982, p. 129

PLANNING IN VICTORIA

Department of the Premier: State Co-ordination Council

The State Co-ordination Council was established under the *State Co-ordination Council Act 1975*. The Council consists of the heads of 40 State Government agencies, i.e. departments, statutory authorities, and ministries, and reports directly to the Premier. The Council provides advice to the Premier on a wide range of matters, including the rationalisation of Government Regulations, the provision of human services, and industrial and urban development. In addition, the Council prepares demographic and other forecasts, co-ordinates agencies' statistical requirements, and assists in the co-ordination of regional development.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 155-6; 1982, pp. 129-30

Department of Planning*General*

The *Town and Country Planning (Amalgamation) Act 1980* came into effect early in 1981, and under its provisions the Department of Planning assumed the responsibilities of the former Ministry for Planning and the former Town and Country Planning Board (see *Victorian Year Book* 1980, pages 143-6). The Department administers the Town and Country Planning Act, the Development Areas Act, the Historic Buildings Act, and the Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Act. It also oversees the planning functions of regional and other responsible authorities, the Maldon Architectural Advisory Service and Restoration Fund, the Beechworth-Chiltern-Yackandandah Advisory Service and Restoration Fund, and the Queenscliff Advisory Service and Restoration Fund.

The Amalgamation Act also enables the Minister to establish committees consisting of such number of persons as the Minister thinks fit to advise him on certain matters as he refers to such committees.

The Planning Consultative Council (see *Victorian Year Book* 1982, pages 130-1) was disbanded in 1982.

The Town and Country Planning (General Amendment) Act of 1979 came into effect late in 1980 and provided for a new procedure for public comment on proposed planning schemes. Under the previous Act, persons or bodies had the right of objection to proposals in proposed planning schemes or amendments on exhibition. However, it was considered that a wrong perspective could be obtained when persons were able only to object. Objections did not allow for submissions to be put by persons who favoured a scheme or an amendment.

The General Amendment Act allows for written submissions to enable persons who basically agree with a proposed scheme to make suggestions on some aspects of the scheme. Those who fully support a scheme may now comment accordingly. The same Act also provides for consideration of submissions by responsible authorities and others as the Minister directs. The responsible authority after consideration of each submission must determine to:

- (1) Uphold or adopt the proposed scheme;
- (2) modify or alter the scheme to include all variations requested in the submission; and
- (3) refer the submission to a panel appointed by the Minister.

The panels appointed by the Minister comprise three persons selected for their expertise in planning and associated areas, and who are independent of the administration itself. A panel is required to report and recommend to the responsible authority after the hearing and consideration of submissions on any modifications or alterations to a planning scheme. On adoption of the scheme, the authority is required to submit it to the Minister for consideration, together with a copy of all written submissions and a statement of those other submissions which the Minister has directed it to consider. The authority is also required to submit a copy of the report of the panel which considered the submissions.

Objectives

The Department of Planning's responsibilities are to promote and co-ordinate urban and regional planning throughout Victoria; prepare Statements of Planning Policy; supply planning services to responsible authorities at the local level; prepare planning schemes for specified areas; review and report on planning schemes; and advise the Minister on any planning matter.

Statements of Planning Policy

These statements provide regional authorities and municipalities with firm guidelines of Victorian Government policy, and ensure that planning is co-ordinated and that planning proposals fall within overall aims.

The Department of Planning prepares Statements of Planning Policy in consultation with the State Co-ordination Council. They are referred by the Minister to the Governor in Council, and upon approval they are tabled in the Victorian Parliament for twenty-four days and may be revoked by resolution of either House within that time.

The tabling in Parliament of statements of planning policy was introduced by amendment to the Town and Country Planning Act in December 1978 to enable the Victorian Parliament to monitor government action in planning, and to increase public input to planning policies through local members of Parliament.

Statements of Planning Policy are binding on all responsible authorities including government departments. They encompass demographic, social, and economic factors and influences; conservation of natural resources for social, economic, environmental, ecological, and scientific purposes; land characteristics and land-use; amenity and environment; communications; and the development requirements of public authorities.

Application of Statements

There are Statements of Planning Policy for Western Port, Mornington Peninsula, the Dandenong Ranges, the Yarra River, Geelong, the Macedon Ranges, Central Gippsland brown coal deposits, and highway areas and land-use around aerodromes.

Planning for specific areas

Where a local planning authority does not have the resources, the Department of Planning prepares planning schemes for special areas or projects of State significance. The Department also assists regional authorities in the preparation of strategy plans through

special task forces which comprise staff drawn from various Victorian Government agencies.

Melton and Sunbury

Under the Development Areas Act, Melton and Sunbury were the subject of studies by the former Town and Country Planning Board, after which the Victorian Government confirmed their future development as satellite cities.

The Melton-Sunbury Management Committee comprises four councillors, a nominee from the Board of Works and from the Department of Planning, and an independent member representing local interests. Planning for the satellite cities has placed special emphasis on social and community needs and the services and facilities to satisfy them, in addition to a commitment to industrial and employment development.

Commonwealth Government co-operation

Commonwealth Government involvement with Victoria in planning began in 1972 with the establishment of the Commonwealth Department of Urban and Regional Development to enable the two Governments to work together in this area.

Commonwealth interest was directed towards the development of new metropolitan and regional growth centres, providing assistance for other urban and regional projects, and funds for land acquisition, metropolitan improvement programmes, and sewerage works.

The Department of Urban and Regional Development was subsequently incorporated into the Department of Environment, Housing and Community Development. The functions of this Department have now been redistributed to the Department of Housing and Construction, the Department of National Development and Energy, and the Department of Home Affairs.

The major planning project between the two Governments and the Government of New South Wales is the Albury-Wodonga Growth Centre (see below). The Governments are represented on the Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation. Following legislative amendments in the Victorian Parliament, planning control over a large portion of the growth centre area has been returned to the local responsible authorities. However, the Development Corporation retains planning control over land that it owns in the area and in particular over those areas where development will take place in future years.

Albury-Wodonga

In recognition of the need to encourage a more balanced development of the Australian continent and to provide an alternative to capital city living for those who seek a different life style, the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments agreed on 25 January 1973 to plan and develop the twin cities of Albury-Wodonga. On 23 October 1973, the Prime Minister of Australia and the Premiers of New South Wales and Victoria confirmed this intention when they signed the Albury-Wodonga Area Development Agreement at Wodonga. The Agreement provided for the establishment of a development corporation as a statutory authority to plan and develop the areas designated for new growth.

The Corporation operates under the overall direction of a Ministerial Council consisting of the Commonwealth Minister for National Development, the New South Wales Minister for Industrial Development and Decentralisation, and the Victorian Minister for Economic Development.

Commerce and industry are continuing to function in Albury-Wodonga. Since the Growth Centre was established, private sector employment in Albury-Wodonga has increased from 11,500 to almost 17,000. In percentage terms, total employment in Albury-Wodonga has been increasing at some 5 per cent yearly.

To be consistent with the objectives established in 1977, a population increase in Albury-Wodonga of 15,000 is required over the 5 years 1977-1982, and a population of at least 150,000 is required by the end of the century. The increase in population of 15,000 over the 5 years 1977-1982 was based on the creation of 2,500 new basic jobs in that period.

Capital investment in Albury-Wodonga, in both private and public sectors, has experienced rapid growth in the past few years. In per capita terms, private investment has grown to some 37 per cent above that for Australia as a whole for the eight years to June

1981. With public outlays by all levels of government significantly above national per capita levels in that period, injection of capital into the region is currently about 51 per cent above that for the rest of Australia.

Emphasis continues to be placed on the attraction of further private sector investment and the Corporation is now actively promoting private sector involvement in its land development activities by way of joint venture arrangements.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1979, p. 134; 1982, p. 133

Regional authorities

There are regional planning authorities for the Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges, and the Loddon-Campaspe regions. A regional planning authority was established for Geelong, but in 1977 its planning powers were transferred to the Geelong Regional Commission which continues to act as a regional planning authority for this area. The functions of the Western Port Regional Planning Authority were transferred to the Department of Planning in 1981.

Regional offices of the Department of Planning are established at Ballarat, Bendigo, Cranbourne, Traralgon, Warrnambool, and Wodonga. Regional offices are to be established at other key locations throughout Victoria.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 276-8, *Western Port Regional Planning Authority*, 1980, p. 146

Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority

In 1974, the Victorian Government decided on major changes in planning for the Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges and the Minister for Planning established an interim study group to review existing policy and zonings and make recommendations. Legislation for the Yarra Valley and Dandenong region was outlined by the Minister for Planning in a Ministerial Statement in 1976, and later that year the interim study group published its report entitled *Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Land Management and Stream Environmental Study*.

The Act establishing the Authority was gazetted in April 1977. The Act charges the Authority with providing increased protection for the special features and character of the region; with implementing statements of planning policy for the region; and with preparing a regional strategy plan. The strategy plan was placed on public exhibition late in 1980 for a period of five months. The Minister for Planning appointed a review panel of five members (two from the Authority and three individuals with a knowledge of planning and conservation) to review submissions on the strategy plan and to report to the Authority. This has been completed and the strategy plan has been forwarded to the Minister for approval.

There are four municipalities in the region, which comprises an area of 3,000 square kilometres: Healesville, Lillydale, Sherbrooke, and Upper Yarra. There are 15 members of the Authority: two councillors from each Shire appointed for three years; three residents representing primary production, conservation, and commercial interests, who are appointed for three years; and a total of four members nominated for three years by the Ministers of Forests, Conservation, Community Welfare Services, and by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

Geelong Regional Commission

Geelong is the largest provincial city in Victoria and given its geographic location and comprehensive road, rail, and port facilities, Geelong is the major transport and distribution centre for south-western Victoria. As a trade centre, Geelong has a wider sphere of influence, extending beyond its defined regional boundaries, and its port serves not only the Western District but also much of Victoria.

In its report entitled *Organization for Strategic Planning*, the Town and Country Planning Board pointed out that Geelong merited special investigation as a practical alternative to the future sprawling growth of Melbourne. In response to this view, the Victorian Government established the Geelong Regional Commission in August 1977. The Commission's role is to be responsible for the co-ordination, planning, and management of the future development of the Geelong region. The Commission comprises representatives of the nine municipalities of the region, as well as experts on rural matters, industry, and industrial relations.

The Geelong Regional Planning Scheme which was approved by the Victorian Government in October 1981 provides for the region's expansion over the next decade. Future needs, to ensure that infrastructure for development is available on time and in the right locations, are presently being investigated. In carrying out its charter to promote controlled industrial development of the region, the Commission has purchased a total of 51.5 hectares of land in the South Geelong, Breakwater, Cowie Street, and Furner Street areas since 1977 for development into fully serviced industrial estates. These estates are catering for several new and expanding industries in the region which are crucial to enable the region to improve its economic stability currently weakened by unemployment problems. In 1980, the Commission also purchased 204 hectares of land to cater for heavy industries, such as metal and chemical processing, which have been showing considerable interest in the region.

In conjunction with its development and promotion of Geelong as an attractive location for industry, the Commission is undertaking several studies aimed at making the region an attractive place in which to live. An example of such a study is the "City by the Bay" development announced in November 1981. This project involves the re-development and revitalisation of the Central Business District of Geelong with major emphasis being placed on the development of the Corio Bay foreshore area.

In recent years the Geelong region has seen the completion of the Australian National Animal Health Laboratory at East Geelong and the Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences at Queenscliff.

Further reference: Port Phillip Authority, *Victorian Year Book* 1974, pp. 273-4

New role for the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

Provision is made in the Town and Country Planning (General Amendment) Act for the introduction of local development schemes. These schemes represent a new concept in planning. The effect of the schemes will be to place responsibility for detailed local planning with local councils. This will enable the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to concentrate its expertise further in devising and updating strategy for the Melbourne metropolitan area. The Board will also assist and advise local councils in the preparation of local development schemes in the framework of such strategy.

Historic Buildings Council

The *Historic Buildings Act* 1981 was proclaimed in March 1982 and is administered by the Historic Buildings Council. The Council is a part-time body which consists of twelve persons. They are: a person nominated by the Minister for the Arts, the Valuer-General or a person nominated by him, the Director-General of Public Works or a person nominated by him, and nine members appointed by the Governor in Council, each of whom represents an appropriate area of professional experience.

The Council meets regularly and carries out on-site inspections of buildings of historic and/or architectural importance.

The functions of the Council are:

- (1) To recommend to the Minister:
 - (i) the buildings of architectural or historic importance which it considers should be added to the Historic Buildings Register;
 - (ii) the designated buildings which it considers should be removed from the Register; and
 - (iii) any alteration which it considers should be made to any item in the Register.
- (2) of its own motion, or at the request of the Minister for Planning, to report to the Minister on any matter relating to buildings or land on the Register or to the administration of this Act or on any matter which might facilitate the preservation of buildings on the Register; and
- (3) to exercise any other powers and carry out any other duties conferred or imposed on it by or under this Act.

The Council may prepare reports when so requested by a responsible authority in relation to any matter referred to in clause 8 or 8B of the Third Schedule to the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1961 for submission to the Minister.

For the purpose of carrying out its functions under this Act the Council may consult with the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) and any other person or body and carry

out any investigations it thinks fit. The Council shall consider such submissions as are from time to time made to it by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria).

The Council is also required to consider and evaluate all applications for permits to remove, alter, or demolish a designated building. It may serve an interim preservation order on the owner of any building which it is investigating where, in its opinion, such action is necessary or desirable for the purposes of achieving the objects of the Historic Buildings Act.

The Council may consider requests for financial assistance and make recommendations to the Minister that special assistance be granted to the owner of a designated building which is not economically viable and whose preservation is thereby endangered.

Architectural Advisory Services and Restoration Funds

The 1977-78 budget provided funds for the establishment of an Architectural Advisory Service and Restoration Fund to assist with the preservation and restoration of buildings of historical importance within the township of Maldon. The Architectural Advisory Service is a free service for local residents. Finance for restoration is in the form of grants and loans as recommended to the Minister by a local committee.

This scheme has been extended to cover Ballarat, Beechworth-Chiltern-Yackandandah, Port Fairy, and Queenscliff.

Further references: State Planning Council, *Victorian Year Book* 1976, pp. 154-5; Re-structuring of old and inappropriate sub-divisions, 1978, p. 162; Town Planning Appeals Tribunal, 1978, p. 162; Urban Land Council 1979, p. 133; Statistical divisions in Victoria, 1980, pp. 150-2; Town and Country Planning Board, 1980, pp. 143-4; Regional planning, 1980, pp. 145-6

PUBLIC SAFETY

Fire authorities

Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board

Until January 1974, municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District contributed one-third, and fire insurance companies transacting business in the same area provided two-thirds, of the amount required to maintain metropolitan fire brigades. As a result of amended legislation, operative since the beginning of 1974, contributions have subsequently been received in the proportions of one-eighth from the Victorian Government, one-eighth from municipal councils, and three-quarters from fire insurance companies. During 1981-82, contributions by municipalities were equivalent to 0.274 cents in the dollar of the annual value of property, amounting to \$2.189m, while fire insurance companies contributed at a rate of \$34.82 for every \$100 of fire insurance premiums paid on insured property. Premiums received in the Metropolitan Fire District in 1981-82 amounted to \$103.22m.

Particulars of the revenue, expenditure, and loan indebtedness of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board for each of the years 1977-78 to 1981-82 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.

(\$'000)					
Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
REVENUE					
Statutory contributions—					
Treasurer of Victoria	3,736	3,956	4,646	5,510	5,990
Municipalities	3,736	3,956	4,646	5,510	5,990
Insurance companies	22,423	23,736	27,782	33,061	35,941
Brokers and owners	525	443	530	533	539
Charges for services	2,428	2,670	3,480	4,385	4,676
Interest and sundries	2,062	979	929	1,172	2,127
Total	34,910	35,740	42,013	50,171	55,263
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries	22,014	25,419	29,104	33,138	39,571
Other	12,121	12,458	13,759	15,555	19,337
Total	34,135	37,877	42,863	48,693	58,908
Net surplus (+) or deficit (-)	+ 775	-2,137	-850	+ 1,478	-3,645
Loan indebtedness (at 30 June)	5,722	6,422	6,071	5,664	5,217

The following table shows particulars of the number of fire stations operated by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board and the number of staff employed at 30 June for each of the years 1978 to 1982:

VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD: NUMBER OF FIRE STATIONS AND STAFF EMPLOYED AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Fire stations	48	48	48	48	48
Staff employed—					
Fire fighting	1,572	1,631	1,654	1,683	1,696
All other	292	323	350	365	374

Country Fire Authority

The headquarters of the Country Fire Authority are situated in Malvern, a suburb of Melbourne, where an operations centre is in direct radio contact with every fire control region throughout Victoria. At 30 June 1982, there were 120 permanent firefighters employed in brigades at Ballarat, Ballarat City, Bendigo, Boronia, Dandenong, Doveton, Frankston, Geelong, Norlane, North Geelong, Geelong West, and Springvale, with a total of 118 permanent brigade officers at these stations and at Belgrave, Chelsea, Mildura, Morwell, Shepparton, Traralgon, Wangaratta, Warrnambool, Wodonga, and Fiskville Training Centre.

The revenue of the Country Fire Authority consists mainly of statutory contributions, in the proportion of one-third from the Victorian Treasury's Municipalities Assistance Fund and two-thirds from insurance companies underwriting fire risks in the country area of Victoria. There were 123 insurance companies thus contributing during 1981-82.

Up to 30 June 1982, the Authority had raised 172 loans, representing a total of \$30.1m, which has been used for the provision of buildings and equipment for brigades.

Particulars of revenue, expenditure, surplus, and loan expenditure and indebtedness of the Country Fire Authority, for each of the years 1977-78 to 1981-82, are shown in the first of the following tables. The second table shows particulars of the number of fire brigades, personnel, and motor vehicles for the same years.

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
INCOME					
Statutory contributions—					
Municipalities Assistance Fund	5,648	6,414	7,303	8,417	9,600
Insurance companies	11,295	12,828	14,606	16,834	19,201
Other	782	810	901	1,100	1,913
Total	17,725	20,052	22,810	26,351	30,714
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and wages	7,652	8,877	9,809	11,456	13,650
Other	8,060	9,441	10,601	13,168	15,136
Total	15,712	18,318	20,410	24,624	28,786
Net surplus	2,013	1,734	2,400	1,727	1,928
Loan expenditure	3,295	2,066	2,025	3,104	3,833
Loan indebtedness (at 30 June)	10,831	13,291	16,354	19,515	22,690

VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY: NUMBER OF FIRE BRIGADES, PERSONNEL, AND MOTOR VEHICLES AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Fire brigades—					
Urban	215	215	215	215	216
Rural	1,058	1,067	1,065	1,066	1,069

VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY: NUMBER OF FIRE
BRIGADES, PERSONNEL, AND MOTOR VEHICLES AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Particulars	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Personnel—					
Permanent	515	548	576	590	600
Volunteer	109,100	107,061	106,874	107,699	106,937
Vehicular fleet—					
Self-propelled	1,611	1,746	1,773	1,876	2,020
Trailer units	422	476	472	486	490

Natural disasters and emergencies*

Victoria State Emergency Service

The Victoria State Emergency Service (VICSES) is a branch of the Ministry for Police and Emergency Services. It operates under the provisions of the *Victoria State Emergency Act 1981*. Under this Act an "Emergency" means an emergency due to the actual or imminent occurrence of any event including an earthquake, flood, windstorm, or other natural event; a fire; an explosion; a road accident or any other accident; a plague or epidemic; or a warlike act, whether directed at Victoria or a part of Victoria or any other State or Territory of the Commonwealth.

The functions of the VICSES are to:

- (1) Assist the Chief Commissioner of Police to plan and organise measures to deal with emergencies and their effects;
- (2) assist the bodies and organisations responsible for dealing with emergencies and their effects to discharge their responsibilities;
- (3) deal with floods and windstorms and their effects;
- (4) provide a rescue service for persons involved in road accidents; and
- (5) co-ordinate and assist bodies and organisations providing welfare services to persons affected by emergencies.

The Act also provides compensation protection and indemnity for registered members of the Service in performing their duties. It also empowers the Service to draw upon volunteer manpower during emergencies in addition to its registered members.

The headquarters of VICSES is located in Melbourne, with a Divisional Officer for each North and South Divisions of the Melbourne metropolitan area. There are ten permanently manned Regional Headquarters located at Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Bendigo, Dandenong, Geelong, Hamilton, Moe, Shepparton, Swan Hill, and Wodonga. The units of the VICSES, of which there were 137 municipal units and sub-units at 30 June 1981, are wholly manned by volunteer members of the Service, although the controller, or head, of each unit is a council nominee. The State, Division, and Regional Headquarters also have trained volunteers on their establishments. The functional divisions of these Headquarters are operations, communications, training, equipment and administration.

The structure of the VICSES is similar to that of the State Emergency Services of other States and Territories and has strong ties with the Commonwealth Natural Disasters Organisation, which is a branch of the Department of Defence.

Funding of the Service is derived from three levels. The Commonwealth Government, through the Natural Disasters Organisation, sponsors an equipment support programme and building subsidies for municipal units. The Victorian Government bears the administrative costs of the VICSES, including various grants and subsidies for local councils and their units. Local municipal councils provide for the administration of their local units. There is also voluntary fund raising at the local level.

The VICSES, in accordance with its responsibilities, is an active participant in the Victoria State Disaster Plan (DISPLAN) under the provisions of which its headquarters may be the alternative and/or supporting DISPLAN headquarters. The VICSES is also responsible for the operation of the State Disaster Welfare Plan, a sub-plan of DISPLAN. The extent of routine involvement of the VICSES in emergencies is indicated in the following table of operations:

*Information concerning the bushfires of 1982-83 and "Ash Wednesday" can be found in Appendix G at the end of this Year Book.

VICTORIA—STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE:
OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Type of operations	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Search and rescue	311	161	260	214	204
Road accident assistance	167	193	293	387	421
Aircraft incidents	2	7	9	7	12
Fire support	33	18	68	78	49
Flood	25	45	17	22	65
Wind storm	30	33	31	150	159
Welfare	9	1	5	23	9
Hazardous materials	5	3	7	10	12
Community service	10	61	81	52	7
Evacuation	3	2	—	4	3
Marine incidents	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	16
Rail incidents	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3
Miscellaneous	36	84	90	95	102
Total (a)	631	608	861	1,042	1,062

(a) An incident irrespective of magnitude, duration, or units deployed is recorded as one operation.

State Disaster Plan

The State Disaster Plan codifies arrangements for co-ordinating the resources of governmental agencies in coping with natural disasters and serious emergencies in Victoria. The Plan relates to three levels of disaster/emergency situations, namely:

Stage 1. Localised disasters or emergencies capable of being dealt with by the resources of government and local government agencies within the particular area.

Stage 2. Disasters or emergencies involving a number of localities, perhaps within a region of the State, and incidents of a nature where local resources are not able to cope: for example, flooding, bushfires, multi-storey building emergencies, passenger aircraft crash, industrial explosion, or large scale gas emission.

Stage 3. Disasters and emergencies of considerable magnitude which are beyond the capacity of local and regional resources and which require central co-ordination at State level, for example, major floods and bushfires.

The Chief Commissioner of Police acts as co-ordinator under the State Disaster Plan in situations where it is necessary to bring together the resources of a number of agencies to deal with a disaster or emergency. State organisations are allocated either combating roles (for example, the Country Fire Authority and the Forests Commission in the event of bushfires) or supporting roles (for example, the Health Commission and the State Electricity Commission). Provision is made for obtaining assistance from Commonwealth agencies such as Telecom Australia and the Defence Forces.

Within the broad context of the State Disaster Plan, specific plans have been developed by the operating authorities to deal with particular types of disasters and emergencies.

The State Disaster Plan also establishes procedures for the provision of relief for victims of disasters and emergencies involving the assistance of State and private agencies.

When a major disaster occurs, a Natural Disaster Relief Committee is formed to conduct inspections and consider reports to assess whether the Victorian Government should declare the locality affected as a disaster area. The Committee operates under the direction of the Premier and is chaired by the Minister for Police and Emergency Services. It recommends the forms of assistance which may be required and co-ordinates the various types of government assistance which may be provided following a disaster.

Grants may be provided to repair or replace essential household items or for essential repairs to homes; to offset the cost of transporting fodder and stock; or to restore public and community assets. Loans may also be provided to primary producers at concessional rates of interest or to the proprietors of small businesses if they do not have ready access to conventional sources of finance. Primary producers may also apply to the Committee for cash grants in cases of personal hardship.

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT

ADMINISTRATION

Local Government Department

The Local Government Department was established by the *Local Government Department Act 1958* for the purpose of better administration of the laws relating to local government in Victoria. The following Acts of the Victorian Parliament come in whole or in part within the ambit of the responsibilities of the Minister for Local Government: Local Government Act, Acts relating to local government in the cities of Melbourne and Geelong, Building Control Act, Cluster Titles Act, Cultural and Recreational Lands Act, Dog Act, Drainage Areas Act, Hawkers and Pedlars Act, Litter Act, Local Authorities Superannuation Act, Local Government Department Act, Markets Act, Municipalities Assistance Act, Municipal Association Act, Newmarket Sheep Sales Act, Petrol Pumps Act, Pounds Act, Valuation of Land Act, Victoria Grants Commission Act, and Weights and Measures Act.

The various Acts administered by the Department confer powers and impose duties on Victorian municipal councils and on other bodies. They also confer various powers on the Minister and the Governor in Council. The Department's general functions are, therefore, as follows:

- (1) Advise the Minister on by-laws, proposals for acquisition, sale or leasing of land, and various other matters submitted for Ministerial or Governor in Council approval by municipal councils, and obtain any necessary Order in Council in relation to them;
- (2) examine proposals for new or amending legislation, and prepare explanatory notes on these for the Minister's use in Cabinet and Parliament;
- (3) prepare draft regulations;
- (4) exercise a supervisory and advisory role over the administration and financial management of municipalities and the statutory responsibilities of councillors and municipal officers, through Inspectors of Municipal Administration;
- (5) deal with administrative submissions arising out of appeals to the Minister in respect of matters where he has the power to act in a quasi judicial capacity; and
- (6) answer queries from the public, municipalities, and other bodies.

Field contact with municipalities is maintained in two main ways. First, the five Inspectors of Municipal Administration on the staff of the Department inspect the accounts and administration of councils and advise their staffs. Where necessary, Inspectors report to the Minister and to councils, and they have wide statutory powers in relation to their allotted duties. Second, a small Engineering Section within the Head Office of the Department is primarily concerned with liaison with municipalities and involvement in subsidies, particularly municipal saleyards and drainage.

Financially, the Department administers several funds provided for subsidies to municipal councils, including the Municipalities Assistance Fund. The Works and Services Programme of the Department includes the provision of financial assistance (subject to budgetary restrictions) for the establishment and improvement of recreation reserves, the construction of public halls, main drains, and various other capital works. Municipal councils have power to charge landowners, in certain circumstances, for street construction

and drainage works which benefit their properties. The Crown is not liable, but has agreed to contribute on an ex-gratia basis in certain instances. The Department's responsibility is to ensure that claims by municipalities are within the eligibility criteria for the making of such payments.

Valuer-General

The Valuer-General was first appointed in Victoria under the *Valuation of Land Act* 1960. The purpose of this legislation was to provide for the co-ordination of rating valuations for municipalities and other rating authorities and for improving the standard of valuations in Victoria. Municipalities are the only authorities making valuations for rating purposes in the State and each attends to the special rating valuation requirements of other authorities in its municipal district.

The Valuer-General confers with the valuers appointed to make rating valuations and with councils on the general levels of value to be used and is available to give advice during the valuation or subsequently. The Valuer-General is empowered and does provide valuations for all government acquisition, resumption, and negotiation purposes on request from government departments and agencies. The Valuer-General also provides valuations for probate duty, stamp duty, gift duty, and taxation purposes, and by agreement for settling disputes as to the value of property.

Valuers' Qualification Board

The *Valuation of Land Act* 1960 established the Valuers' Qualification Board which is empowered to register qualified persons as land valuers. The Act provides that on or after the first day of January 1979 only persons who are registered valuers are permitted to practise as land valuers.

The Act provides that the Board may from time to time hold or cause to be held examinations of persons who desire to qualify themselves as valuers. A diploma course is conducted by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology for persons who desire to qualify. On completion of the course, successful candidates must also complete four years of practical work within six years prior to their application in order to obtain a certificate of qualification. On payment of an annual fee a qualified person may practise as a registered valuer.

Municipal Valuation Fees Committee

The Municipal Valuation Fees Committee was constituted to fix, on request, a minimum valuation contract fee for municipalities wishing to carry out a general revaluation.

Land Valuation Boards of Review

Land Valuation Boards of Review are provided for by the *Valuation of Land (Appeals) Act* 1965. The purpose of the legislation is to provide for relatively informal and inexpensive means of determining disputes as to the valuation of real property for rating or taxing purposes and in respect of compulsory acquisition.

Appeals against a capital improved value of less than \$75,000, or a site value of less than \$30,000, or a net annual value of less than \$3,750, and claims that do not exceed \$75,000, are determined by a Board. In excess of these amounts the hearing may be before the Supreme Court or Board at the option of the appellant.

Normally a Board is constituted of a chairman (barrister and solicitor) and two independent valuers. The latter are selected from a panel having regard to the location of the land and the qualifications and experience of the members.

Irrespective of the amounts involved, the Supreme Court will determine the matter if it is satisfied on application by either party that the matter raises questions of unusual difficulty or of general importance.

Subject to the conditions laid out in the Act an appeal may also be heard by a Board constituted of a valuer sitting alone. In this instance no costs will be awarded.

Weights and Measures

The administration of the Victorian Weights and Measures Act is divided into central and local administration sections. The Weights and Measures Branch, under the direction of the Superintendent of Weights and Measures, is responsible for the central administration of the Act. The Branch is also responsible for keeping and maintaining the State's standards, and for the verification of Inspectors' Standards. Local administration,

particularly that relating to supervision and verification of trade scales, is carried out by Weights and Measures Inspectors employed by municipal councils, or by Inspectors in Weights and Measures Unions formed by groups of councils. These Inspectors are also responsible for the enforcement of legislation relating to sale of goods, for example, the correct weight of bread or meat.

Local Government Commission

The Commission was established by the *Local Government (Board of Review) Act 1982* and replaces the Local Government Advisory Board which has since been abolished. The principal function of the Commission is to advise the Minister on proposals to change the external boundaries of municipalities, establish new municipal districts, alter the structure of municipal districts, and to proclaim a shire or borough to be a town or a city.

Other major boards and committees

Various boards and committees constituted under legislation administered by the Minister for Local Government are described below. Except for the Local Authorities Superannuation Board, the Local Government Department provides administrative resources to service such boards and committees.

Building control

The Building Control Technical Advisory Council established pursuant to the *Building Control Act 1981* provides advice to the Minister for Local Government with respect to all draft building regulations. In addition, it is required to ensure that the draft building regulations are expressed as simply as possible, comply with the objects of the Act to the extent that the objects relate to the building regulations, and extend no further than is required in the public interest. The Council may investigate and report on any matter referred to it by the Minister.

Part IV of the Building Control Act enables the establishment of a Building Referees Panel from which Building Referees Boards are established for the purpose of determining appeals under the Act on modification of the building regulations.

As the Building Control Act progressively comes into operation other bodies such as the Building Control Accreditation Authority, Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Drainers Registration Board, Building Qualifications Board, and various advisory committees will be established.

Municipal Examining Boards

These organisations are the Municipal Clerks, Auditors, Engineers, Building Qualifications, and Electrical Engineers Boards. The Boards hold examinations of persons desiring to qualify themselves to hold particular offices under the Local Government Acts. The Boards issue certificates of qualification and competency and exercise a degree of control over certificate holders.

Local Authorities Superannuation Board

This Board is appointed to provide for compulsory superannuation for permanent employees of municipal councils and certain other local authorities and is serviced by its own staff.

Ad hoc committees

Ad hoc committees are appointed from time to time to investigate a particular need of local government, for example, the representative Committee on Municipal Accounting Regulations, Municipal Grants and Procedures, Street Works Co-ordination, Saleyards Advisory Committee, etc.

Further reference: *Constituting and altering the constitution of municipalities, Victorian Year Book 1977, pp. 174-5*

Commonwealth financial relationships with local government

General purpose assistance

Prior to 1973, no Commonwealth assistance was provided specifically to local government in the States. Such financial assistance as did exist was made through State Governments, or under various Commonwealth programmes for the purpose of which local government, among other bodies, was deemed eligible for claimant status.

In 1973, the Commonwealth Government proposed a series of measures which included increased financial support for local government. The most important of these proposals was the provision by the Commonwealth Government of general purpose grants to individual councils in amounts to be determined by the Commonwealth. Procedures were established whereby regional organisations of local government could apply for financial assistance from the Commonwealth. Such applications were the subject of inquiry and report by the Commonwealth Grants Commission. The recommendations of the Commission were based upon general equalisation principles developed by the Commission in such a manner as to promote financial equality between local authorities and regional groupings of such authorities. The recommendations were accepted by the Commonwealth and grants totalling \$56.3m in 1974-75 and \$79.9m in 1975-76 were paid to local authorities in the States. Payments were made in the first instance to State Governments for transmission to individual local government authorities in the amounts specified. Victoria's share of these grants in 1974-75 was \$14.6m and \$20.2m in 1975-76.

In 1976, the Commonwealth Government adopted a policy whereby personal income tax collections were to be shared by the Commonwealth, the States, and local government. (See also Chapter 20 of this *Year Book*.) The Commonwealth *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act* 1976 provides for the payment to the States, for allocation to local government authorities, of an amount determined by the total personal income tax collections for the financial year immediately prior to the year to which the payments apply. For 1976-77, the amount was \$140m which was equivalent to 1.52 per cent of the personal income tax collected during 1975-76; this proportion was also used to determine the total allocations for 1977-78 and 1978-79. In 1979-80, local government's share of income tax revenue was increased to 1.75 per cent with a total of \$221.7m being made available to the States for allocation to municipal councils. The share was further increased for the allocation for 1980-81 and subsequent years to 2 per cent, fulfilling an undertaking given in 1977 to raise local government's share of income tax revenue to this level during the life of the Parliament. This represented an amount available for all States for allocation of \$300.8m for 1980-81, \$350.9m for 1981-82, and \$424.5m for 1982-83.

The amount derived under the sharing percentage is divided among the States in specified proportions which are subject to recommendations by the Commonwealth Grants Commission. The first such recommendations were made in 1976 and adopted for the allocations for that year. However, following representations by Tasmania, the question of percentage distribution between States was referred back to the Commonwealth Grants Commission in 1977 for further examination. The Commission recommended a slightly altered percentage distribution which was subsequently accepted at the Premiers' Conference in July 1977, with Victoria's percentage being 25.4513 per cent. (For other States: New South Wales, 36.4977 per cent; Queensland, 16.8606 per cent; South Australia, 8.6010 per cent; Western Australia, 9.3897 per cent; and Tasmania, 3.1997 per cent.) However, the Commonwealth Grants Commission's *Special Report 1979 on Financial Assistance for Local Government* has recommended, *inter alia*, that any future inquiries and reports by the Commonwealth Grants Commission on the revision of the percentages in response to a reference by the Minister should be based upon an equalisation principle. The Commonwealth Grants Commission further recommended that of the options listed by it, the Commonwealth Government give consideration to the adoption of distribution in proportion to the respective unweighted populations of the States. The adoption by the Commonwealth Government of this recommendation would mean an increase in Victoria's 25.45 per cent current allocation to its population share of about 27.5 per cent. At November 1982, the Commonwealth Government had not announced what action it would take in respect of the recommendations.

Of the amount received by each State, a minimum of 30 per cent of the assistance is to be allocated among councils on a population basis, which may also take into account size, population density, and other matters agreed upon between the Commonwealth and the State concerned. This portion of the assistance is called "as-of-right entitlement" in the Victorian statute affecting its distribution, and is set at 40 per cent of the State's total allocation. The remaining assistance is allocated among councils, having regard to their respective financial needs and disabilities, on the recommendations of the State Grants Commissions.

The payments by the Commonwealth under the personal income tax sharing policy are in the form of "untied" grants for general purpose assistance paid in the first instance to the States for passing on to local government authorities. Victoria's share for 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, and 1981-82, and 1982-83 was \$45.7m, \$56.4m, \$76.6m, \$89.3m, and \$108.0m, respectively, out of total payments of \$179.4m, \$221.7m, \$300.8m, \$350.9m, and \$424.5m.

Commonwealth payments made direct to local government authorities

While there are, as previously stated, no programmes by which the Commonwealth Government makes direct payments solely to local government, there nevertheless remain a number of schemes under which local authorities have been among the organisations considered eligible for Commonwealth assistance by way of direct payment. The table below shows these payments to Victoria from 1976-77 to 1980-81.

Commonwealth payments for local government authorities

In addition to the direct assistance outlined in the preceding section, there are programmes under which a portion of the funds made available to the States is passed on to local government authorities. These are in addition to the general purpose assistance referred to above. The degree of influence exerted by the Commonwealth over the particular amounts paid to local authorities varies considerably among different programmes. In some cases the amounts passed on to local government authorities are wholly at the discretion of the State Government.

Since there is, in some cases, a lag between payment of the funds concerned to the States and their allocation by the States, the amounts paid to the States for local government authorities under a particular programme during any one year do not necessarily equal the amounts paid to authorities in that same year. Further details of the Commonwealth Government relations with local government are shown in *Commonwealth Budget Paper No. 7: 1982-83*. The following table shows these payments to Victoria from 1976-77 to 1980-81. These amounts are also included in the table in Chapter 20 of this *Year Book*.

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES
(\$'000)

Programme	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
General purpose assistance (a)	35,398	42,078	45,666	56,436	76,554
Direct payments—					
Children's services (b)—					
Maintenance	578	1,018	1,711	2,264	3,532
Capital	1,548	1,193	665	338	312
Aged or disabled persons' homes—					
Maintenance	—	—	—	199	346
Capital	621	368	248	610	982
Aged persons' hostels	1,402	1,771	1,523	158	1,412
Delivered meals subsidy	404	516	595	656	1,011
Handicapped persons	—	137	—	—	—
Community Youth Support Scheme	14	111	385	—	—
Homeless persons assistance	3	8	9	—	—
Regional Employment Development Scheme (c)	22	—	—	—	—
Community arts activities	41	69	45	36	65
Aerodrome local ownership plan—					
Maintenance	142	173	280	231	314
Capital	102	41	268	370	753
Total	40,275	47,483	51,395	61,298	85,281
Other payments through Victorian Government (a)—					
Children's services (b)	6,886	5,408	4,179	3,868	4,487
Community health facilities	349	370	280	391	410
Home care services	2,018	2,520	3,450	4,226	4,331
Senior citizens' centres—					
Maintenance	293	328	350	574	620
Capital	1,571	1,616	608	859	1,118

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES—*continued*
(\$'000)

Programme	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Growth centres (Albury-Wodonga) (d)	780	—	—	—	—
Area improvement	28	—	—	—	—
Urban flood mitigation	100	—	—	—	—
Capital assistance for leisure facilities	1,119	507	92	—	—
National Estate	193	88	173	104	54
Roads assistance	29,500	38,000	39,800	42,100	43,200
Tourist development	59	—	—	—	—
Total	42,896	48,837	48,932	52,122	54,220
Grand total	83,171	96,320	100,327	113,420	139,501

(a) General purpose assistance to local government is paid, in the first instance, to the States but is shown separately in this table because of its particular importance. These payments are made under personal income tax sharing arrangements.

(b) Previously designated "Pre-school and child care".

(c) Some of these payments were made to municipal councils and other local authorities.

(d) Two-thirds by way of loans and one-third by way of grants.

Roads Assistance Programme

The Commonwealth provides grants to Victoria for expenditure on the construction and maintenance of roads, including roads which are the responsibility of councils. Although the relevant Commonwealth legislation does not determine any particular amount which the State must provide to councils, in each State amounts determined by the State are passed on to councils for expenditure on roads which are the responsibilities of these councils.

Victoria Grants Commission

The Victoria Grants Commission was formally constituted on 24 May 1977 and consists of a full-time chairman and two part-time members. The primary role of the Commission is to determine the allocations between municipalities in Victoria of grants from the Commonwealth to the State for local government authorities under the provisions of the Commonwealth's *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976*. To perform this function it is empowered to carry out such inspection, conduct such hearings, take such evidence, and generally make such investigations as the Commission thinks necessary. In determining the allocation of the grants the Commission is required to consider:

- (1) The special needs and disabilities of the municipality;
- (2) the efforts made by the municipality to function effectively and provide reasonable services; and
- (3) any other matters which in the opinion of the Commission are of special significance in relation to the municipality.

The allocations determined on the foregoing principles are subject to the constraint that no municipality shall receive a grant that is less than its "as-of-right entitlement". Each municipality's "as-of-right entitlement" is calculated by taking 40 per cent of the State's total allocation for the year and allocating this on the basis of population 85 per cent and area 15 per cent.

Municipalities

At 30 June 1982, Victoria was divided, for local government purposes, into 211 municipal districts and the Yallourn Works Area, which was severed from the municipal districts of which it then formed part by the *State Electricity Commission (Yallourn Area) Act 1947*. For certain purposes it is deemed to be a borough and municipal administration is the responsibility of the Commission, assisted by an Advisory Council. The 211 municipalities comprise 65 cities, 6 towns, 7 boroughs, and 133 shires.

The only unincorporated areas of Victoria are French Island (154 square kilometres) in Western Port, Lady Julia Percy Island (1.3 square kilometres) off Port Fairy, Bass Strait islands (3.8 square kilometres), Gippsland Lakes (part) (309 square kilometres), and Tower Hill Lake Reserve (5 square kilometres) adjacent to the Borough of Kororoit.

Municipal councils

The powers vested in municipal corporations are exercised by councils elected by persons who are enrolled on the municipal voters rolls under a franchise system based on property. However, the Victorian Government has announced its intention to introduce adult franchise at the 1983 municipal elections. Adult franchise has already been introduced for the City of Melbourne with the passing of the *Melbourne Corporation (Election of Council) Act 1982*. Municipal elections are held annually in August. Extraordinary elections may be held to fill vacancies occurring between annual elections. Voting is compulsory in 101 municipalities. However, voting is not compulsory for those on the rolls who are not usually resident within the municipal district, or, not being natural born, are not naturalised Australian citizens.

Councillors serve in an honorary capacity although they may be paid an allowance for out-of-pocket expenses of up to \$1,500 per annum. They must elect one of their number to be a chairman, known as the Mayor in a city, town, or borough (Lord Mayor in the case of the City of Melbourne), or the President in a shire. In all but one municipality, councillors hold office for three years, and each year one-third of the total number allotted to each municipality retire in rotation. With the City of Melbourne, all councillors serve concurrent three year terms and all retire at the same time. Legislative provisions specially provide for cases where personal interests of councillors may be in conflict with their duties and responsibilities as councillors.

Each council must appoint a municipal clerk (who is known as the Town Clerk in a city, town, or borough, and the Shire Secretary in a shire), an engineer, a building surveyor, and such other officers as may be necessary. Recent legislative changes permit councils to also appoint a Chief Executive Officer who may also be the Town Clerk or Shire Secretary. The other officers usually include a valuer, a rate collector, a medical officer of health, and a health inspector. The Local Government Act, Health Act, and Land Valuation Act require that certain officers must obtain special qualifications from examining boards, or have prescribed qualifications or certificates of competency.

The Local Government Act and other Acts of the Victorian Parliament confer powers and impose duties on municipal councils. Councils may make by-laws on a number of specified subjects and exercise functions relating to roads and bridges for which they have a construction and maintenance responsibility; drainage, water supply, and sewerage; building control; community welfare, including infant and pre-school centres, home help, elderly citizens, meals-on-wheels, garbage; parking areas; traffic engineering; etc.

Revenue

Each council makes an annual estimate of the cost of its intended programme of ordinary works and services. After determining the expenditure to be financed, and the revenue available from sources other than rates, the council levies a local tax on the owners or occupiers of rateable property in the municipal district. This tax, known as the General Rate, produces the principal part of the annual revenue of a council.

Sources of revenue other than rates include income from public works and services, government grants (including Victoria Grants Commission allocations), licence fees, and miscellaneous income. Revenue from public works and services comprises charges for garbage disposal, sanitary and other health services, contributions to road and pavement works, and sundry income from the hire of council properties.

Some municipalities also operate business undertakings, such as electric supply, abattoirs, pipe works, quarries, and waterworks.

Rating of land and property

All land (including houses and buildings) in a municipal district is rateable, unless specifically exempted by the Local Government Act. Non-rateable land is defined fully in the Act, but, in general, it consists of land owned or used by the Victorian Government, certain public bodies, churches, and charitable organisations.

The council of every municipality is required, from time to time, to have a valuation made of all rateable property within the municipal district. Metropolitan municipalities which have at least one whole subdivision subject to any rate made by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works must have valuations at not more than four-year intervals. In other municipalities valuations must be made at not more than six-year intervals. These

provisions are aimed at ensuring a uniformity of municipal valuations used by large rating authorities covering more than one municipality.

Provision was first made in 1922 for the adoption by municipalities of rating on site value (then known as unimproved capital value) as an alternative to rating on net annual value. The present position is that municipalities may decide to adopt site value wholly or partly, or ratepayers may demand a poll to determine whether a change is to be made to site value rating or to composite rating.

Under the composite system a proportion of the required revenue is obtained by levying an appropriate rate on the net annual value of rateable property and the balance from an appropriate rate on the site value of the rateable property. The proportions are fixed when the system is adopted.

The net annual value of property is the rental it might be expected to earn annually if let, after deducting expenses such as rates, taxes, and insurances. In the case of farm land or dwellings the net annual value is limited to 5 per cent of the capital improved value of the property, but in other cases must not be less than 5 per cent of the capital improved value.

The site value, however, is the amount a property might be expected to realise if sold in an unimproved state. It differs from unimproved capital value in that the valuer is not required to notionally restore the land to its primitive condition. Instead, the improvements which are to be imagined as not existing are those which can be seen, i.e., buildings, fences, sown pastures, etc., and including works undertaken on the land such as the removal of timber or stone, draining or filling of the land, erosion works, etc., which have been made within the 15 years preceding the valuation.

Of the 211 municipalities in Victoria at 30 September 1981, 150 were rating on net annual value, 59 on site value, and two, the Cities of Caulfield and South Melbourne, partly on net annual value and partly on site value.

The principal rate levied by a municipality, the general rate, is made for the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenditure of the council, and is paid into the General Fund, which is part of the funds of the municipality known as the Municipal Fund.

Where a municipality is subdivided into wards or ridings, the council may levy differing rates on the various subdivisions in accordance with services provided. Such differential general rates, however, apply equally to all rateable property within the subdivisions concerned.

The general rate must be made at least once in each municipal year. Councils may levy the general rate at a lower amount in the dollar on farm land, urban farm land, or residential use land than on other properties, if justified by special circumstances. However, the council may fix a minimum amount to be paid on every rateable property within its municipal district.

Before making a general rate, a municipality must prepare an estimate of the amount required to defray the ordinary expenditure of the council for the period to be covered by the rate, and then strike a rate that will be sufficient to raise the money so required. In a subdivided municipality, an extra rate may be made by the council, in any subdivision or any part of it, on the request of not less than two-thirds of the councillors of the subdivision in which it is to be raised. In certain circumstances, an extra rate may also be made and levied in a municipality which is not subdivided. An extra rate may be made for a period of not less than three months but not exceeding one year, as the council thinks fit.

A ratepayer may elect to pay any general or extra rate made for a period of one year in four equal instalments on or before the last day of December, February, May, and August, respectively. If the rate notice is posted on or after 18 December, the first instalment is payable within fourteen days of the date of posting of the rate notice.

Apart from general and extra rates, a municipality, in certain circumstances, may levy a separate rate (or make a special improvement charge) on a section of the municipality, for the purpose of defraying the cost of special works or undertakings which benefit the ratepayers in that particular area.

Other types of rates which may be levied by municipalities include a sanitary rate (or sanitary charge) under the provisions of the Health Act for the purpose of providing for the disposal of refuse or nightsoil, and a rate under the provisions of the Country Roads

Act for the purpose of raising certain money payable by the council to the Country Roads Board.

As a result of the recommendation of the Board of Review of the Role, Structure, and Administration of Local Government (Bains Committee) that there should be a comprehensive review of the municipal rating system and valuation procedures, a joint study is being undertaken by the Local Government Department and the Municipal Association of Victoria.

Government grants

State Government financial assistance is provided for a number of special purposes. These grants are in addition to the Commonwealth Government assistance referred to earlier in this chapter. They include funds for the construction and maintenance of roads, pre-natal and infant welfare services, crèches, day nurseries and pre-school centres, home care services, elderly citizens clubs, immunisation programmes, recreation and tourist facilities, swimming pools and libraries, public halls and local public works, traffic control and road safety measures, vermin and noxious weed destruction, natural disaster relief, soil conservation, pensioners' rate remissions, and drainage schemes. Further assistance to augment their funds is provided to certain rural municipalities which have substantial areas of non-rateable land occupied by State forests, etc.

Municipalities have also been assisted by the ability to carry out certain works under various government financed schemes for unemployment relief.

Municipalities Assistance Fund

The Municipalities Assistance Fund was established in 1951 and derives its income mainly from a proportion of motor driver licence fees and motor driving instructors licence fees collected in accordance with the *Motor Car Act* 1958, less the cost of collection. The proportion to be credited to the Fund has been fixed at one-quarter of the amounts collected.

Payments from the Fund are made, first, towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies of such sums approved by the Minister for Local Government, and second, towards the annual cost of the Country Fire Authority, in order to relieve country municipalities of the contributions to that body which they were formerly required to make.

The amount which the Minister approves as expenditure in any one financial year shall not exceed \$1m.

Where the amount standing to the credit of the Fund is insufficient to meet commitments, a contribution may be made from the Consolidated Fund.

The municipal works usually assisted from this Fund comprise the establishment and improvement of recreation reserves and sporting facilities, children's playgrounds, and public conveniences.

Subsidies for works paid to various municipalities from the Municipalities Assistance Fund amounted to \$998,168 for the year ended June 1981, and \$1m for the year ended June 1982.

Country Roads Board recoups and grants

Municipalities throughout Victoria undertake construction and maintenance work on main roads within their boundaries on behalf of the Country Roads Board under the provisions of the Country Roads Act. Expenditure on this work is incurred in the first instance by the municipalities, but, subject to adherence to prescribed conditions and satisfactory performance of the work, this expenditure is refunded to the municipalities by the Board. Each municipality, however, is required to make an annual contribution to the cost of main roads work and this is calculated by the Board as a proportion of the total maintenance expenditure on each road for the particular year. The proportion payable varies according to the capacity of the municipality to pay, and the extent to which it has benefited from the work done.

For the purpose of making and maintaining unclassified roads, municipalities also receive grants from the Country Roads Board from its own funds and from funds provided by the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the Roads Assistance Programme. (See Chapter 23 of this *Year Book*.)

Expenditure

The ordinary revenue of a municipality is applied to providing works and services for its citizens. These works and services comprise construction and maintenance of roads, streets, and bridges, provision of sanitary, garbage, and other health services, provision and maintenance of parks, gardens, and other council properties, repayment of money borrowed for permanent works and undertakings, and other sundry works and services.

Assistance to pensioners

In an attempt to assist pensioners in meeting their financial obligations to municipalities, the Victorian Government introduced the *Municipalities Assistance Act* 1973, whereby it offered to reimburse municipalities for up to one-half of the rates remitted or deferred up to a maximum of \$40 in respect of the municipal rates levied on the principal or sole place of residence of certain eligible pensioners.

Many pensioners were unable to obtain these benefits because not all municipalities were prepared to contribute to the cost of remitting rates, or because many pensioners were unwilling to accept a situation whereby unpaid rates would remain as a charge upon their property.

Accordingly, a new scheme was introduced and, in 1974, the Victorian Government financed the remission of rates, garbage, and sanitary charges to the extent of one-quarter of the amount charged to eligible pensioners.

Subsequently, the scheme was extended in 1975 to provide assistance in respect of water and sewerage rates. In 1976, the Victorian Government increased this assistance to one-half of the amount charged.

The cost of the scheme for the 1977-78 rating year was \$16.7m; for 1978-79, \$22.5m; for 1979-80, \$27.2m; for 1980-81, \$31.6m; and for 1981-82, \$35.4m. For the 1982-83 rating year it has been estimated that \$41.7m will be expended in providing this assistance to pensioners. For rating years commencing after 1 July 1980 limits were placed on the amount of assistance an eligible pensioner is entitled to receive. In 1981-82, a new scale of assistance was introduced of one-half of the amount payable, up to a maximum of \$135 for municipal rates, \$67.50 for sewerage rates, \$67.50 for water rates, and \$67.50 for garbage and/or sanitary rates.

Borrowing powers

Extensive borrowing powers are conferred on municipalities by the Local Government Act to enable them to undertake large scale works, or purchase expensive equipment in circumstances where it is advisable, on economic grounds, for the costs to be spread over a number of years. In practice, municipalities seldom borrow to the limit of their statutory powers, as their capacity to borrow is limited by the general allocation of loan funds and the state of the loan market.

Money may be borrowed for permanent works and undertakings (as defined in the Local Government Act), or to liquidate the principal money owing by the municipality on account of any previous loan. Under a municipality's ordinary borrowing powers the amount borrowed shall not exceed the net annual valuation of all rateable property in the municipal district, as shown by the municipality's last audited financial statement. Where money is borrowed for gas, electricity, water supply, quarrying, or abattoirs, an additional amount may be borrowed, not exceeding one-half of the net annual value of all rateable property in the municipal district as shown by the last audited financial statement.

Under extended borrowing powers, a municipality may borrow additionally, on the security of its income, an amount not exceeding five times the average amount of such income for the preceding three years. Income for this purpose excludes rates and licence fees.

Money borrowed under the ordinary or extended borrowing powers may be raised by mortgage agreement. Repayment of any such loan may be made by periodical instalments of principal and interest, or by the creation of a sinking fund for the purpose of liquidation of the loan at the end of its term.

Before proceeding to borrow money for permanent works and undertakings, a municipality is required to prepare plans and specifications and an estimate of the cost of the works and undertakings to be carried out, together with a statement showing the proposed expenditure of the amount to be borrowed. This information is to be available

for one month for inspection by any ratepayer. The Local Government Act provides that notice of intention to borrow shall be advertised, and also contains provisions under which a number of ratepayers may oppose the proposal to borrow and demand that it be submitted to a poll of ratepayers. Should a poll be held and a majority of ratepayers vote against the proposal, the loan is forbidden.

Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, a municipality may also borrow, to a limited extent, from an adjoining municipality, by a mortgage or first charge over a proportion of its income, for the purpose of making or repairing roads leading into the district of the municipality which lends the money.

A municipality may also borrow by mortgage agreement on the security of a separate rate or special improvement charge, for the purpose of carrying out the works for which the rate was levied or the charge made.

In addition to the powers already mentioned, a municipality may borrow, by means of overdraft from its bankers, for the following purposes:

- (1) Temporarily financing general fund expenditure;
- (2) private street construction;
- (3) works carried out under the Country Roads and Roads Grants Acts; or
- (4) purchase and acquisition of land, or the payment of compensation in connection with certain specified schemes.

With the consent of the Minister and on such conditions as he may impose, a municipality may also obtain an overdraft for bridging finance pending receipt of a loan or for permanent works and undertakings.

Investment of municipal funds

Frequently municipalities have funds lying idle for short periods. These funds may consist of revenue credits on current account, temporarily unexpended loan funds, or funds reserved for specific purposes. Municipalities may place this money in a variety of "safe" investments. These investments are specified in the Local Government Act, and include the short-term money market if the transaction is with an authorised dealer.

Interest earned from these investments provides a useful source of additional revenue for councils.

Accounts

Every municipality is required to keep proper books of accounts in the form prescribed for use by all municipalities in Victoria, and these must be balanced to 30 September in each year. The accounts must be audited by an auditor qualified in terms of the Local Government Act and appointed by the Minister.

Victorian Committee on Municipal Accounting

On 29 November 1977, the Minister for Local Government established a Committee on Municipal Accounting for the purpose of undertaking a complete revision of the Municipal Accounting Regulations of 1968. The Committee comprised representatives of the Municipal Association of Victoria, Institute of Municipal Administration, Joint Committee of Municipal Auditors, and the Local Government Department, and held its first meeting in July 1978.

The Committee submitted a preliminary report to the Minister in December 1979. The report was prompted because of what the Committee regarded as an urgent need to have the classification of accounts for the municipal general fund brought more closely into conformity with the requirements of the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Victoria Grants Commission in order to produce more meaningful and comparable municipal financial data. Certain other matters dealt with by the Committee are also covered in the report.

At the Minister's direction, the Committee's preliminary report was circulated for comment to municipalities and other interested persons in February 1980.

The Department received a number of applications from municipalities seeking to change over to the new classification as soon as possible, and this, together with other inquiries and submissions received, clearly indicated to the Department that a considerable number of municipalities favoured the introduction of the new classification at an early date. Accordingly, it was decided that use of the new classification of accounts for

1981-82 would be optional; however, it will become operative for all municipalities for 1982-83.

Responses received indicate that over 40 municipalities exercised the option of using the new classification for 1981-82.

The Municipal Accounting (Amendment) Regulations 1982 became effective on 1 October 1982. It is anticipated that the committee's work will be completed by mid 1983.

Local Authorities Superannuation Board

The Local Authorities Superannuation Act provides for a compulsory superannuation scheme for permanent employees of municipal councils (other than the Melbourne City Council which has its own superannuation fund), water and sewerage authorities, weights and measures unions, cemetery trusts, the Portland Harbor Trust, and the First Mildura Irrigation Trust.

The scheme is administered by a Local Authorities Superannuation Board and provides benefits for employees on retirement, or for their dependants should the employees die before reaching retirement age. The Board is serviced by its own staff.

The *Local Authorities Superannuation (Disability Benefits) Act 1970* introduced a scheme to provide benefits for permanent employees who are forced into premature retirement by becoming permanently incapacitated. The whole of the contribution to provide the benefit is paid by employees. This Act also provided that all permanent employees shall be brought within the provisions of the internal retirement and death benefits fund.

Under legislation which came into operation on 1 January 1976, a pension scheme was established to supplement the existing benefits payable under the Local Authorities Superannuation Act. The amount of the pension is one-one hundred and twentieth of the contributor's average final salary for each completed year of continuous service up to a maximum of 30 years.

Further references: Elections, *Victorian Year Book* 1977, p. 177; Officers, 1977, pp. 177-8; Powers and duties of municipalities, 1977, pp. 178-80; Municipal Association of Victoria, 1979, pp. 152-3; Board of Review of the Role, Structure, and Administration of Local Government, 1981, p. 154

City of Melbourne

Melbourne has the distinction of being the oldest municipality in Victoria. Incorporated as a town by Act of the New South Wales Governor and Legislative Council in 1842, it was raised to the status of city by Letters Patent of Queen Victoria dated 25 June 1847.

The City of Melbourne still operates to some extent under sections of the 1842 Act and its amendments. All other municipalities (with the exception of Geelong, which was given local government in 1849 by an extension of the 1842 Act) receive their powers from the Local Government Act of Victoria. Parts only of this general Act apply to Melbourne. As regards other Acts of the Victorian Parliament, there is no such convenient distinction, and in common with other municipalities, Melbourne derives powers from, or administers such Acts as Health, Pounds, Dog, Country Roads, Road Traffic, Weights and Measures, Town and Country Planning, Summary Offences, Petrol Pumps, Motor Car, Electric Light and Power, and Markets.

With a net annual value (for the year 1981-82) of \$217.7m, rate income of \$36.0m, other general revenue of \$28.4m, and a work force of approximately 3,000 employees, the City of Melbourne is the foremost municipality in Victoria. Though its daily influx of population is high, its estimated resident population of 59,300 persons at 30 June 1981 ranked only seventeenth among metropolitan municipalities.

As a result of an inquiry and a recommendation by the Local Government Advisory Board in 1978, the municipal district was, by Order in Council of 27 February 1979, re-subdivided into eight wards with effect on and from 19 May 1979. The Order provided for all councillors to cease office on the day appointed for the annual election in 1979. However, that provision was altered by the *City of Melbourne (Resubdivision) Act 1979*, under which the councillors whose terms of office expired on the days appointed for the annual elections of councillors in 1979, 1980, and 1981 went, or would go, out of office on those days. Also on those days, one councillor was, or would be, elected for each of the eight wards into which the City was re-subdivided by the Order in Council of 27

February 1979. Thus over the three years 1979, 1980, and 1981, the number of councillors was to be progressively reduced from 33 to 24.

The *Local Government (City of Melbourne) Act 1981* provided for the dismissal of the elected Council and the appointment of a three-man Commission to control the affairs of the City of Melbourne. At midnight on the evening of 5 May 1981, the Lord Mayor and councillors went out of office.

In April 1982, the *Melbourne Corporation (Election of Council) Act 1982* was introduced to provide for the return of an elected Council. In July 1982, the Victorian Government announced the resubdivision of the municipality into six wards, each returning three councillors. The date for the election for the return of the Council was fixed at 4 December 1982.

Melbourne is distinctively a garden city. Of its total area of 3,142 hectares no less than 851 hectares are parklands and reserves. On those parklands and reserves under its control, the City annually spends more than \$3m.

The Council both generates and reticulates electricity. In this respect, it is completely integrated into the State electricity grid. It services a very high electrical load density area and in its power station at Lonsdale Street is able to generate at a maximum of 90,000 kilowatts.

Administrative organisation

On 12 October 1981, the Melbourne City Commissioners approved a general restructure of the administration. The plan reduced the number of departments and created a compact senior management team. The previous structure of ten departments was replaced by a structure of five. The new departments are Electricity Supply and Markets, Technical Services, Health and Community Services, Finance, and the Chief Executive Officer's Office. In addition, there has been a reduction in the number of standing committees of Council from eight to three in line with the new departmental structure.

The new Council elected its Lord Mayor on 13 December 1982. Councillor W. Gardner was elected and is the first Labor Party councillor to hold this office in the history of the city.

Further references: Traffic control, *Victorian Year Book* 1968, pp. 234-5; Re-development in the Central Business Area, 1969, pp. 245-7; Re-development of Queen Victoria Market site, 1972, pp. 233-5; Financing of major works, 1974, pp. 234-5; City of Melbourne Strategy Plan 1975, pp. 116-18; Community recreation, 1976, pp. 174-5; Environment of the Central Business District 1976, pp. 175-6; Planning in the City of Melbourne, 1976, pp. 176-7; Civic Square, 1978, pp. 181-2; Melbourne City Council health and welfare services, 1979, pp. 155-6; City Square, 1980, pp. 168-9; Parks, Gardens, and Recreation Department, 1981, pp. 156-7

STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Statistics for the year ended 30 September 1980 were compiled using the system of Standardised Local Government Finance Statistics (SLGFS). This system, developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, is designed to enable direct comparison of local government finance statistics both within and between States and differs in some respects from Victorian municipal accounting concepts. For example, the Country Roads Board Account, Separate Rate, Private Streets, and other accounts have been consolidated with the General Fund to produce Ordinary Services. For further details of the concepts and special treatments required to generate SLGFS reference should be made to the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Standardised Local Government Finance Statistics Users Manual* (1212.0).

Number of rateable properties

The number of rateable properties for the year ended 30 September were as follows: 1976, 1,597,272; 1977, 1,617,821; 1978, 1,649,521; 1979, 1,677,173; and 1980, 1,696,249.

Ordinary services

The ordinary services income of a municipality consists of rates, government grants, charges, etc., (payable into the General Fund) and loan receipts.

Details of the principal items of income for the year ended 30 September 1980 are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES:
REVENUE AND LOAN RECEIPTS, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1980**

Particulars	Amount (\$'000)	Per cent
SOURCE OF REVENUE		
Rates (including penalties)	388,740	43.7
Ex-gratia receipts	1,425	0.2
Building fees, etc.	7,082	0.8
Parking fines	8,861	1.0
Dog registration	2,271	0.3
Other fees, licences, and fines	4,168	0.5
Garbage charges	9,808	1.1
Other charges	94,865	10.7
Interest received	19,607	2.2
Advances repaid by public	265	—
Sale of land and other fixed assets	9,251	1.0
Transfers from trading activities	1,146	0.1
Government grants (general purpose)	57,431	6.5
Total untied revenue	604,919	68.1
Government grants (specific purpose)—		
Capital	48,208	5.4
Current	58,609	6.6
Contributions and donations received	16,851	1.9
Reimbursements received—		
Construction of roads and bridges	42,078	4.7
Maintenance of roads and bridges	19,778	2.2
Other	9,716	1.1
Total tied revenue	195,241	21.9
Total revenue	800,160	90.0
SOURCE OF LOAN RECEIPTS		
Commonwealth and State Government	2,930	0.3
Other lenders	85,781	9.7
Total loan receipts	88,710	10.0
Total revenue and loan receipts	888,870	100.0

Details of specific purpose revenue items classified by source and purpose are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES:
SPECIFIC PURPOSE REVENUE (a) : SOURCE AND PURPOSE,
YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1980
(\$'000)**

Purpose	Charges	Contributions and donations received	Reimbursements received	Specific purpose Government grants	
				Capital	Current
General administration	21,995	49	96	1	32
Law, order, and public safety—					
Fire protection	616	35	39	32	27
Animal control	96	10	17	—	—
Other	247	14	2	51	20
Education—					
Pre-schools	265	75	35	676	7,984
Other	10	1	—	5	53
Health—					
Infants and mothers	45	52	88	116	4,864
Preventive services	224	31	96	1	404
Other	46	—	—	1	125
Welfare—					
Families and children	3,178	170	7	227	7,865
Aged and disabled	3,783	171	98	1,427	7,272
Other	81	144	24	70	979
Housing	2,063	412	11	471	210

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES:
SPECIFIC PURPOSE REVENUE (a) : SOURCE AND PURPOSE,
YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1980—continued
(\$'000)

Purpose	Charges	Contributions and donations received	Reimbursements received	Specific purpose Government grants	
				Capital	Current
Community amenities—					
Protection of the environment—					
Sanitation (garbage)	17,685	24	61	—	763
Sewerage	2,746	5	73	65	35
Urban stormwater drainage	103	309	112	497	188
Other protection of the environment	3,177	22	12	62	182
Community and regional development	283	7	14	260	75
Other community amenities	214	236	20	330	62
Recreation and culture—					
Public halls, civic centres	2,647	296	421	973	619
Swimming pools and beaches	2,955	159	98	826	527
Other recreation and sport	6,019	1,426	758	3,149	1,164
Libraries	1,112	8,609	33	163	11,678
Other culture	848	77	56	1,631	501
Economic services—					
Transport—					
Construction/maintenance roads, bridges	4,929	2,260	61,856	35,168	10,216
Road plant purchases	—	—	—	—	—
Street lighting	1	—	—	—	—
Parking	6,221	337	34	86	22
Aerodromes	88	61	55	318	284
Other transport	143	18	172	319	2,129
Rural services	144	5	855	113	17
Tourism and area promotion	3,726	63	80	282	98
Building control	61	—	—	—	—
Saleyards and markets	7,151	2	30	549	20
Other economic services	7,045	22	1,166	—	85
Natural disaster relief	38	2	49	11	61
Unclassified—					
Plant purchases	—	—	55	—	—
Other	4,687	1,745	5,045	329	47
Total	104,674	16,851	71,572	48,208	58,609

(a) Excludes those revenue items which are not normally classifiable by purpose: rates, fees, licences, fines, general purpose government grants, interest received, advances repaid by public, sale of land and other fixed assets, and transfers from trading activities.

Details of the principal items of expenditure during the year ended 30 September 1980 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES
OUTLAY, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1980
(\$'000)

Purpose	Capital outlay		Current outlay		Total	
	From revenue	From loans	From revenue	From loans	(\$'000)	Per cent
General administration	6,435	7,538	138,448	45	152,466	17.1
Law, order, and public safety—						
Fire protection	89	72	1,541	4	1,705	0.2
Animal control	128	27	2,448	—	2,603	0.3
Other	173	17	1,470	—	1,659	0.2
Total	389	116	5,459	4	5,967	0.7
Education—						
Pre-schools	878	1,437	9,658	22	11,994	1.3
Other	52	56	134	—	243	—
Total	930	1,493	9,793	22	12,237	1.4
Health—						
Infants and mothers	391	402	11,133	—	11,926	1.3
Preventive services	190	—	8,276	—	8,466	0.9
Other	—	5	751	—	755	0.1
Total	582	407	20,160	—	21,148	2.4

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES:
OUTLAY, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1980—*continued*
(\$'000)

Purpose	Capital outlay		Current outlay		Total	
	From revenue	From loans	From revenue	From loans	(\$'000)	Per cent
Welfare—						
Families and children	261	96	13,790	—	14,147	1.6
Aged and disabled	2,081	1,130	16,817	—	20,029	2.2
Other	246	69	4,648	10	4,973	0.6
Total	2,589	1,295	35,255	10	39,148	4.4
Housing	1,571	245	2,323	1	4,140	0.5
Community amenities—						
Protection of the environment—						
Sanitation (garbage)	1,816	2,090	54,988	24	58,918	6.6
Sewerage	58	52	2,600	15	2,724	0.3
Urban stormwater drainage	2,364	3,928	3,097	157	9,546	1.1
Other protection of the environment	118	482	3,743	9	4,352	0.5
Community and regional development	477	630	5,728	108	6,944	0.8
Other community amenities	2,284	1,245	3,808	13	7,350	0.8
Total	7,116	8,428	73,964	326	89,834	10.1
Recreation and culture—						
Public halls, civic centres	2,532	7,217	7,518	22	17,289	1.9
Swimming pools and beaches	1,859	3,515	8,931	1	14,308	1.6
Other recreation and sport	15,790	18,991	44,619	218	79,618	8.9
Libraries	4,268	1,626	32,060	1	37,955	4.3
Other culture	2,715	334	2,967	41	6,057	0.7
Total	27,165	31,683	96,096	283	155,227	17.4
Economic services—						
Transport—						
Construction/maintenance roads and bridges	102,119	24,339	99,697	2,365	228,519	25.6
Road plant purchases	5,719	3,095	148	—	8,962	1.0
Street lighting	39	5	11,543	—	11,587	1.3
Parking	3,091	3,249	8,537	32	14,909	1.7
Aerodromes	593	116	708	—	1,418	0.2
Other transport	1,113	230	14,623	7	15,973	1.8
Rural services	923	509	324	14	1,770	0.2
Tourism and area promotion	574	707	3,762	13	5,056	0.6
Building control	122	—	8,640	—	8,762	1.0
Saleyards and markets	1,983	1,894	3,911	23	7,811	0.9
Other economic services	745	1,648	5,501	10	7,903	0.9
Total	117,020	35,793	157,393	2,464	312,671	35.1
Natural disaster relief	—	2	69	—	71	—
Unclassified—						
Plant purchases	6,450	1,041	51	5	7,548	0.8
Other (a)	4,540	1,200	-8,606	110	-2,756	-0.3
Total	10,991	2,242	-8,486	115	4,862	0.5
Total outlay by purpose	174,787	89,239	530,405	3,270	797,701	89.4
Other—						
Debt charges—						
Interest	—	—	50,324	—	50,324	5.6
Debt redemption (b)	33,217	—	—	—	33,217	3.7
Total	33,217	—	50,324	—	83,541	9.4
Other (c)	7,706	—	2,487	—	10,194	1.1
Total outlay	215,710	89,239	583,216	3,270	891,440	100.0

(a) See note preceding the Plant Operating Account table on page 157.

(b) Includes transfers to Sinking Funds.

(c) Levies paid to Government, donations, advances to public, and transfers to trading activities.

Further reference: Municipal administrative costs, *Victorian Year Book* 1977, p. 192

Municipal business undertakings

In Victoria during 1979-80, eleven municipal councils conducted electricity supply undertakings. These constituted the principal trading activities of municipalities. Other trading activities included water supply, abattoirs, quarries, and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works, but, relatively, these were not extensive.

The table which follows shows the income and expenditure of the various types of municipal business undertakings for the year ended 30 September 1980:

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: TRADING ACTIVITIES:
CURRENT TRANSACTIONS, 1979-80
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Trading activities				
	Elec- tricity	Water supply (a)	Abattoirs	Other	Total
Income—					
Total trading income	165,668	78	1,995	2,390	170,131
Interest received	418	2	21	15	456
Transfer from ordinary services	—	—	240	21	262
Total income	166,086	81	2,255	2,426	170,848
Current outlay—					
Purchase of goods and services	150,922	86	1,739	1,841	154,588
Payroll tax	929	—	38	7	974
Depreciation	3,349	3	125	127	3,604
Trading working expenses	155,201	89	1,902	1,975	159,166
Interest paid	3,447	10	114	39	3,610
Transfer to ordinary services	892	—	140	95	1,127
Levies paid to governments	4,330	—	114	8	4,453
Total current outlay	163,870	99	2,271	2,117	168,357
Surplus or deficit (—)	2,215	-18	-16	310	2,491

(a) Excludes Authorities supplying water under the Water Act.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: TRADING ACTIVITIES:
CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS, 1979-80
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Trading activities				
	Elec- tricity	Water supply	Abattoirs	Other	Total
Source of funds—					
Loan receipts (a)	4,635	—	—	50	4,685
Depreciation allowances	3,349	3	125	127	3,604
Contributions and donations received	60	—	—	—	60
Sale of land, other fixed assets	50	—	—	—	50
Other (surplus on current account, etc.)	496	1	214	-25	685
Total source of funds	8,591	4	338	152	9,085
Use of funds—					
Expenditure on new fixed assets	6,744	—	287	48	7,079
Purchase of land, other fixed assets	206	—	—	85	291
Debt redemption	1,641	4	51	19	1,714
Total use of funds	8,591	4	338	152	9,085

(a) All loan receipts came from lenders other than Commonwealth and State Government.

Plant Operating Account

The following table shows the total revenue and expenditure of Victorian municipal plant operating accounts. Municipalities charge the various works and services for plant hire to meet the operating costs of the plant and to provide for plant replacement. Surpluses or deficits on each municipalities' plant operating account are transferred to (or met from) the Revenue Account. For Standardised System of Local Government Finance Statistics purposes these are offset (or charged) against Unclassified Outlay in the Ordinary Services Outlay table on page 156.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AUTHORITIES: PLANT OPERATING
ACCOUNT, 1979-80**

Particulars	Amount
	(\$'000)
Income—	
Plant hire charges	47,690
Transfers from Ordinary Services	329
Total income	48,020
Outlay—	
Working expenses	31,594
Transfers to Ordinary Services (a)	—
Total outlay	48,020
Surplus	16,426

(a) Represented here as Surplus (see introduction to table).

Municipal long-term debt

The total long-term debt of municipalities in Victoria at 30 September 1980 is shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AUTHORITIES: LONG-TERM DEBT,
1979-80**

Particulars	Amount
	(\$'000)
New loans, etc. raised during year	93,251
Debt redemption—	
from revenue	32,026
from sinking funds	1,639
Balance of liability at end of year	625,544

Financial investments and bank balances

The following table shows the total financial investments and bank balances of municipalities in Victoria at 30 September 1980:

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES:
FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS AND BANK BALANCES,
30 SEPTEMBER 1980**

Financial investments and bank balances	Amount
	(\$'000)
Financial investments—	
Commonwealth Government stocks and bonds	4,658
Securities of State Public Authorities	26,584
Securities of Local Government Authorities	10,843
Deposits short-term money market	23,727
Advances to public	588
Other investments	5,946
Total financial investments	72,347
Bank balances—	
Fixed deposits	107,895
Cash on hand and at bank	91,408
Overdraft	-49,800
Total bank balances	149,503
Total financial investments and bank balances	221,849
Sinking fund for loan repayment	41,441

Length of roads and streets

The following table shows the estimated length of all roads and streets open for general traffic in Victoria in 1980. The information was supplied by the Country Roads Board, municipal councils, and other authorities.

**VICTORIA—LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS OPEN FOR
GENERAL TRAFFIC AT 30 JUNE 1980 (a)**
(kilometres)

Type of road or street	State highways, freeways (b)	Main roads	Tourist roads, forest roads	Other roads and streets	Total
Bituminous seal, concrete, etc.	7,074	13,565	1,110	40,542	62,291
Water-bound macadam, gravel, sand, and hard loam pavements	247	999	719	46,433	48,398
Formed, but not otherwise paved	—	—	—	23,790	23,790
Not formed but open for general traffic	—	—	—	22,580	22,580
Total	7,321	14,564	1,829	133,345	157,059

(a) Excludes roads which are the responsibility of the State Electricity Commission (79 kilometres), Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (38 kilometres) and the Forests Commission (37,840 kilometres).

(b) Includes 333 kilometres of freeways consisting of extra-metropolitan freeways (by-pass roads) and metropolitan freeways.

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POPULATION

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale, the first enumeration of the population was taken by an officer from Sydney named George Stewart on 25 May 1836, less than one year after the date of the arrival of John Batman (29 May 1835). This was the first official census in Victoria, which was at that time known as the District of Port Phillip, and it disclosed that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females of European origin.

At the Census taken in 1838 it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511. The population of Victoria continued to rise and by the Census of 1851 the population had reached 77,345 persons.

The discovery of gold in 1851 gave considerable impetus to the growth of population in Victoria. The intercensal increase in the decade 1851 to 1861 was 596.4 per cent which is noteworthy when compared with a 31.3 per cent increase in the twelve years from 1954 to 1966, and 12.2 per cent in the ten years from 1971 to 1981.

In retrospect, the 1850s and the 1950s represented the two outstanding periods of gain from migration into Victoria.

Natural increase was the major cause of population growth in Victoria in the 1860s, 1870s, and 1880s. An extended period of emigration from Victoria, mainly to Western Australia following discoveries of gold, was experienced between 1892 and 1907. In each of the years 1896, 1902, and 1903, the net loss from migration exceeded the gain from natural increase, and a fall in total population was recorded. A steady increase in population was maintained from 1905 to 1927 excluding the years 1915 and 1916 when falls were recorded. These falls reflected embarkations on overseas service, which were taken into account in population estimates during the First World War. By 1927 the population had reached 1,741,832 persons.

The Great Depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s was accompanied by a slowing down in the rate of population increase due to both losses from migration and a drop in the rate of natural increase. The population at the end of 1938 was 1,871,099 persons. The population increased by a further 144,088 persons during the Second World War years.

Following the Second World War, and coinciding with the generally increased level of migration, natural increase maintained a higher level than during the marked economic depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s, but did not attain the yet higher levels characteristic of the earlier years of settlement.

There have been significant changes in Victoria's population trends in recent years. The birth rate declined from 1971 to 1979, and the crude birth rate for 1979 was the lowest ever recorded since the system of compulsory registration of births was introduced in 1853. However, a gradual increase in births has been seen for 1980, 1981, and 1982. As well, there has been a generally lower level of immigration since the early 1960s. The estimated resident population of Victoria at 30 June 1981 was 3,948,600 persons.

Historical statistics examining elements of Victoria's population can be found on pages 1069-75 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973. An historical perspective of Victoria's demographic development can be found on pages 11-59 of the same edition.

POPULATION ESTIMATES

New population estimates series

This section presents population estimates of States, Territories, statistical divisions, local government areas, and statistical districts. For dates from 30 June 1971 onwards, the Estimated Resident Population is the new official population estimates series compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population. Estimates for the years 1971 to 1976 are final, while figures for 1977 to 1981 are preliminary and subject to revision once final 1981 Census results become available.

The figures at Census dates 1976 and 1981 were arrived at by: (1) tabulating census counts (actual location basis) to obtain counts on the basis of usual residence (census counts, place of usual residence); (2) adjusting the census counts, place of usual residence, for census under-enumeration; and (3) adding to the adjusted census counts, place of usual residence, the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census.

For Census date 1971, this direct method was not used because of the inadequacy of the 1971 Population Estimates Series. The 1971 estimate for Australia was derived by working back from the 1976 Census Count (actual location, adjusted for under-enumeration) using the intercensal data on births, deaths, and net overseas movement. Information on State of usual residence from the 1971 Census was then used to compile estimates of State populations. These State estimates were adjusted by the difference between the 1971 figure derived from 1976 and the actual 1971 Census Count. To the figures for Australia and the States were added estimates of residents temporarily overseas to obtain the Estimated Resident Population at June 1971.

An explanation of the new conceptual basis for population estimates is given in the ABS Information Paper entitled *Population Estimates: An Outline of the New Conceptual Basis of ABS Population Estimates* (3216.0).

Estimates for the intercensal years between 1971-1976 and 1976-1981 were obtained by adding to the population at the beginning of each period components of natural increase (usual residence basis) and net overseas migration gain. An additional adjustment (the intercensal discrepancy) was made in order to make each intercensal total increase agree with the difference between the estimated resident populations at two census dates. For the States and Territories for the intercensal years, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence.

Population in the States and Territories

The following four tables show the area, Estimated Resident Population, population density, and proportion of population in each State and Territory for 1981, and details of the Estimated Resident Population, population growth rates, and natural increase for each State and Territory for the six years ending 1981:

AUSTRALIA—AREA, ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, AND POPULATION DENSITY OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, 30 JUNE 1981

State or Territory	Area (square kilometres)	Estimated Resident Population (a)	Persons per square kilometre	Percentage of population in each State or Territory
				per cent
New South Wales	801,600	5,237,068	6.53	35.09
Victoria	227,600	3,948,555	17.35	26.45
Queensland	1,727,200	2,345,335	1.36	15.71
South Australia	984,000	1,319,327	1.34	8.84
Western Australia	2,525,500	1,299,094	0.51	8.71
Tasmania	67,800	427,308	6.30	2.86
Northern Territory	1,346,200	122,844	0.09	0.82
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	227,255	94.69	1.52
Australia	7,682,300	14,926,786	1.94	100.00

(a) Preliminary estimate subject to revision.

AUSTRALIA—ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1976 to 1981

State or Territory	Estimated Resident Population at 30 June—					
	1976	1977 (a)	1978 (a)	1979 (a)	1980 (a)	1981 (a)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
New South Wales	4,959.6	5,003.2	5,049.8	5,103.3	5,165.2	5,237.1
Victoria	3,810.4	3,837.5	3,863.7	3,883.2	3,909.8	3,948.6
Queensland	2,092.4	2,132.4	2,177.5	2,223.2	2,275.4	2,345.3
South Australia	1,274.1	1,286.6	1,297.8	1,301.8	1,308.7	1,319.3
Western Australia	1,178.3	1,204.8	1,230.9	1,254.1	1,273.5	1,299.1
Tasmania	412.3	413.9	416.4	418.7	423.5	427.3
Northern Territory	98.2	102.2	107.0	111.4	115.2	122.8
Australian Capital Territory	207.7	211.1	215.2	218.2	220.8	227.3
Australia	14,033.1	14,191.8	14,358.2	14,513.8	14,692.2	14,926.8

(a) Preliminary estimate subject to revision after the final 1981 Census results become available.

AUSTRALIA—AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF POPULATION INCREASE (per cent)

State or Territory	Year ended 30 June—					
	1976	1977 (a)	1978 (a)	1979 (a)	1980 (a)	1981 (a)
New South Wales	0.56	0.88	0.92	1.06	1.21	1.39
Victoria	0.61	0.71	0.68	0.50	0.69	0.99
Queensland	2.00	1.91	2.11	2.10	2.35	3.07
South Australia	0.70	0.98	0.87	0.31	0.53	0.81
Western Australia	2.03	2.25	2.17	1.88	1.55	2.01
Tasmania	0.54	0.39	0.60	0.55	1.15	0.90
Northern Territory	5.77	4.07	4.70	4.11	3.43	6.60
Australian Capital Territory	4.39	1.64	1.94	1.39	1.19	2.94
Australia	1.01	1.13	1.17	1.08	1.23	1.60

(a) Preliminary estimate subject to revision after the final 1981 Census results become available.

AUSTRALIA—NATURAL INCREASE (a)

Year ended 30 June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1976	39,354	31,212	19,318	9,355	12,613	3,365	1,759	3,549	120,525
1977	36,098	29,535	18,078	9,371	13,067	3,512	2,208	3,595	115,464
1978	38,069	30,021	18,701	9,196	13,313	3,452	1,988	3,560	118,300
1979	37,694	28,483	18,231	8,655	12,744	3,629	2,161	3,458	115,055
1980	39,060	28,843	18,892	8,781	12,276	3,461	2,271	3,426	117,010
1981	41,001	28,960	20,350	9,154	12,932	3,618	2,078	3,398	121,491

(a) Excess of live births (according to mother's State of usual residence) over deaths (according to the deceased's State of usual residence).

Population in statistical divisions and local government areas

In the *Victorian Year Book* 1976, the grouping of local government areas into statistical divisions was varied from that used in previous editions and thus commenced a new series. Victoria is now divided into twelve statistical divisions (instead of the ten previously used). (See pages 150–2 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1980.) With the exception of the Melbourne and East Central Divisions, these correspond to the regional boundaries adopted for planning purposes by the Victorian Government in May 1974. The Melbourne Statistical Division has not been altered and remains the same as the area used since 1966 (see pages 168–9).

The following table shows the area at 30 June 1981 and estimated population for each of the local government areas and statistical divisions in Victoria at 30 June 1976 and 30 June 1981. The estimates have been rounded to the nearest 100 persons in the Melbourne Statistical Division, and to the nearest 10 persons in the rest of Victoria.

**VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF LOCAL
GOVERNMENT AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND
1981**

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1981 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated Resident Population at 30 June 1976	Estimated Resident Population at 30 June 1981 (p)
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Altona (C)	40.19	31,800	32,000
Berwick (C)	119.70	26,700	37,200
Box Hill (C)	21.49	52,600	49,300
Brighton (C)	13.68	38,000	35,300
Broadmeadows (C) (d)	64.79	103,600*	106,700
Brunswick (C) (d)	10.67	48,600	45,900
Bulla (S)	422.20	14,000	18,900
Camberwell (C)	35.14	95,100	89,800
Caulfield (C)	21.98	77,700	72,700
Chelsea (C)	12.23	27,700	27,000
Coburg (C)	18.71	60,800	55,900
Collingwood (C)	4.78	17,500	15,500
Cranbourne (S) (part) (c)	398.00	22,300	31,900
Croydon (C)	33.72	35,000	37,300
Dandenong (C)	36.26	50,400	56,400
Diamond Valley (S)	85.31	47,300	51,900
Doncaster and Templestowe (C)	89.40	86,100	93,700
Eltham (S)	277.20	30,100	35,900
Essendon (C) (d)	22.24	63,000*	58,500
Fitzroy (C)	3.66	21,100	19,200
Flinders (S)	323.70	23,100	27,000
Footscray (C)	17.97	54,100	51,200
Frankston (C)	70.66	75,500	81,500
Hastings (S)	290.10	13,400	18,000
Hawthorn (C)	9.76	34,200	31,800
Healesville (S) (part) (c)	280.70	6,500*	7,900
Heidelberg (C)	32.38	68,900	66,600
Keilor (C) (d)	98.38	74,900*	84,300
Kew (C)	14.55	30,900	29,700
Knox (C)	110.10	77,800	91,600
Lillydale (S)	397.60	53,200	64,000
Malvern (C)	15.92	48,000	44,900
Melbourne (C) (d)	31.42	62,800	59,300
Melton (S)	450.40	14,600	21,300
Moorabbin (C)	51.20	108,100	101,300
Mordialloc (C)	12.19	30,200	28,900
Mornington (S)	90.65	21,200	24,400
Northcote (C)	17.11	57,400	52,700
Nunawading (C)	41.58	99,000	100,200
Oakleigh (C)	30.30	56,900	57,400
Pakenham (S) (part) (c)	162.50	4,400	5,400
Port Melbourne (C)	10.64	9,900	8,900
Prahran (C)	9.55	51,300	46,800
Preston (C)	37.02	91,900	86,700
Richmond (C)	6.12	27,300	24,900
Ringwood (C)	22.76	39,000	39,900
St Kilda (C)	8.57	54,700	50,800
Sandringham (C)	14.97	34,600	32,500
Sherbrooke (S)	193.00	27,000	31,100
South Melbourne (C)	8.91	22,100	20,000
Springvale (C)	97.60	75,800	82,500
Sunshine (C)	80.03	92,200	97,400
Waverley (C)	58.57	122,500	125,900
Werribee (S)	668.20	33,000	41,600
Whittlesea (S)	598.30	50,400	67,700
Williamstown (C)	14.50	27,700	26,400
Total division	6,109.00	2,723,700	2,803,600
BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Bannockburn (S) (d)	705.30	2,490*	3,100
Barrabool (S)	593.50	5,010	6,010
Bellarine (S)	331.50	25,910	31,420
Colac (C)	10.88	10,060	10,080
Colac (S)	1,458.00	6,450	6,370
Corio (S)	699.30	49,240	52,810
Geelong (C)	13.44	16,410	14,880
Geelong West (C)	5.26	16,780	15,430
Leigh (S) (d)	980.10	1,250*	1,340
Newtown (C)	5.99	11,270	10,570
Otway (S)	1,910.00	4,030	3,850

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 and 1981—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1981 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated Resident Population at 30 June 1976	Estimated Resident Population at 30 June 1981 (p)
BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>			
Queenscliff (B)	8.49	3,170	3,270
South Barwon (C)	165.30	34,020	36,710
Winchelsea (S)	1,284.00	4,140	4,030
Total division	8,171.00	190,230	199,850
SOUTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Belfast (S) (d)	518.00	1,710*	1,580
Camperdown (T)	14.53	3,740	3,680
Dundas (S)	3,464.00	3,640	3,670
Glenelg (S)	3,582.00	5,050	4,650
Hamilton (C)	21.65	9,810	9,970
Hampden (S) (d)	2,621.00	8,130*	7,810
Heytesbury (S)	1,515.00	8,360	8,020
Koroit (B)	23.05	1,450	1,510
Minhamite (S) (d)	1,365.00	2,380*	2,270
Mortlake (S) (d)	2,137.00	3,900*	3,630
Mount Rouse (S)	1,419.00	2,750	2,600
Port Fairy (B)	23.00	2,530	2,380
Portland (T)	34.11	8,720	9,550
Portland (S)	3,681.00	6,600	7,010
Wannon (S)	1,977.00	3,630	3,300
Warrnambool (C) (d)	34.43	21,590*	22,190
Warrnambool (S) (d)	1,582.00	6,430*	6,750
Not incorporated— Lady Julia Percy Island and Tower Hill Lake Reserve	6.30	—	—
Total division	24,018.00	100,430	100,560
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Ararat (C)	19.06	8,620	8,650
Ararat (S)	3,657.00	4,380	4,330
Avoca (S) (d)	1,124.00	2,120	2,190
Bacchus Marsh (S)	566.20	6,400	7,920
Ballaarat (C) (d)	34.39	38,990*	36,680
Ballan (S)	919.40	2,310	2,630
Ballarat (S)	476.60	18,280	19,610
Bungaree (S)	227.90	3,240	3,780
Buninyong (S) (d)	777.90	6,610*	8,400
Creswick (S)	551.70	4,080	4,180
Daylesford and Glenlyon (S)	609.30	4,180	4,450
Grenville (S)	844.30	2,920	4,510
Lexton (S)	821.00	1,290	1,210
Ripon (S) (d)	1,531.00	3,280*	3,260
Sebastopol (B)	7.07	6,330	6,730
Talbot and Clunes (S)	533.50	1,470	1,700
Total division	12,700.00	114,500	120,220
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Arapiles (S)	1,989.00	1,930	1,880
Birchip (S)	1,469.00	1,600	1,470
Dimboola (S)	4,918.00	5,020	4,790
Donald (S) (d)	1,448.00	2,880	2,680
Dunmunkle (S)	1,546.00	3,500	3,190
Horsham (C)	24.03	11,980	12,480
Kaniva (S)	3,085.00	2,040	1,930
Karkarooc (S)	3,719.00	3,520	3,240
Kowree (S)	5,387.00	4,600	4,190
Lowan (S)	2,683.00	3,530	3,350
Stawell (T)	24.09	6,450	6,410
Stawell (S) (d)	2,615.00	2,190	2,300
Warracknabeal (S)	1,839.00	4,160	4,090
Wimmera (S)	2,613.00	3,030	2,960
Total division	33,359.00	56,420	54,960
NORTHERN MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Kerang (B)	22.87	4,200	4,240
Kerang (S) (d)	3,254.00	4,630*	4,570
Mildura (C)	28.76	14,610	15,890
Mildura (S)	10,540.00	18,100	19,300
Swan Hill (C)	13.65	8,050	8,580

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 and 1981—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1981 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated Resident Population at 30 June 1976	Estimated Resident Population at 30 June 1981 (p)
NORTHERN MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION— <i>continued</i>			
Swan Hill (S)	6,555.00	12,730	12,730
Walpeup (S)	10,795.00	3,960	3,690
Wycheproof (S)	4,115.00	4,350	3,920
Total division	35,324.00	70,620	72,910
LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Bendigo (C)	32.50	33,810	32,860
Bet Bet (S) (d)	928.20	1,790*	1,750
Castlemaine (C)	23.31	7,060	6,890
Charlton (S)	1,176.00	2,240	2,170
Cohuna (S)	497.30	4,830	4,710
Eaglehawk (B)	14.50	6,800	7,660
East Loddon (S)	1,194.00	1,640	1,530
Echuca (C) (e)	26.06	8,190	8,230
Gisborne (S)	278.20	5,200	7,470
Gordon (S) (d)	2,079.00	3,100*	2,980
Huntly (S)	878.00	2,470	3,120
Kara Kara (S) (d)	2,293.00	1,170	1,120
Korong (S) (d)	2,384.00	3,240*	3,100
Kyneton (S)	725.20	6,600	7,040
McIvor (S)	1,453.00	1,990	2,290
Maldon (S)	559.40	1,970	2,330
Marong (S)	1,489.00	8,490	10,180
Maryborough (C)	23.31	7,930	8,150
Metcalfe (S)	590.50	2,180	2,300
Newham and Woodend (S)	246.00	2,550	3,600
Newstead (S)	409.20	1,840	2,070
Pyalong (S)	603.50	540	570
Rochester (S) (e)	1,934.00	7,570	7,510
Romsey (S)	619.00	3,370	4,710
St Arnaud (T)	25.41	2,880	2,840
Strathfieldsaye (S)	619.00	10,320	12,870
Tullaroop (S)	637.10	1,400	1,700
Total division	21,738.00	141,150	151,730
GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Alexandra (S)	1,895.00	4,420	4,400
Benalla (C) (d)	17.66	8,620	8,530
Benalla (S) (d)	2,322.00	3,660	4,370
Broadford (S)	576.30	2,220	2,510
Cobram (S)	440.30	6,060	6,410
Deakin (S)	960.90	5,870	6,070
Euroa (S)	1,412.00	4,490	4,380
Goulburn (S)	1,031.00	2,160	2,150
Kilmore (S)	508.90	3,600	4,850
Kyabram (T)	20.85	5,550	5,760
Mansfield (S)	3,915.00	4,220	4,480
Nathalia (S)	1,238.00	3,290	3,240
Numurkah (S)	722.60	5,930	6,100
Rodney (S)	1,028.00	14,070	14,770
Seymour (S)	949.60	10,860	11,390
Shepparton (C)	26.71	22,180	24,430
Shepparton (S)	924.80	6,490	7,450
Tungamah (S)	1,142.00	3,120	2,910
Violet Town (S)	935.00	1,290	1,320
Waranga (S)	1,645.00	4,450	4,410
Yea (S)	1,392.00	3,230*	3,610
Total division	23,104.00	125,770	133,550
NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Beechworth (S)	771.60	4,720	4,660
Bright (S)	3,100.00	4,850	5,480
Chiltern (S)	497.50	1,650	2,080
Myrtleford (S)	712.20	4,340	4,320
Oxley (S)	2,792.00	5,200	5,040
Rutherglen (S)	530.90	2,720	2,890
Tallangatta (S) (f)	4,150.00	5,200	3,930
Upper Murray (S)	2,458.00	2,630	2,560
Wangaratta (C) (d) (e)	25.53	16,530*	16,690
Wangaratta (S) (d) (e)	918.30	2,440*	2,550
Wodonga (Rural City)	347.10	16,020	19,470

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 and 1981—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1981 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated Resident Population at 30 June 1976	Estimated Resident Population at 30 June 1981 (p)
NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION— <i>continued</i>			
Yackandandah (S)	1,111.00	3,300	3,620
Yarrawonga (S)	629.50	4,250	4,610
Total division	18,044.00	73,850	77,900
EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Avon (S)	2,529.00	3,090	3,640
Bairnsdale (T)	27.19	9,550	9,800
Bairnsdale (S)	2,278.00	4,710	5,480
Maffra (S)	4,172.00	9,050	9,270
Omeo (S)	5,649.00	1,660	1,610
Orbost (S)	9,590.00	6,450	6,180
Rosedale (S) (part) (g)	690.70	880	1,150
Sale (C)	29.78	12,630	13,300
Tambo (S) (h)	3,512.00	6,440	7,220
Not incorporated— Bass Strait Islands and part of Gippsland Lakes (h)	312.80	—	—
Total division	28,790.00	54,470	57,650
CENTRAL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Alberton (S)	1,870.00	5,900	6,010
Buln Buln (S)	1,259.00	8,880	9,490
Korumburra (S)	613.80	6,830	6,810
Mirboo (S)	253.80	2,010	2,190
Moe (C)	24.08	16,080	17,250
Morwell (S)	669.00	23,830	26,280
Narracan (S) (f)	2,317.00	8,970	11,070
Rosedale (S) (part) (g)	1,582.00	4,610	5,370
South Gippsland (S)	1,432.00	5,850	6,030
Traralgon (C) (d) (f)	20.01	16,060*	18,630
Traralgon (S) (d)	466.94	1,630*	3,430
Warragul (S)	352.20	10,930	11,340
Woorayl (S)	1,246.00	10,040	10,290
Yallourn Works Area	26.90	1,930	30
Total division	12,133.00	123,520	134,200
EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Bass (S) (d)	521.60	3,250*	3,350
Cranbourne (S) (part) (c)	345.30	3,890	4,090
Healesville (S) (part) (c)	619.70	1,480	1,730
Pakenham (S) (part) (c)	725.30	11,380	13,180
Phillip Island (S)	101.00	2,500	3,070
Upper Yarra (S)	1,585.00	8,060	10,500
Wonthaggi (B) (d)	57.11	5,110	5,390
Not incorporated— French Island	154.00	60	60
Total division	4,109.00	35,730	41,370
STATE SUMMARY			
Melbourne	6,109.00	2,723,700	2,803,600
Barwon	8,171.00	190,230	199,850
South Western	24,018.00	100,430	100,560
Central Highlands	12,700.00	114,500	120,220
Wimmera	33,359.00	56,420	54,960
Northern Mallee	35,324.00	70,620	72,910
Loddon-Campaspe	21,738.00	141,150	151,730
Goulburn	23,104.00	125,770	133,550
North Eastern	18,044.00	73,850	77,900
East Gippsland	28,790.00	54,470	57,650
Central Gippsland	12,133.00	123,520	134,200
East Central	4,109.00	35,730	41,370
Total Victoria	227,600.00	3,810,400	3,948,600

*An asterisk against a figure for 30 June 1976 indicates that it has been adjusted because of a change in the local government area boundary since that date. For details of such changes see footnote (d).

(a) The designation of City (C), Town (T), Borough (B), or Shire (S) shown against the name of each local government area indicates its status at 30 June 1981.

(b) Areas below 100 square kilometres have been calculated to two decimal places, areas from 100 to 999 square kilometres to one decimal place, and areas of 1,000 or more square kilometres to the nearest whole number. Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components are due to rounding.

- (c) The Shires of Pakenham, Cranbourne, and Healesville are partly in the Melbourne Statistical Division and partly in the East Central Statistical Division.
- (d) The following table shows changes which have occurred in local government areas between 30 June 1976 and 30 June 1981:

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA CHANGES
30 JUNE 1976 to 30 JUNE 1981

Local government area	Nature of change in area or status	Net change in area (square kilometres)	Estimated net change in population	Date of change
Avoca (S)	Lost to Stawell (S)	- 0.07	—	5.12.79
Ballaarat (C)	Lost to Buninyong (S)	- 0.21	- 17	1. 2.78
Bannockburn (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Buninyong (S) and Leigh (S)	+ 0.80	+ 3	9. 2.77
Benalla (C)	Gained from Benalla (S)	+ 0.10	—	19. 5.80
Benalla (S)	Lost to Benalla (C)	- 0.10	—	19. 5.80
Bet Bet (S)	Gained from Korong (S)	+ 1.00	+ 3	8. 5.79
Broadmeadows (C)	Lost to Essendon (C)	- 5.99	-9,709	1.10.79
Brunswick (C)	Gained from Essendon (C) and Melbourne (C)	+ 0.05	—	1.10.79
Buninyong (S)	Gained from Bannockburn (S)	+ 0.70	—	9. 2.77
Buninyong (S)	Gained from Ballaarat (C)	+ 0.21	+ 17	18. 1.78
Bass (S)	Lost to Wonthaggi (B)	- 4.14	- 868	31. 5.77
Belfast (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Minhamite (S) and Warrnambool (S)	—	+ 5	2. 2.77
Donald (S)	Lost to Kara Kara (S)	- 0.16	—	13.10.76
Essendon (C)	Gained from Broadmeadows (C) and lost to Brunswick (C) and Keilor (C)	+ 5.76	+ 8,892	1.10.79
Gordon (S)	Gained from Kerang (S)	+ 56.00	+ 40	31. 5.77
Hampden (S)	Gained from Ripon (S)	+ 2.46	+ 160	31. 5.77
Healesville (S) (MSD)	Lost to Yea (S)	- 0.89	- 14	1.10.80
Kara Kara (S)	Gained from Donald (S)	+ 0.16	—	13.10.76
Keilor (C)	Gained from Essendon (C)	+ 0.18	+ 817	1.10.79
Kerang (S)	Lost to Gordon (S)	- 56.00	- 40	31. 5.77
Korong (S)	Lost to Bet Bet (S)	- 1.00	- 3	8. 5.79
Leigh (S)	Lost to Bannockburn (S)	- 1.50	- 3	9. 2.77
Melbourne (C)	Lost to Brunswick (C)	—	—	1.10.79
Minhamite (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Belfast (S) and Warrnambool (S)	+ 0.71	- 3	2. 2.77
Mortlake (S)	Gained from Warrnambool (S)	—	+ 11	10. 5.78
Ripon (S)	Lost to Hampden (S)	- 2.46	- 160	31. 5.77
Stawell (S)	Gained from Avoca (S)	+ 0.07	—	5.12.79
Traralgon (C)	Gained from Traralgon (S)	+ 0.06	+ 210	28. 8.79
Traralgon (S)	Lost to Traralgon (C)	- 0.06	- 210	28. 8.79
Wangaratta (C)	Lost to Wangaratta (S)	- 4.05	- 82	1.10.79
Wangaratta (S)	Gained from Wangaratta (C)	+ 4.05	+ 82	1.10.79
Warrnambool (C)	Gained from Warrnambool (S)	+ 5.73	+ 597	1.10.78
Warrnambool (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Belfast (S) and Minhamite (S)	- 0.71	- 2	2. 2.77
Warrnambool (S)	Lost to Mortlake (S)	—	- 11	10. 5.78
Warrnambool (S)	Lost to Warrnambool (C)	-5.73	-597	1.10.78
Wonthaggi (B)	Gained from Bass (S)	+ 4.14	+ 868	31. 5.77
Yea (S)	Gained from Healesville	+ 0.89	+ 14	1.10.80

- (e) Boundary changes between Echuca City and Rochester Shire, and Wangaratta City and Wangaratta Shire, occurred prior to the 1976 Census but were not incorporated in the published Census population totals. The 1976 figures shown in this publication have been adjusted to allow for these changes.
- (f) Population levels in the following local government areas have been affected by major construction projects in the vicinity: Narracan Shire (Thomson River Dam); Tallangatta Shire (Dartmouth Dam); and Traralgon City (Loy Yang Power Station).
- (g) The Shire of Rosedale is partly in the East Gippsland Statistical Division and partly in the Central Gippsland Statistical Division.
- (h) Part of Gippsland Lakes is included in Tambo Shire.

The following table shows the distribution of population, and the population density of each statistical division:

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 30 JUNE 1981

Statistical division	Area (square kilometres)	Percentage of Victoria's area	Estimated Resident Population	Percentage of Victoria's population	Persons per square kilometre
Melbourne	6,109	2.68	2,803,600	71.0	458.9
Barwon	8,171	3.59	199,850	5.1	24.5
South Western	24,018	10.55	100,560	2.5	4.2
Central Highlands	12,700	5.58	120,220	3.0	9.5
Wimmera	33,359	14.66	54,960	1.4	1.6
Northern Mallee	35,324	15.52	72,910	1.8	2.1
Loddon-Campaspe	21,738	9.55	151,730	3.8	7.0
Goulburn	23,105	10.15	133,550	3.4	5.8
North Eastern	18,044	7.93	77,900	2.0	4.3
East Gippsland	28,790	12.65	57,650	1.5	2.0
Central Gippsland	12,133	5.33	134,200	3.4	11.1
East Central	4,109	1.81	41,370	1.0	10.1
Total	227,600	100.00	3,948,600	100.0	17.3

Melbourne Statistical Division and the statistical districts of Victoria

Around each State capital city and other urban centres with a population of at least 25,000 persons, a fixed outer boundary has been drawn. This boundary was devised, after consultation with planners, to contain the anticipated development of the urban centre and associated smaller urban centres for a period of at least 20 years. The boundary circumscribes an area which is now, or is expected to be, socially and economically orientated towards the urban centre. These areas are designated statistical divisions in the case of the State capital cities, and statistical districts in the case of other urban centres. The fixed boundaries delimit areas which, for general statistical purposes, are free from the problems imposed for some purposes by the moving boundaries of urban centres. Further information can be found on pages 173-5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1981.

In Victoria, apart from the Melbourne Statistical Division, the statistical districts devised on the above basis are Albury-Wodonga, Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Shepparton-Mooroopna. A statistical district boundary has also been defined around urban Morwell because of special circumstances in this area. Estimates of the resident population in these statistical districts at 30 June 1976 and 30 June 1981 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DISTRICTS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1981

Statistical district	Estimated Resident Population at 30 June 1976	Estimated Resident population at 30 June 1981 (a)
Albury-Wodonga	65,350	73,790
Ballarat	71,540	74,220
Bendigo	57,210	60,550
Geelong	138,250	142,080
Morwell	16,950	17,030
Shepparton-Mooroopna	32,500	35,960

(a) Preliminary estimates subject to revision after the 1981 Census results become available.

Population of Melbourne Statistical Division and the remainder of Victoria

The concept of the present Melbourne Statistical Division, that is, a fixed outer boundary defined to contain the anticipated urban development of the city (and associated urban centres) for a period of at least 20 years, has been used for statistical purposes since the 1966 Census. To provide a time series of data for a comparable area, estimates of the population in this area as defined for the 1966 Census were derived from each earlier Census back to 1901.

The table below shows that as early as 1921, the population of the Melbourne Statistical Division exceeded the population of the remainder of Victoria. The percentage of the Victorian population enumerated in the Melbourne Statistical Division has risen steadily over time except for two periods: the immediate post-war period 1947-1954, and the recent period 1971-1976.

VICTORIA—POPULATION OF VICTORIA, MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION, AND THE REMAINDER OF VICTORIA

Census year	Victoria	Melbourne Statistical Division		Remainder of Victoria	
		Number	Percentage of Victoria	Number	Percentage of Victoria
1901	1,201,070	535,008	44.54	666,062	55.46
1911	1,315,551	643,027	48.88	672,524	51.12
1921	1,531,280	863,692	56.40	667,588	43.60
1933	1,820,261	1,094,269	60.12	725,992	39.88
1947	2,054,701	1,341,382	65.28	713,319	34.72
1954	2,452,341	1,589,185	64.80	863,156	35.20
1961	2,930,113	1,984,815	67.74	945,298	32.26
1966	3,220,217	2,230,793	69.27	989,424	30.73
1971 (a)	3,601,352	2,575,000	71.50	1,026,352	28.50

VICTORIA—POPULATION OF VICTORIA, MELBOURNE
STATISTICAL DIVISION, AND THE REMAINDER OF VICTORIA—*continued*

Census year	Victoria	Melbourne Statistical Division		Remainder of Victoria	
		Number	Percentage of Victoria	Number	Percentage of Victoria
1976 (a)	3,810,426	2,723,700	71.48	1,086,726	28.52
1981 (a)	3,948,555	2,803,600	71.00	1,144,955	29.00

(a) The population figures for 1971, 1976 and 1981 are part of the new population series (see page 161). The figures for earlier years are as recorded Census counts.

Further references: 1976 Census Field System, *Victorian Year Book* 1979, pp. 176-8; Urban centres, 1981, pp. 173-5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Census results

The processing of the 1981 Census followed a similar format to those prior to 1976. At the end of enumeration, all Australian Census forms were transported to a central processing centre (in Melbourne in 1981) where they went through preliminary processing so that basic demographic information could be quickly compiled. All forms were then processed State by State through a more detailed system and finally they were destroyed after tabulations were verified in Canberra.

The processing of the 1976 Census was different in that it was divided into two stages: preliminary processing in each State capital city, Darwin, and Canberra; and detailed main processing in Sydney and Canberra. The preliminary processing stage commenced almost immediately after Census day but the main processing was deferred until July 1977 as part of the general Commonwealth Government policy of reducing expenditure in the 1976-77 year.

As a further means of reducing expenditure the main processing stage processed a 50 per cent random sample of the Census returns rather than every schedule collected. Hence with the exception of data for those population characteristics extracted at the preliminary processing stage, i.e., sex, age, marital status, and birthplace group, all 1976 Census data was subject to a sampling error. However, the sampling error was so small in percentage terms as to be negligible for most purposes.

It should be recognised that in processing Census data for 14.5 million persons and 4.8 million dwellings there are innumerable possibilities for error. As in other areas of statistics, much of the effort of statisticians is directed to devising procedures which prevent most errors from occurring or which detect and eliminate those which do occur. Despite such efforts, it is impracticable to eliminate every inaccuracy but special steps such as editing and quality control procedures are taken to measure and control the level of such inaccuracy. Thus while some minor errors and discrepancies may be evident in the Census tables it is unlikely that they would have any practical significance in the interpretation of the data. Further information can be found on pages 173-5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1981.

IMMIGRATION

Policy

General

Under present policy, immigration intakes are planned in the light of existing economic and social conditions, both in Australia and overseas, with priority being given to family reunion, resettlement of refugees, and meeting shortages in specified occupational categories. Increasing emphasis is being placed on the welfare of settlers already in Australia.

Australia's immigration policy is based on its national and economic security; the capacity to provide employment, housing, education, and social services; the welfare and integration of all its citizens; the preservation of the democratic system and balanced development of the nation; the preservation and development of a culturally diversified but socially cohesive Australian society free of racial tensions, and offering security, well-being, and equality of opportunity to all those living here; the concept that entry into Australia should be selective but not discriminatory; and the sympathetic consideration of

persons who, for political and other reasons, would face danger to life and freedom upon return to their country of origin.

Applicants for immigration to Australia are considered in one of four categories: family re-union; general eligibility; refugees; or special eligibility. Further information can be found on pages 180-1 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1981.

Applicants for migrant entry must satisfy various requirements of the Numerical Migrant Assessment System (NUMAS) which is applied world-wide. The system involves the allocation of points to assessment factors divided into two parts—Part A, economic factors; and Part B, personal/settlement factors.

In general, an applicant—and, if a family is involved, each member of the family unit over 16 years—has to obtain prescribed minimum points to be accepted for migration. The minimum points are set at different levels for breadwinners (assessed under both Parts A and B) and family unit members (assessed under Part B only). Spouses, dependent children, and aged parents of residents of Australia and refugees are exempt from NUMAS procedures.

Population and immigration

The monitoring of demographic trends and the assessment of their implications for the future are crucial elements in the development of an appropriate national population strategy. During 1981, the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs consolidated three of his advisory councils; the Australian Population and Immigration Council, the Australian Ethnic Affairs Advisory Council and the Australian Refugees Advisory Council, into the Australian Council on Population and Ethnic Affairs (ACPEA). Under the Minister's chairmanship, and administered by his Department, ACPEA works through various task-forces dealing with population, migration policy, ethnic affairs, and refugees. For example, the Migration Policy Task Force has examined the results of the NUMAS Review and their report, *Committee of Review on Migrant Assessment—Statement of Findings July 1981* has been tabled in the Commonwealth Parliament.

Ethnic affairs

The Ethnic Affairs Branch of the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs is responsible for advancing policies designed to secure the integration of migrants within Australia, for implementation by departments and authorities with relevant functional authority. It is charged with monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of Commonwealth services and programmes in so far as they are used by migrants. It provides policy advice to the Minister on ethnic affairs issues.

The Ethnic Affairs Branch is also responsible for implementing, developing, and monitoring the Ethnic Liaison Officer Scheme which operates in Commonwealth departments and authorities.

The Branch maintains close liaison with ethnic groups and the ethnic media and is responsible for the compilation and publication of the *Directory of Ethnic Groups in Australia*. Ethnic Affairs officers have been appointed in all States and Territories to carry out the liaison function at the local level.

Entry into Australia

Australian migration representatives overseas

The Commonwealth Government maintains immigration representatives in Argentina, Austria, Canada, Chile, Fiji, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Malaysia, Malta, Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Republic of Egypt, United Kingdom, United States of America, and Yugoslavia.

Regulation of entry

It is Commonwealth Government policy that generally any person, whether coming to Australia for residence or for temporary stay, must be in possession of a visa. Visas may be issued only by Australian officials or, in some countries where Australia is not represented, by British consular authorities acting on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

The necessary controls in relation to entry into Australia are provided by the *Migration Act* 1958. The actual authority to enter Australia is the issue of an entry permit which is inscribed in the traveller's passport at the point of entry.

Any immigrant (for the purpose of the Act, "immigrant" includes persons entering for a temporary stay as well as persons intending to settle) who enters Australia without having been granted an entry permit and not being a person exempted from entry permit requirements, thereupon becomes a prohibited immigrant.

Visitors and other persons whose stay is to be of a limited duration are granted temporary entry permits which are made valid for a specified period only and may be granted subject to certain conditions. Persons who exceed the period of their authorised stay become prohibited immigrants.

Persons who were in Australia legally or illegally before 1 January 1980, and those who entered between 1 January 1980 and 19 June 1980 (provided they had made contact with the Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs before 19 June 1980) could apply for permanent residency under the Regularisation of Status Programme.

The Migration Act contains provision for the deportation of persons who enter or remain in Australia in circumstances in which they become prohibited immigrants. Similarly, migrants convicted of serious crimes, as well as those whose conduct is considered such that they should not be allowed to remain in Australia, are liable for deportation.

Temporary entry

Persons seeking to enter Australia for purposes other than settlement may be considered under the policies of the Commonwealth Government relating to visitors, students, and temporary residents.

Visitors

Visas are issued free of charge overseas with minimal formality and delay to applicants seeking to make genuine visits to Australia for short periods for purposes such as tourism (sightseeing), business (negotiations, discussions, or inspections), visiting relations or friends, and pre-arranged medical treatment. Persons granted visit visas are made aware through information notes and a declaration they sign as part of the visa application that they are not entitled to undertake employment or studies and that they are required to leave Australia at the end of their authorised period of stay.

Overseas students

Sponsored students. Australia has a comprehensive programme of aid to under-developed countries which is the responsibility of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and is administered by the Australian Development Assistance Bureau. Each year the Bureau brings to Australia substantial numbers of students for long-term formal studies and specialised training.

Private students. The private overseas student policy is aimed at providing opportunities for persons from overseas to acquire qualifications and skills, especially in fields where Australia has developed a special expertise that will be of value to the student in pursuing a career in the homeland. This is to the benefit of the student and the home country but at the same time the scheme is an important element in the development of cultural exchange and fostering of international understanding and goodwill.

The private overseas student scheme consists of a number of programmes directed towards students with particular interests. These are: formal studies; special studies; occupational training; English language training; and exchange arrangements.

Further information can be found on page 183 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1981.

Temporary residents

The policy of the Commonwealth Government is that opportunities for employment in Australia are to be available as a first priority to Australian residents.

Temporary residence visas may, however, be issued to overseas persons to enter Australia for limited periods to engage in pre-arranged specialised activities. Persons who may receive such visas include senior management personnel possessing expertise not available locally; academic staff; members of religious organisations; and entertainers and sportsmen, both individuals and groups.

Generally, action for the granting of visas is initiated in Australia by the organisation or entrepreneur seeking the temporary entry of the persons concerned. Persons seeking temporary residence for periods in excess of twelve months are required to meet the health and character standards which apply to migrant entry.

Services and programmes

The Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs administers several services and programmes aimed at promoting and facilitating the settlement of immigrants in Australia. These include: Welfare services; Internal Settlement Programme; Migrant Project Subsidy Scheme; Grants-in-Aid; Migrant Resource Centres; and Community Refugee Settlement Scheme.

Further information can be found on page 184 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1981.

Migrant education programme

The Commonwealth Government funds a comprehensive adult migrant education programme which includes social orientation as well as instruction in the English language. Tuition is provided for adults free of charge, in day and evening classes, part-time and full-time courses, correspondence, radio, and television lessons, and courses at the workplace. A volunteer home tutor programme helps to meet the needs of men and women who are unable to take advantage of other learning opportunities. Most services within the national Commonwealth-funded adult migrant education programme are provided through the State Adult Migrant Education Service. Special tuition in English for children is provided within the school system. The Commonwealth Government provides funds for this purpose mainly through the Schools Commission.

Citizenship

Legislation

The *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948 commenced on Australia Day (26 January) 1949 and repealed all previous Commonwealth legislation on this subject. The most significant effect of the Act was the creation for the first time of the status of "Australian citizen". In this respect the Act was complementary to the citizenship legislation passed or about to be passed by other countries of the British Commonwealth. All Australian citizens, and the citizens of other countries of the British Commonwealth, were declared to be British subjects. The legislation is now described as the *Australian Citizenship Act* 1948. Australian citizenship was automatically acquired from 26 January 1949 by persons who were British subjects at that date and who either:

- (1) Were born in Australia or New Guinea;
- (2) were naturalised in Australia;
- (3) had been ordinarily resident in Australia during the five years immediately preceding 26 January 1949;
- (4) were born outside Australia of fathers to whom (1) or (2) above applied (provided the persons concerned had entered Australia without being placed under any immigration restriction); or
- (5) were women who had been married to men who became Australian citizens under the above headings (provided that the women concerned had entered Australia before 26 January 1949 without being placed under any immigration restriction).

For the purposes of the Act, "Australia" includes all the Territories of Australia.

Acquisition of Australian citizenship

Australian citizenship may be acquired under the provision of the *Australian Citizenship Act* 1948 either:

- (1) By birth in Australia;
- (2) by descent by birth abroad subject to registration of the birth at an Australian consulate abroad or the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs in Australia;
- (3) by grant to persons resident in Australia who make application under the conditions prescribed in the Act. Since 1949, there has been no provision in the Australian Citizenship Act for settlers (regardless of their nationality or length of residence) to acquire Australian citizenship without making application.

The Australian Citizenship Act provides that any settler who has lived in Australia for 2½ years may apply for citizenship, but must have lived in Australia for three years before citizenship may be granted. Applying after 2½ years can save time. All are required to attend a ceremony and take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance. There are several exceptions to the requirement of three years residence:

- (1) The husband, wife, widow, or widower of an Australian citizen may apply for citizenship at any time after arriving in Australia, providing the intention is to settle here permanently;
- (2) a married settler may apply for citizenship at the same time as his wife or her husband, provided the spouse has lived here for the required 2½ years;
- (3) the Minister may approve in special cases the granting of citizenship to persons under 21 years of age. (Persons under 18 years of age require the consent of their responsible parent.);
- (4) children under 16 years of age. (They normally become citizens when their parents become citizens and their names are included in the certificate of their responsible parent. If they wish, they may obtain separate documentary evidence of their citizenship from the Regional Director of the Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs in their State or Territory.); and
- (5) persons who serve in the permanent defence forces of Australia may be granted citizenship after completing three months service, or, if discharged earlier on medical grounds attributable to service, immediately on discharge.

Status of married women

The Australian Citizenship Act recognises the independence of married women. Australian citizenship is not lost by marriage to a national of another country, nor do women automatically acquire Australian citizenship upon marriage to an Australian citizen. However, special provisions for acquiring Australian citizenship apply to women who are wives of Australian citizens.

Statistics

VICTORIA—PERSONS GRANTED AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP

Previous nationality or country of citizenship	1981	1956-1981	Previous nationality or country of citizenship	1981	1956-1981
American (United States)	43	737	Italian	1,914	81,372
Argentinian	101	977	Lebanese	713	8,300
Austrian	53	3,999	Malaysian	206	1,503
British (United Kingdom and colonies)	2,904	(a) 38,188	Maltese	465	3,530
Chilean	119	1,164	Mauritian	133	1,733
Chinese	117	2,829	Polish	129	24,535
Cypriot	473	4,377	Portuguese	64	726
Czechoslovak	28	4,290	Romanian	28	1,101
Dutch	166	28,515	Russian	105	2,712
Egyptian	101	4,464	South African	332	1,536
Filipino	423	1,955	Spanish	74	2,150
Finnish	19	978	Sri Lankan	158	3,317
French	126	1,895	Swiss	43	1,347
German	241	20,251	Syrian	49	882
Greek	1,448	77,466	Turkish	184	1,443
Hungarian	41	10,322	Yugoslav	2,207	48,048
Indian	263	3,347	Stateless	513	6,404
Israeli	94	3,697	Other	1,587	45,616
			Total	15,664	445,706

(a) July 1962 to December 1981 only.

AUSTRALIA—OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STATES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ARRIVALS									
1977	1,002,315	390,733	148,944	1,423	140,753	17	13,112	474	1,697,771
1978	1,069,029	426,808	165,166	621	139,290	374	13,051	482	1,814,822
1979	1,243,143	495,828	188,123	710	162,300	40	14,245	417	2,104,807
1980	1,328,034	542,505	211,524	1,377	182,703	627	16,410	433	2,283,613
1981	1,299,751	537,219	243,676	907	215,409	9,989	23,461	391	2,330,803

AUSTRALIA—OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STATES—*continued*

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
DEPARTURES									
1977	966,567	363,318	144,073	1,630	128,247	59	13,807	529	1,618,230
1978	1,056,855	396,631	157,435	1,154	136,438	19	13,340	608	1,762,480
1979	1,216,665	464,547	173,037	684	154,758	—	16,092	533	2,026,316
1980	1,281,986	501,158	194,885	1,384	170,894	478	17,396	374	2,168,555
1981	1,258,174	491,885	225,974	900	196,498	8,625	20,916	316	2,203,287

NOTE. This table indicates the State or Territory of clearance by customs and immigration authorities. Because numbers of passengers use interstate transport to commence or complete their journeys, the figures do not indicate the precise effect on the population of the States of movements to and from overseas countries.

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Year	Australia				Total	Victoria (a)			Total
	Permanent and long-term movement (b)		Short-term movement			Perma- nent and long-term move- ment (b)	Short-term movement		
			Australian residents returning or departing temporarily	Visitors			Australian residents returning or departing temporarily	Visitors	
ARRIVALS									
1977	75,640	85,173	973,677	563,281	1,697,771	39,033	242,583	109,117	390,733
1978	68,419	86,327	1,029,482	630,594	1,814,822	39,102	261,254	126,452	426,808
1979	72,236	94,891	1,144,335	793,345	2,104,807	40,975	300,292	154,561	495,828
1980	94,502	89,785	1,194,768	904,558	2,283,613	50,002	311,605	180,898	542,505
1981	118,735	93,954	1,181,387	936,727	2,330,803	55,491	300,513	181,215	537,219
DEPARTURES									
1977	14,171	91,864	971,253	540,943	1,618,231	24,059	245,402	93,857	363,318
1978	14,027	89,096	1,062,234	597,123	1,762,480	23,905	264,269	108,457	396,631
1979	12,670	85,436	1,175,769	752,441	2,026,316	22,792	304,003	137,752	464,547
1980	11,450	79,412	1,203,603	874,090	2,168,555	22,059	314,923	164,176	501,158
1981	11,280	74,332	1,217,299	900,376	2,203,287	19,787	305,029	167,069	491,885

(a) See note to preceding table.

(b) "Permanent and long-term movement" relates to persons arriving who state that they intend to reside in Australia permanently or for a period of one year or more, and to persons departing who state that they intend to reside abroad permanently or for a period of one year or more. From January 1974, new passenger cards and processing arrangements were introduced which have affected comparability in certain instances.

Immigration into Victoria

Because of interstate movements, the effect of overseas migration on the population of a particular State can only be reliably measured at the time of a national Census of Population and Housing from information gathered on birthplace, nationality, and period of residence in Australia. A comparison of the results of the 1981 Census with those of the 1947 Census shows clearly the contribution of immigration to Victoria's population growth.

Of the 1947 figure, 178,600 persons or 8.7 per cent of the population were recorded as being born overseas. By 1981, the overseas-born figure had reached 873,921 persons or 22.8 per cent of the population. Major birthplaces of the overseas born in 1976 were United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland 260,083, Italy 115,430, Greece 72,270, Yugoslavia 59,500, Germany 34,336, Netherlands 30,710, Malta 27,756, and Poland 22,736.

Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs*

The Victorian Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs was established in 1976. Victoria became the first Government in Australia to establish such a Ministry by legislation and to give statutory recognition to objectives which embody the concepts of a multi-cultural society.

The objectives of the Ministry are:

- (1) To promote and facilitate the settlement of migrants in Victoria, and to co-ordinate measures conducive to the building of a socially cohesive society;
- (2) to promote and encourage the establishment of a community in which all ethnic groups will have full expression of identity;
- (3) to encourage a community awareness of the value of ethnic cultures;

*The Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs became the Ministry of Ethnic Affairs on 23 December 1982 and became fully operational as the Ethnic Affairs Commission on 15 March 1983.

(4) to encourage migrants to accept Australian citizenship and to participate in the social, cultural, educational, political, and economic life of the Australian community and in such other activities as are conducive to good citizenship; and

(5) to take such steps as are considered necessary to prevent or remove discrimination against persons because of their ethnic background or characteristics, and to promote the welfare of migrants and their families within Victoria.

In addition, its creation was to a large extent directed to removing any areas of possible misunderstanding and to rationalise as far as possible, any degree of overlapping functions by government departments and agencies involved in the sensitive area of ethnic affairs.

Immigration

The origin of the State Immigration Authority goes back to 1946 after a Federal-State agreement on a programme aimed to increase Australia's post-war immigration. The responsibilities of the States were expanded in June 1975 enabling them to process nominees seeking both assisted and unassisted passage from the United Kingdom. British migrants who wish to come to Australia are able to contact Victoria's Agent-General in London to seek information relating to Victoria.

Since July 1966, the State Immigration Authority has been responsible for the settlement in Victoria of nearly 250,000 migrants from the United Kingdom. Victoria has also continuously sought extra responsibility in ensuring that migrants from other source countries are suitably informed of conditions in Victoria.

Ethnic affairs

The responsibilities of the Ethnic Affairs Division fall under three main headings:

(1) *Community Education and Development.* This unit maintains a close liaison with ethnic groups, schools, community service organisations, and individuals to facilitate and provide financial and other assistance for projects which promote a socially cohesive society. Extensive research is undertaken to evaluate each project; be it social, welfare, cultural, or educational.

The unit also co-ordinates an on-going series of Cross-Cultural Awareness Courses for specific sectors of the community involved in working with migrants. These courses are designed to increase the awareness of the problems faced by migrants and to promote a better understanding of migrants within the community.

This unit's major programme is the development of a five-year Community Education Programme designed to educate the Australian community of the benefits of migration. Staff also present lectures to school groups, service and ethnic organisations, and play a major role in seminars involving the ethnic communities.

(2) *Migrant Settlement Services.* This unit plans and implements various projects designed to assist newly arrived migrants to settle successfully in Victoria. The provision of information on many aspects of life in Australia and on services available in the community is one of the major activities of the unit. Several informative publications are periodically produced, the most notable being a guide to multi-cultural Melbourne entitled *Migrants' Melbourne*. This directory of services and organisations is published twice yearly and is available in ten community languages free of charge.

In addition to the collection, storage, and dissemination of information, the unit collates statistical data on a wide range of related subjects.

Other activities include membership of and project work for committees, and the preparation of major reports and submissions. The nature of the unit requires a close co-operation and liaison with ethnic community organisations and a wide range of voluntary, private, and government organisations in areas of industry, education, health, law, and the media. Interdepartmental working parties have been established in the main service providing areas of the Victorian Government. The unit is in constant contact with Commonwealth, State, and local authorities to ensure that no citizen is placed at a disadvantage because of a lack of understanding of the English language.

A Translation Unit has been established to assist Victorian Government departments and instrumentalities to translate information into Victoria's major need languages of Arabic, Croatian, Greek, Italian, Serbian, Spanish, and Vietnamese. Other languages are covered by contract translators. This service is provided free of charge.

The Victoria Welcome Group administered by the unit is the volunteer arm of the Ministry. Its major function is to welcome newly arrived migrants to Victoria, assist them

with any problems or needs, inform them of services and resources available in the community, and provide referral and follow-up service when necessary, thus facilitating quicker settlement into the community.

(3) *Community Relations and Liaison Unit*. The principal role of this unit is of a conciliatory nature in cases which are referred to the Ministry, and which could be seen as discrimination by virtue of race or ethnic characteristics.

The Unit consults with Victorian Government departments and agencies in the field of equal opportunity and community relations on cases and projects where assistance from the Ministry is requested, or where it is felt that expertise is warranted.

The Unit also liaises with community organisations, involving close co-ordination with migrant groups and government agencies in ascertaining specific needs and in recommending appropriate action.

ABORIGINALS

In 1974, the *Victorian Aboriginal Affairs Act 1967* was repealed and the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs abolished. Overall responsibility for Aboriginal affairs was transferred to the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs under an agreement between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments. The transfer became effective on 11 January 1975. Shortly after the transfer the Victorian Region was, for operational and administrative purposes, extended to include Tasmania, and is now known as the South-eastern Region.

The major functions of the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs are policy, planning, and co-ordination. The Department also provides grants to Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal statutory and non-statutory organisations concerned with education, heritage and culture, recreation, legal aid, health, employment, business development, town management and public utilities, welfare, and housing. Commonwealth, Victorian, and local government authorities and non-government organisations are expected to provide direct services to Aboriginal citizens, as they do to other citizens. These bodies—not the Department of Aboriginal Affairs—provide housing, health, education, employment, legal representation, culture, recreation, and welfare programmes.

Special programmes are financed by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs through companies and statutory bodies such as the Aboriginal Development Commission, Aboriginal Hostels Limited, Aboriginal Arts and Crafts Pty Ltd, National Aboriginal Sports Foundation, and the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies.

Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal staff of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs seek to encourage Aboriginal individuals, families, and organisations to use community services, and where needs are not being met, seek to achieve change in those services. Staff of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs maintain contact with community organisations to encourage executives and their personnel to provide services to Aboriginals as for other citizens, as well as ensuring that Aboriginal identity and special needs are understood and met.

The Victorian Government has nominated the Premier to be the Minister responsible for Aboriginal Affairs. An Aboriginal person has been appointed to the Minister's staff to advise him of relevant developments, to co-ordinate the delivery of services to Aboriginal persons in Victoria, and to provide liaison between the Aboriginal community and the Victorian Government.

Aboriginals are increasingly participating in decision making processes concerning their affairs. They have formed organisations in the Melbourne metropolitan area and country areas and receive grants from the Department to provide services in housing, employment, education, welfare, health, culture, recreation, and legal aid. The organisations are governed by Aboriginal committees. Aboriginals are employed by Commonwealth and State Government departments and local government authorities. Aboriginal opinions and aspirations are made known through consultations and conferences and specially established consultative committees. Aboriginal persons in Victoria elect two members to the National Aboriginal Conference to represent their interests.

The former reserves at Lake Tyers and Framlingham were returned to the ownership of their Aboriginal residents in 1971 under the *Aboriginal Lands Act 1970*. This was the first

time in Australia that former Crown land reserved for Aborigines had been returned with unconditional freehold title to Aborigines residing at the properties concerned.

The *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act* 1972 established an office administered by the Director of Conservation. An advisory committee was created under provisions of the Act to advise the Minister, and it includes three Aboriginal members appointed by Victoria's Minister for Conservation.

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VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, AND DIVORCES

Legal provisions

The system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853. The statutory duties under the Registration Act are performed by the Government Statist, who has supervision over registration officers, registrars of marriages, and (relating to their registration duties) the clergymen who celebrate marriages. Copies of entries certified by the Government Statist or by an Assistant Government Statist or an authorised registration officer are *prima facie* evidence in the courts of Australia of the facts to which they relate. At the Government Statist's Office in Melbourne there is kept for reference a complete collection of all registrations effected since 1 July 1853, as well as originals or certified copies of all existing church records relating to earlier periods as far back as 1837.

The various Acts relating to the registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria were consolidated in 1958.

In November 1959, a Bill was placed before the Victorian Parliament to reorganise the system of registration of births and deaths in Victoria. This new legislation, known as the *Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act 1959*, which came into operation on 1 October 1960, was designed to allow registrations of births and deaths to be effected by post instead of through those persons who previously held office as Registrars of Births and Deaths. No alteration however was made to the system of registration of marriages. In 1961 the Commonwealth Parliament passed the *Marriage Act 1961*. A few minor provisions (relating mainly to certain extensions of the application of the prohibited degrees) came into operation on the date the Act received the Royal Assent (6 May 1961), and the remainder of the Act came into operation on 1 September 1963. On this date, the Act superseded the marriage laws of all the States, the two mainland Territories, and Norfolk Island.

Statistical summary

The principal vital statistics in Victoria from 1977 to 1981 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Number registered				Crude rates			
	Marriages	Live births	Deaths	Infant deaths (a)	Marriages (b)	Live births (b)	Deaths (b)	Infant deaths (c)
1977	27,558	59,518	29,478	653	7.18	15.51	7.68	11.0
1978	27,178	58,861	29,096	616	7.03	15.23	7.53	10.5
1979	27,019	57,767	29,078	652	6.96	14.87	7.49	11.3
1980	27,724	58,206	29,374	592	7.09	14.88	7.51	10.2
1981	28,648	59,513	29,034	562	7.25	15.07	7.35	9.4

(a) Included in deaths. An infant death is the death of a live born child under one year of age.

(b) Number of events per 1,000 of estimated mean population.

(c) Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births.

Marriages

Marriages registered in Victoria in 1981 numbered 28,648, an increase of 924 on the number registered in 1980. Marriages of persons under 18 years of age for brides has shown a steady decline over the five years 1977 to 1981; whereas a slight increase has been noticed for bridegrooms from 1979 to 1981.

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF MARRIAGES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1977	36,159	27,558	15,737	10,126	10,063	3,166	618	1,491	104,918
1978	35,904	27,178	15,431	9,800	9,404	3,148	576	1,517	102,958
1979	36,906	27,019	16,082	9,778	9,239	3,254	553	1,565	104,396
1980	38,965	27,724	17,157	10,064	9,594	3,433	661	1,642	109,240
1981	40,679	28,648	18,305	10,252	10,111	3,515	719	1,676	113,905

VICTORIA—RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, 1981

Ages of bridegrooms (a) (years)	Ages of brides (a) (years)														Total bridegrooms
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 and over	
16	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	205
18	—	4	21	42	49	46	22	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	557
19	—	—	36	60	144	136	83	80	14	6	5	—	—	—	1,281
20	—	3	20	75	215	313	321	291	34	6	—	9	—	—	10,660
21 to 24	4	—	64	169	634	1,380	1,973	5,517	784	102	24	—	9	—	7,876
25 to 29	—	—	20	36	160	377	569	3,666	2,433	493	91	22	—	—	3,378
30 to 34	—	—	—	—	27	40	86	771	1,355	790	227	58	15	4	1,605
35 to 39	—	—	—	—	—	13	23	186	438	483	289	126	29	12	912
40 to 44	—	—	4	6	—	3	—	41	136	229	242	167	67	23	597
45 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	48	98	114	137	112	65	524
50 to 54	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	13	16	47	68	97	126	154	402
55 to 59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	17	23	58	77	215	260
60 to 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	20	36	175	379
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	6	4	16	352	28,648
Total brides	4	7	168	388	1,236	2,312	3,082	10,612	5,271	2,279	1,104	698	487	1,000	28,648

(a) The marriage of bridegrooms under 18 years of age and brides under 16 years of age is restricted by the provisions of the Commonwealth Marriage Act 1961.

VICTORIA—AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE (a)

Year	Ages of bridegrooms (years)				Ages of brides (years)			
	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	All bridegrooms	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	All brides
1977	25.1	57.6	38.5	28.6	22.7	50.1	34.8	25.7
1978	25.3	57.9	38.4	28.8	22.8	51.6	34.8	26.0
1979	25.5	58.0	38.6	28.9	23.0	51.7	35.0	26.2
1980	25.5	58.5	38.2	28.8	23.1	51.7	34.9	26.2
1981	25.7	58.7	38.4	29.0	23.3	51.9	35.0	26.3

(a) Arithmetic mean.

The age in relation to which approximately half the number of bachelors was younger, and approximately half was older (the median age), was 24.3 years in 1980 and 24.5 years in 1981. The corresponding age for spinsters was 22.1 years and 22.3 years. More bachelors were married at 22 years and spinsters at 21 years (the modal ages) than at any other age in both years.

For tables showing the previous marital status, of bridegrooms and brides marrying and the proportions by previous marital status, reference should be made to the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Demography* (3102.2).

For many years civil marriage ceremonies were performed at certain country centres and at the Office of the Government Statist in Melbourne. This situation changed during 1973 and 1974 with the appointment of a number of additional civil celebrants, the majority of whom operate in the Melbourne metropolitan area. These additional civil celebrants may marry couples at any location.

VICTORIA—CIVIL MARRIAGES

Year	Total civil marriages		Performed in the Office of the Government Statist in Melbourne	
	Number	Percentage of total marriages	Number	Percentage of total civil marriages
1977	8,174	29.66	2,363	28.91
1978	8,852	32.57	2,094	23.66
1979	9,221	34.13	1,999	21.68
1980	9,411	33.95	1,865	19.82
1981	10,190	35.57	1,866	18.31

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES: RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL, 1981 (a)

Category of celebrant	Number	Proportion of total marriages
Ministers of religion—		
Recognised denominations (b) —		
Roman Catholic Church	6,645	23.20
Uniting Church in Australia	4,126	14.40
Church of England in Australia	3,915	13.67
Orthodox Churches (c)	938	3.27
Churches of Christ in Australia (c)	500	1.75
The Baptist Union of Australia (c)	447	1.56
Presbyterian Churches (c)	430	1.50
Lutheran Churches (c)	225	0.79
The Salvation Army	204	0.71
Jewry	190	0.66
Jehovah's Witnesses	88	0.31
Islam	87	0.30
Unitarians	77	0.27
Seventh Day Adventist Church	59	0.21
Other denominations	527	1.84
Total ministers of religion	18,458	64.44
Civil officers	10,190	35.56
Total marriages	28,648	100.00

(a) Denominations where the number of marriages registered for the latest year was less than 50 have been grouped in the category "other denominations".

(b) Under authority of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act 1961*.

(c) Includes churches grouped under this heading in the proclamation made under the Commonwealth *Marriage Act 1961*.

Divorces

The Commonwealth *Family Law Act 1975* came into operation throughout Australia on 5 January 1976, repealing the previous Matrimonial Causes legislation which had been operative since 1 February 1961. The Family Court of Australia was established to administer Family Law, including applications for dissolution of marriage and nullity of marriage. Under this new Act, there is only one ground for divorce—that of irretrievable breakdown of a marriage (i.e., irretrievable breakdown of a marriage is established under the law if the husband and wife have separated and have lived apart from each other for a continuous period of not less than twelve months immediately preceding the date of the filing of the application for dissolution of marriage and there is no reasonable likelihood of reconciliation). The adoption of a single ground for dissolution of marriage (where fault is no longer taken into account) contrasts strongly with the previous Matrimonial Causes legislation which provided that a dissolution could be granted on one or more of fourteen grounds (e.g., adultery, desertion, cruelty, etc.). The Act provides that all applications for nullity of marriage shall be based on the ground that the marriage is void.

Successful applicants for decrees of dissolution of marriage are, in the first instance, awarded a decree nisi. A decree nisi becomes absolute at the expiration of a period of one month from the making of the decree unless it is rescinded, appealed against, or the court is not satisfied that proper arrangements have been made for the welfare of children of the marriage. Decrees nisi are not awarded in respect of proceedings for nullity of marriage.

At the commencement of the Family Law Act in January 1976, there was a significant number of pending applications for dissolution or nullity of marriage which had been submitted under the previous Matrimonial Causes legislation. Family Law legislation provided that such applications could be dealt with under either the new or the old legislation.

Statistics of divorces granted on an annual basis do not necessarily indicate precise trends in divorce rates as the figures may be affected from year to year by various administrative factors, for example, the occurrence of law vacations, and the availability of courts or judges (i.e., a rise in one year may be due wholly or in part to the clearing of a backlog of cases from an earlier period).

During 1981, 9,769 decrees of dissolution were granted, 5,766 had been applied for by the wife and 4,003 by the husband.

AUSTRALIA—DIVORCES (DECREES GRANTED)

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1977 (a)	15,781	10,851	7,293	4,419	3,975	1,134	345	1,352	45,150
1978 (a)	13,797	10,821	6,106	3,805	3,387	1,131	291	1,270	40,608
1979 (a)	12,606	9,471	5,811	3,794	3,397	1,167	262	1,346	37,854
1980	13,449	9,207	6,219	4,203	3,073	1,285	298	1,524	39,258
1981	14,512	9,769	6,470	4,132	3,481	1,139	393	1,516	41,412

(a) Figures for 1979 and earlier years have been revised to show dissolutions only and to exclude nullities (which have not been collected since 1979).

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE: DECREES GRANTED: AGES OF PARTIES (AT DATE OF DECREE), 1981

Ages of husbands (years)	Ages of wives (years)										Total husbands
	Under 21	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55 and over	Not stated	
Under 21	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
21-24	51	304	59	10	{ 13	{ 4	—	—	—	1	428
25-29	28	673	1,252	106	{ 133	{ 22	{ 5	—	—	3	2,079
30-34	3	118	903	999	133	22	5	6	—	5	2,192
35-39	{ 4	21	153	737	599	82	10	5	{ 4	2	1,614
40-44	{ 4	9	31	147	482	384	53	14	—	4	1,125
45-49	{ 4	{ 3	{ 9	41	121	317	259	44	14	1	804
50-54	—	{ 3	{ 9	14	42	117	246	225	49	1	700
55 and over	—	4	6	7	28	45	87	189	422	11	799
Not stated	1	4	3	2	2	3	1	1	—	—	17
Total wives	94	1,140	2,416	2,063	1,420	974	661	484	489	28	9,769

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE: DECREES GRANTED: DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE, 1981

Duration of marriage (years)	Number of children					Total dis- solutions	Total children
	0	1	2	3	4 and over		
1	113	24	3	3	—	143	39
2	395	84	26	5	9	519	192
3	428	156	29	9	6	628	274
4	432	172	87	{ 12	{ 14	717	450
5	340	167	76	{ 33	{ 4	598	366
6	280	172	115	{ 32	{ 7	589	473
7	211	148	152	32	7	550	580
8	172	121	170	38	3	504	587
9	119	104	196	58	16	493	735
10	89	91	197	58	10	445	705
11	43	75	204	82	18	422	806
12	53	63	194	85	28	423	825
13	37	49	152	82	28	348	722
14	24	28	148	76	28	304	671
15-19	93	147	422	345	170	1,177	2,767

**VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE: DECREES GRANTED:
DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE, 1981—continued**

Duration of marriage (years)	Number of children					Total dissolutions	Total children
	0	1	2	3	4 and over		
20-24	231	264	227	87	38	847	1,148
25-29	325	157	52	24	4	562	352
30 and over	442	44	9	5	—	500	77
Total dissolutions of marriage	3,827	2,066	2,459	1,034	383	9,769	..
Total children	—	2,066	4,918	3,102	1,683	..	11,769

NOTE. Children are those living and under 18 at the time of the petition. Includes children deemed to be children of the marriage in accordance with section 5 of the Commonwealth *Family Law Act* 1975.

Births

Live births registered in Victoria during 1981 numbered 59,513, an increase of 1,307 on the number registered in 1980.

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1977	77,996	59,518	34,935	19,260	20,651	6,735	2,558	4,638	226,291
1978	77,773	58,861	34,465	18,558	20,611	6,788	2,692	4,433	224,181
1979	77,134	57,767	35,195	18,478	20,469	6,757	2,842	4,487	223,129
1980	79,455	58,206	34,972	18,499	20,607	6,735	2,587	4,466	225,527
1981	81,530	59,513	38,834	19,351	21,877	7,188	3,080	4,469	235,842

**VICTORIA—LIVE BIRTHS BY SEX, MASCULINITY, AND AVERAGE AGE
OF FATHER AND MOTHER**

Year	Males	Females	Total	Masculinity (a)	Confinements average age (b)		
					Nuptial		Ex-nuptial
					Father	Mother	Mother (c)
1977	30,803	28,715	59,518	107.27	29.9	27.0	23.2
1978	30,202	28,659	58,861	105.38	30.1	27.3	23.2
1979	29,709	28,058	57,767	105.88	30.3	27.5	23.3
1980	29,848	28,358	58,206	105.25	30.4	27.6	23.7
1981	30,361	29,152	59,513	104.15	30.5	27.7	23.7

(a) Number of male births per 100 female births.

(b) Arithmetic mean.

(c) Information is not available to allow the calculation of the average age of fathers of ex-nuptial children.

**VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND
PREVIOUS, TOTAL, AND AVERAGE ISSUE, 1981**

Age group of mother (years)	Number of married mothers with previous issue numbering—									Total married mothers	Total issue	Average issue
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 and over	Not stated			
Under 20	1,355	276	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,642	1,946	1.19
20-24	8,313	4,411	1,046	121	20	—	—	—	—	13,911	20,971	1.51
25-29	8,408	8,359	4,077	1,033	172	44	6	1	—	22,100	42,912	1.94
30-34	2,798	4,025	3,442	1,397	348	112	48	19	—	12,189	29,825	2.45
35-39	592	746	746	500	233	107	50	42	—	3,016	8,898	2.95
40-44	78	85	81	{ 61	{ 40	36	19	36	—	435	1,536	3.53
45-49	{ 7	{ 4	3	{ 61	{ 40	4	4	11	—	{ 34	{ 176	{ 5.18
50 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not stated	2	5	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	11	17	1.55
Total	21,553	17,911	9,406	3,112	814	303	128	109	2	53,338	106,281	1.99
Proportion of total married mothers	40.41	33.58	17.63	5.83	1.53	0.57	0.24	0.20	—	100.0	..	..

**VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: RELATIVE
AGE GROUPS OF PARENTS, 1981**

Age group of father (years)	Age group of mothers (years)								Total fathers
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and over	Not stated	
Under 20	169	49	{ 703	{ 64	—	—	—	—	223
20-24	1,084	5,119	{ 703	{ 64	5	—	—	2	6,972
25-29	296	6,913	11,336	1,196	91	7	—	1	19,840
30-34	{ 87	1,503	8,260	6,715	501	19	{ 4	1	17,074
35-39	{ 6	240	1,439	3,261	1,384	73	{ 18	2	6,414
40-44	{ 6	59	263	711	735	176	{ 18	2	1,955
45-49	—	13	62	165	213	110	{ 12	—	578
50 and over	—	10	32	72	85	49	{ 12	—	260
Not stated	—	5	5	5	2	1	—	4	22
Married mothers	1,642	13,911	22,100	12,189	3,016	435	34	11	53,338

**VICTORIA—NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS: AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND
DURATION OF MARRIAGE, 1981**

Age group of mother (years)	Duration of marriage															Total nuptial first births		
	Months											Years						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3		4	5 and over
Under 20	22	39	49	105	135	202	117	32	52	64	81	43	353	51	9	{ 698	{ 318	1,355
20-24	28	41	72	113	213	327	257	107	137	226	208	219	2,313	1,818	1,219			8,313
25-29	22	26	33	54	73	128	119	68	83	109	110	107	1,229	1,239	1,162	1,192	2,654	8,408
30-34	8	20	18	20	43	61	51	38	38	49	55	56	499	353	227	200	1,062	2,798
35 and over	7	8	9	9	13	17	17	6	17	15	27	12	146	84	62	41	187	677
Not stated	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total	87	134	181	301	477	736	561	251	327	463	481	438	4,540	3,545	2,679	2,131	4,221	21,553

VICTORIA—MULTIPLE CONFINEMENTS (a)

Year	Cases of twins	Cases of triplets	Total multiple cases	Total con- finements	Multiple cases per 1,000 total confinements
1977	524	5	(b) 530	58,992	8.98
1978	610	12	622	58,248	10.68
1979	573	5	578	57,202	10.10
1980	609	7	(c) 617	57,584	10.71
1981	601	8	609	58,908	10.34

(a) Excludes confinements where the births were stillborn children only.

(b) Includes 1 case of quadruplets.

(c) Includes 1 case of quintuplets.

On the average over the five years 1977 to 1981, mothers of twins were one in 99 of all mothers whose confinements were recorded, mothers of triplets were one in 8,000, and mothers of all multiple births were one in 97.

The following tables show details of ex-nuptial births in each State and Territory for the years 1977 to 1981 and the ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children in Victoria:

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1977	8,219	4,391	4,656	1,896	2,528	783	577	264	23,314
1978	8,612	4,718	4,836	2,050	2,654	877	703	294	24,744
1979	9,036	5,033	5,128	2,098	2,783	934	r780	318	r26,110
1980	10,077	5,300	5,443	2,301	2,833	950	802	370	28,076
1981	10,898	5,615	6,373	2,492	3,300	1,063	1,049	410	31,200

AUSTRALIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS: PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1977	10.54	7.38	13.33	9.84	12.24	11.63	22.56	5.69	10.30
1978	11.07	8.02	14.03	11.05	12.88	12.92	26.11	6.63	11.04
1979	11.71	8.71	14.57	11.35	13.60	13.82	27.45	7.09	11.70
1980	12.68	9.11	15.56	12.44	13.75	14.11	31.00	8.28	12.45
1981	13.37	9.43	16.41	12.88	15.08	14.79	34.06	9.17	13.23

VICTORIA—AGES OF MOTHERS OF EX-NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS

Age of mother (years)	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
13	3	3	3	—	3
14	20	12	15	7	13
15	94	89	63	60	69
16	243	216	245	209	205
17	404	381	390	349	411
18	420	471	484	519	493
19	404	482	478	506	539
20	366	403	455	473	482
21-24	973	1,183	1,271	1,321	1,472
25-29	834	806	944	1,017	1,067
30-34	381	409	448	536	568
35-39	159	171	153	190	194
40-44	{ 41	{ 41	22	47	44
45 and over	{ 4	{ —	{ 9	3	{ 10
Not stated				6	
Total	4,346	4,667	4,980	5,243	5,570

VICTORIA—ADOPTIONS AND LEGITIMATIONS

Year	Number of children	
	Adopted year ended 30 June (a)	Legitimated year ended 31 December (b)
1977	908	415
1978	951	407
1979	956	433
1980	914	423
1981	711	442

(a) Legal adoptions registered under the provisions of the Victorian *Adoption of Children Act 1964*.

(b) Legitimations registered. Under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act 1961* which came into operation on 1 September 1963, a child whose parents were not married to each other at the time of its birth becomes legitimated on the subsequent marriage of its parents.

Deaths

By law, deaths occurring in Australia must be registered in the State in which they occur. The following statistics have been prepared from cause of death information supplied by medical practitioners and coroners for persons whose deaths were registered in the calendar years shown:

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF DEATHS

Year of registration	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1977	40,380	29,478	16,408	9,784	7,899	3,269	784	788	108,790
1978	40,394	29,096	16,619	9,763	7,794	3,311	536	912	108,425
1979	38,817	29,078	16,388	9,661	8,020	3,167	595	842	106,568
1980	40,283	29,374	16,496	9,580	8,166	3,393	510	892	108,694
1981	39,959	29,034	17,175	9,706	7,993	3,320	854	962	109,003

Causes of death

Classification

Causes of death in Australia from 1979 onwards have been classified according to the Ninth (1975) Revision of the World Health Organisation's (WHO) International Classification of Diseases (ICD9). Particulars relate to the underlying cause of death, which WHO has defined as the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death. Accidental and violent deaths are classified according to external cause, that is, to the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury, rather than the nature of the injury.

In 1981, 15,691 male and 13,343 female deaths were registered in Victoria.

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF DEATH (ABBREVIATED LIST):
NUMBERS AND RATES, 1981

Cause of death (a)		ICD9 category code numbers	Number of deaths	Proportion of total	Rate per 1,000,000 of mean population
S1-10	<i>Infectious and parasitic diseases</i>	001-139	150	0.53	38
S1	Intestinal infectious diseases	001-009	32	0.12	8
S2	Tuberculosis	010-018	23	0.08	6
S4	Meningococcal infection	036	3	0.01	1
S5	Tetanus	037	1	—	—
S6	Septicaemia	038	37	0.13	9
S10	All other infectious and parasitic diseases	(b)	54	0.19	14
S11-20	<i>Malignant neoplasms</i>	140-208	6,765	23.30	1,713
S11	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	151	394	1.36	100
S12	Malignant neoplasm of colon	153	740	2.55	187
S13	Malignant neoplasm of rectum, rectosigmoid junction, and anus	154	346	1.19	88
S14	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus, and lung	162	1,367	4.71	346
S15	Malignant neoplasm of skin	172,173	190	0.65	48
S16	Malignant neoplasm of female breast	174	547	1.88	138
S17	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	180	121	0.42	31
S18	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	185	351	1.21	89
S19	Leukaemia	204-208	234	0.81	59
S20	All other malignant neoplasms	(c)	2,475	8.52	627
S21	Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	210-239	47	0.16	12
S22	Diabetes mellitus	250	600	2.07	152
S24	Other protein-calorie malnutrition	262,263	8	0.03	2
S25	Anaemias	280-285	58	0.20	15
S26	Meningitis	320-322	22	0.08	6
S27	Acute rheumatic fever	390-392	4	0.01	1
S28	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	393-398	115	0.40	29
S29	Hypertensive disease	401-405	484	1.67	123
S30-31	<i>Ischaemic heart disease</i>	410-414	7,962	27.42	2,016
S30	Acute myocardial infarction	410	5,558	19.14	1,407
S31	Other ischaemic heart disease	411-414	2,404	8.28	609
S32	Other forms of heart disease	{ 415, 416, 420-429 }	1,564	5.39	396
S33	Cerebrovascular disease	430-438	3,613	12.44	915
S34	Atherosclerosis	440	587	2.02	149
S35	All other diseases of circulatory system	417, 441-459	514	1.77	130
S36	Pneumonia	480-486	454	1.56	115
S37	Influenza	487	6	0.02	2
S38	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	490-493	669	2.30	169
S39	All other diseases of the respiratory system	{ 460-478, 494-519 }	865	2.98	219
S40	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	531-533	165	0.57	42
S41	Appendicitis	540-543	11	0.04	3
S42	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	571	300	1.03	76
S43	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	580-589	190	0.65	48
S44	Hyperplasia of prostate	600	19	0.07	5
S45-47	<i>Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium</i>	630-676	4	0.01	1
S46	Direct obstetric deaths	{ 640-646, 651-676 }	4	0.01	1
S48	Congenital anomalies	740-759	249	0.86	63
S49-51	<i>Certain conditions, originating in the perinatal period</i>	760-779	223	0.77	57
S49	Birth trauma	767	6	0.02	2
S50	Hypoxia, birth asphyxia and other respiratory conditions	768-770	150	0.52	38

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF DEATH (ABBREVIATED LIST):
NUMBERS AND RATES, 1981—*continued*

Cause of death (a)		ICD9 category code numbers	Number of deaths	Proportion of total	Rate per 1,000,000 of mean population
S51	Other conditions originating in the perinatal period	{ 760-766, } 771-779	67	0.23	17
S52	Signs, symptoms, and ill-defined conditions	780-799	158	0.54	40
S53	All other diseases	Residual	1,489	5.13	377
S54-S56	Accidents and adverse effects	E800-E949	1,245	4.29	315
S54	Motor vehicle traffic accidents	E810-E819	702	2.42	178
S55	Accidental falls	E880-E888	226	0.78	57
S56	All other accidents and adverse effects	(d)	317	1.09	80
S57	Suicide	E950-E959	425	1.46	108
S58	Homicide	E960-E969	41	0.14	10
S59	All other external causes	E970-E999	28	0.10	7
Total all causes			29,034	100.00	7,354

(a) No deaths were recorded in the following categories in 1981: S3. Whooping cough (033); S7. Smallpox (050); S8. Measles (055); S9. Malaria (084); S23. Nutritional marasmus (261); S45. Abortion (630-639); and S47. Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium (647,648).

(b) 020-032, 034, 035, 039-049, 051-054, 056-083, 085-139.

(c) 140-150, 152, 155-161, 163-172, 175, 179, 181-184, 186-203.

(d) 800-807, 820-879, 890-929.

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, 1981

Age group and cause of death		Deaths from specified cause			
		In age group		At all ages	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent (a)
Under 1 year					
S49-51	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	223	39.7	223	100.0
S48	Congenital anomalies	186	33.1	249	74.7
S52	Signs, symptoms, and ill-defined conditions	108	19.2	158	68.4
S54	Motor vehicle traffic accidents	7	1.2	702	1.0
S26	Meningitis	5	0.9	22	22.7
1-4 years					
S56	All other accidents	29	23.6	317	9.1
S11-20	Malignant neoplasms	20	16.3	6,765	0.3
S54	Motor vehicle traffic accidents	16	13.0	702	2.3
S48	Congenital anomalies	12	9.8	249	4.8
S36-39	Diseases of the respiratory system	9	7.3	1,994	0.5
5-14 years					
S54	Motor vehicle traffic accidents	39	25.3	702	5.6
S11-20	Malignant neoplasms	28	18.2	6,765	0.4
S56	All other accidents	26	16.9	317	8.8
S48	Congenital anomalies	11	7.1	249	4.4
S38	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	6	3.9	669	0.9
15-24 years					
S54	Motor vehicle traffic accidents	233	44.4	702	33.2
S57	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	79	15.0	425	18.6
S56	All other accidents	60	11.4	317	18.9
S11-20	Malignant neoplasms	40	7.6	6,765	0.6
S27-35	Diseases of the circulatory system	15	2.9	14,843	0.1
25-34 years					
S54	Motor vehicle traffic accidents	128	23.5	702	18.2
S11-20	Malignant neoplasms	90	16.5	6,765	1.3
S57	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	90	16.5	425	21.2
S27-35	Diseases of the circulatory system	60	11.0	14,843	0.4
S56	All other accidents	58	10.6	317	18.3
35-44 years					
S11-20	Malignant neoplasms	239	33.6	6,765	3.5
S30-31	Ischaemic heart disease	114	16.0	7,962	1.4
S57	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	65	9.1	425	15.3
S54	Motor vehicle traffic accidents	55	7.7	702	7.8
S56	All other accidents	30	4.2	317	9.5

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, 1981—*continued*

Age group and cause of death		Deaths from specified cause			
		In age group		At all ages	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent (a)
45-54 years					
S11-20	Malignant neoplasms	670	36.2	6,765	9.9
S30-31	Ischaemic heart disease	484	26.1	7,962	6.1
S33	Cerebrovascular disease	118	6.4	3,613	3.3
S42	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	80	4.3	300	26.7
S57	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	80	4.3	425	18.8
55-64 years					
S11-20	Malignant neoplasms	1,481	35.5	6,765	21.9
S30-31	Ischaemic heart disease	1,242	29.8	7,962	15.6
S33	Cerebrovascular disease	338	8.1	3,613	9.4
S32	Other forms of heart disease	141	3.4	1,564	9.0
S38	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	98	2.3	669	14.6
65-74 years					
S30-31	Ischaemic heart disease	2,399	32.9	7,962	30.1
S11-20	Malignant neoplasms	2,101	28.9	6,765	31.1
S33	Cerebrovascular disease	797	10.9	3,613	22.1
S32	Other forms of heart disease	229	3.1	1,564	14.6
S38	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	194	2.7	669	29.0
75 years and over					
S30-31	Ischaemic heart disease	3,698	28.3	7,962	46.4
S33	Cerebrovascular disease	2,299	17.6	3,613	63.6
S11-20	Malignant neoplasms	2,090	16.0	6,765	30.9
S32	Other forms of heart disease	1,086	8.3	1,564	69.4
S34	Atherosclerosis	528	4.0	587	89.9

(a) Deaths in this age group, from the stated cause expressed as a percentage of all deaths at all ages from that cause.

Diseases of the heart

During 1981, there were 10,008 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart including 119 due to rheumatic heart disease, 363 to hypertensive heart disease, 5,558 to acute myocardial infarction, 2,404 to other ischaemic heart disease, 65 to pulmonary heart disease, and 1,499 to other forms of heart disease. Deaths in 1981 from this cause by sex are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASES BY SEX, 1981

Cause of death (a)	Sex		Total
	Males	Females	
Rheumatic heart disease (391,393-398)	51	68	119
Hypertensive heart disease (402,404)	160	203	363
Acute myocardial infarction (410)	3,323	2,235	5,558
Other ischaemic heart disease (411-414)	1,379	1,025	2,404
Pulmonary heart disease (415-416)	28	37	65
Other forms of heart disease (420-429)	620	879	1,499
Total	5,561	4,447	10,008

(a) Figures in parentheses are ICD9 category code numbers.

Malignant neoplasms

Since the introduction of the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD9) in 1979, deaths classified as malignant neoplasms do not include deaths from polycythaemia vera and myelofibrosis. Deaths from malignant neoplasms in 1981 numbered 6,765. Deaths in 1981 from these diseases by sex are shown in the following table.

Deaths from malignant neoplasms are prominent at most age periods, but, as the table below shows, they characteristically increase with age, reaching a maximum number in the two oldest age groups. Ninety-four per cent of the deaths from malignant neoplasms in 1981 were at ages 45 years and over.

**VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS
BY SEX, 1981**

Site of disease (a)	Sex		Total
	Males	Females	
Lip, oral cavity, and pharynx (140-149)	125	42	167
Oesophagus (150)	118	60	178
Stomach (151)	251	143	394
Intestine, except rectum (152, 153)	351	403	754
Rectum and rectosigmoid junction and anus (154)	199	147	346
Trachea, bronchus, and lung (162)	1,104	263	1,367
Breast (174, 175)	4	547	551
Cervix uteri (180)	—	121	121
Body of uterus and unspecified parts of uterus (179, 182)	—	81	81
Ovary and other uterine adnexa (183)	—	181	181
Prostate (185)	351	—	351
Bladder (188)	105	49	154
Other and unspecified genito-urinary organs (181, 184, 186, 187, 189)	92	76	168
Brain and other unspecified parts of nervous system (191, 192)	101	67	168
Leukaemia (204-208)	137	97	234
Other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system (200-203)	181	148	329
All other and unspecified sites	692	529	1,221
Total	3,811	2,954	6,765

(a) Figures in parentheses are ICD9 category code numbers.

Cerebrovascular diseases

In 1981, 1,449 male and 2,164 female deaths were ascribed to cerebrovascular diseases. Deaths from these diseases by sex are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES
BY SEX, 1981**

Cause of death (a)	Sex		Total
	Males	Females	
Subarachnoid haemorrhage (430)	69	112	181
Cerebral haemorrhage (431, 432)	229	322	551
Cerebral occlusion (433-434)	267	416	683
Acute but ill-defined cerebrovascular disease (436)	730	1,085	1,815
Other and ill-defined cerebrovascular diseases, including late effects (435, 437, 438)	154	229	383
Total	1,449	2,164	3,613

(a) Figures in parentheses are ICD9 category code numbers.

Diseases of the respiratory system

In 1981, deaths from diseases of the respiratory system numbered 1,994. Of these deaths, 22 were due to acute respiratory infections, 454 to pneumonia, 6 to influenza, 669 to bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma, 667 to chronic airways obstruction not elsewhere classified, and 176 to other diseases.

Diseases of the digestive system

In 1981, there were 526 male and 402 female deaths from diseases of the digestive system. Deaths from causes in this group in 1981 were: 168 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum; 11 from appendicitis; 28 from intestinal obstruction and hernia; 98 from non-infective enteritis and colitis; 300 from chronic liver disease and cirrhosis; and 323 from other diseases.

Diabetes mellitus

During 1981, diabetes was responsible for 260 male and 340 female deaths.

Diseases of the genito-urinary system

In 1981, there were 334 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system. Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis were responsible for 190 deaths, infections of the kidney for 62, calculi of the urinary system for 8, hyperplasia of prostate for 19, and other diseases of the genito-urinary system for 55.

Tuberculosis

The number of deaths ascribed to tuberculosis during 1981 was 23. Deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1981 numbered 19.

Deaths from external causes

External causes of death such as accidents, poisonings, and violence, including homicide and suicide, accounted for 6 per cent of all deaths registered in 1981. However, these causes were responsible for 43 per cent of the deaths of persons aged 1 to 34 years.

The table "Main causes of death in age groups" on pages 186 and 187 shows that external causes (cause groups S54-56) predominate in the various age groups after the first year of life to middle age, but become progressively less prominent in the older age groups. In 1981, 68 per cent of all deaths from external causes were male.

Transport accidents

In 1981, registration of deaths from all transport accidents numbered 775 compared with 926 in 1980, 1,011 in 1979, 956 in 1978, and 1,106 in 1977. During 1981, deaths connected with transport represented 62.5 per cent of the total deaths from accidents. Of the 775 deaths, 729 involved motor vehicles.

Injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted

In many cases it is not possible to determine whether death from an external cause was accidentally or purposely inflicted, i.e., whether the death was due to accident, suicide, or homicide. The Ninth Revision has a separate category to include cases where the mode of infliction was undetermined. Deaths allocated to these categories in 1981 totalled 27.

Suicide and self-inflicted injury

In 1981, deaths from suicide or wilfully self-inflicted injury numbered 317 males and 108 females. Of the 317 male deaths in 1981, 122 were connected with firearms and explosives, and 59 with poisoning by solid or liquid substances. The latter accounted for 48 of the 108 female deaths.

Homicide

The number of deaths registered in 1981 ascribed to homicide was 41 (21 males and 20 females).

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HOMICIDE (a)

Year	Males	Females	Total
1977	38	27	65
1978	27	22	49
1979	37	22	59
1980	51	31	82
1981	21	20	41

(a) Deaths from injuries inflicted by another person with intent to injure or kill by any means.

NOTE. Deaths from criminal abortion are excluded from this category and included with deaths from maternal causes.

Infant deaths

The mortality of children under one year, in proportion to live births, has declined markedly in both Australia and Victoria. The infant death rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) in Victoria has fallen from 133 in 1885-1889 to 10 in 1977-1981. A significant part of the reduction in the rate in recent years has been due to fewer infants dying within the first four weeks of life.

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1977	953	653	478	221	251	99	107	59	2,821
1978	1,004	616	r444	227	r230	97	53	62	r2,733
1979	878	652	380	166	r247	95	64	52	r2,534
1980	r847	592	r394	187	239	79	40	39	r2,417
1981	809	562	425	157	193	86	70	45	2,347

AUSTRALIA—INFANT DEATH RATES (a)

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1977	12.2	11.0	13.7	11.5	12.2	14.7	41.8	12.7	12.47
1978	12.9	10.5	12.9	12.2	11.2	14.3	19.7	14.0	r12.19
1979	11.4	11.3	10.8	9.0	r12.1	14.1	22.5	11.6	r11.36
1980	r10.7	10.2	r11.3	10.1	11.6	11.7	15.5	8.7	r10.72
1981	9.9	9.4	10.9	8.1	8.8	12.0	22.7	10.1	9.95

(a) Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

Infant death rates have shown a decrease in each quinquennial period from 1885 onwards. In 1954, the rate fell below 20 per 1,000 live births for the first time in Victoria. In 1981, the rate was 9.4.

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATH RATES BY AGE

Year	Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births					Total
	Under one week	One week and under one month	One month and under three months	Three months and under six months	Six months and under twelve months	
1977	6.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	11.0
1978	6.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.8	10.5
1979	5.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.1	11.3
1980	5.3	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.1	10.2
1981	4.9	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	9.4

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES BY SEX, 1981

Particulars	Under one week	One week and under one month	One month and under three months	Three months and under six months	Six months and under twelve months	Total under one year
Males—						
Number	162	39	48	33	27	309
Rate (a)	5.3	1.3	1.6	1.1	0.9	10.2
Percentage of total	52.4	12.6	15.5	10.7	8.7	100.0
Females—						
Number	132	36	30	30	25	253
Rate (a)	4.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	8.7
Percentage of total	52.2	14.2	11.9	11.9	9.9	100.0

(a) Number of deaths in each age group per 1,000 live births for each sex.

The rate for male infants is consistently higher than that for females, and in the period 1977–1981 exceeded the female rate by 25 per cent.

Perinatal deaths

In accordance with a recommendation of the Ninth Revision Conference (1975) of the World Health Organisation (WHO) the statistical definition of a perinatal death was amended in 1979 to the following:

(1) *Stillbirths*. Any child born weighing at least 500 grams at delivery (or, when the birthweight is unavailable, a period of gestation of at least 22 weeks) which did not, at any time after being born, breathe or show any other sign of life.

(2) *Neonatal deaths*. The death of a live born child who had a birthweight of at least 500 grams (or when the birthweight is unavailable, a gestational period of at least 22 weeks) within 28 days of birth.

Statistics in the tables below relate to this revised definition.

VICTORIA—PERINATAL DEATHS

Year	Stillbirths	Neonatal deaths			Total perinatal deaths
		Under one week	One week but less than one month	Total neonatal deaths	
1977	505	353	72	425	930
1978	510	328	72	400	910
1979	452	314	87	401	853
1980	447	284	75	359	806
1981	443	280	75	355	798

VICTORIA—PERINATAL DEATH RATES (a)

Year	Stillbirths	Neonatal deaths			Total perinatal deaths
		Under one week	One week but less than one month	Total neonatal deaths	
1977	8.4	5.9	1.2	7.1	15.5
1978	8.6	5.6	1.2	6.8	15.3
1979	7.8	5.4	1.5	6.9	14.7
1980	7.6	4.9	1.3	6.2	13.7
1981	7.4	4.7	1.3	6.0	13.3

(a) Number of stillbirths and perinatal deaths per 1,000 births (live and still) and number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births.

Cremations

There are four crematoria in Victoria—three in the Melbourne metropolitan area and one in Ballarat. The number of cremations in relation to total deaths from 1977 to 1981 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—CREMATIONS AND DEATHS

Year	Total cremations	Total deaths registered	Percentage of cremations to deaths registered
1977	11,699	29,478	39.69
1978	11,644	29,096	40.02
1979	11,683	29,078	40.18
1980	11,805	29,374	40.19
1981	11,762	29,034	40.51

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INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

INDUSTRIAL REGULATION

Jurisdictions

Introduction

The regulation of wages and conditions of employment in Victoria is in part made pursuant to Federal legislation and in part the result of State law. The division between State and Federal jurisdictions applies also to public service employees. Both State and Federal regulations are overwhelmingly seen in the form of awards or orders of industrial tribunals which may be made by consent or by arbitration and which have the force of law. Latest figures showed that Federal awards covered 50.1 per cent of Victorian employees compared with 37 per cent under State awards. Federal coverage of male employees (58.3 per cent) and State coverage of females (58.0 per cent) were higher than the overall figures.

In general terms it may be said that Federal regulation applies to industries which lend themselves to national organisation and provision of uniform rates and conditions, e.g., banking, textile, and vehicle industries. Other industries which are organised and operated on a purely local basis are dealt with under State jurisdiction, e.g., hospitals, shops, and restaurants. The interdependence between the operation of the two systems ensures that wages and conditions have a high degree of correlation.

Many key areas of employment for which the Victorian Government is responsible come under the Federal jurisdiction. Notable among such groups are those providing a direct service to the public, e.g., electricity, railway, tram, and bus employees. Disputes in these areas are widely reported. In 1977, a ten week stoppage by maintenance workers employed by the State Electricity Commission was described as the most serious strike occurring in Victoria since the Second World War.

The relation between the Victorian and Commonwealth systems depends on the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments. Under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, the Commonwealth Government's power over industrial matters is limited to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State".

The limitations have been accorded a generous interpretation by the High Court with the result that the Federal system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial regulation throughout Australia. A Federal award supersedes an inconsistent State determination or statute. In addition, the Victorian legislation contains a number of provisions designed to encourage substantial uniformity of prescriptions with those of the Federal tribunal.

Major changes occurring in recent years have flowed from the Federal to the State system without significant delay or qualification. These changes include the replacement of a two component award wage with a unitary system known as the total wage (1967), the introduction of equal pay (1972), the adoption of a wage fixation system based on indexation for price movements (1975), its abandonment (1981), and the application of a wages freeze (1982).

Federal jurisdiction

The Federal tribunal was first established pursuant to the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904*. The Act was extensively amended in 1956 and this amendment altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating the judicial functions from the conciliation and arbitration functions. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was established to deal with judicial matters, and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission was assigned the functions of conciliation and arbitration.

The Commission comprises the President, eleven Deputy Presidents, and 21 Commissioners. Although the President and most Deputy Presidents have the same qualifications and designation as Judges, provision now exists for appointment as Deputy Presidents of other persons having special qualifications, experience, or standing in the community. Since 1972, the industries serviced by the Commission have been divided into panels. Each panel is administered by a Presidential member with the assistance of two or three Commissioners.

Where a dispute is notified or otherwise comes to the attention of the Presidential member concerned, it will be dealt with by way of conciliation unless that course is deemed inappropriate. The same approach is utilised for applications to vary existing awards. If conciliation is exhausted, arbitration on the outstanding matters will take place. Although objection may be taken to the same member of the Commission moving from conciliation to arbitration, such objections are not common. Provision is made for the certification of agreements arrived at between the parties subject to certain conditions.

Coincidental with the introduction of the panel system, there has been a tendency for proceedings to be shorter and less formal. Many matters are determined in conference. A discussion forum enables the parties to have a greater influence on the eventual solution of the issues in dispute.

Single members of the Commission deal with a wide-ranging variety of disputes. Although the jurisdiction of the tribunal is circumscribed in many ways, both unions and employers use the Commission as a general clearing house for any dispute which is not otherwise resolved.

Full Benches of the Commission determine appeals from decisions of single members, test case issues, and other matters of particular importance in the public interest. Recent amendments to the Act have facilitated references to Full Benches of matters being dealt with by a single member and have extended rights of appeal against single member decisions. A Full Bench consists of three or more members of the Commission at least two of which must be Presidential members.

In the years up to 1975, it had become traditional for a general wage claim based on economic grounds to be considered annually in what were known as "national wage cases". In 1975, a Full Bench of the Commission altered this procedure. An indexation package was introduced which provided for quarterly hearings to consider whether wages should be adjusted for movements in the Consumer Price Index and an annual hearing to review movements in national productivity.

It was expected that such a system would be more orderly, more rational, more equitable, and less inflationary and would therefore reduce industrial disputation.

The essential feature of such a system was the need to regulate and limit wage increases outside national wage cases to allow high priority to be given to the maintenance of real wages. It was accepted by all that restrictive guidelines would need to be laid down to achieve this priority.

In June 1979, the Commission declared that the system was not working. The fundamental problem of the indexation package was the conflicting and irreconcilable expectations of the major participants as to what it should be able to achieve. The Commission described the dichotomy of view in this way: "one side wants indexation without restraints and the other wants restraints without indexation". It was the private employers who finally put the argument for abandonment in July 1981.

Over the latter stages of its life a number of interacting factors emerged which were inconsistent with the spirit or letter of the guidelines upon which indexation was based. These included: the discontinuance of tax indexation and the Prices Justification Tribunal by the Commonwealth Government; the repeated partial indexation decisions and the move to six-monthly hearings; the adoption by some State tribunals of substantially

different guidelines; the campaigns originated by the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) which authorised individual unions to pursue wage increases and shorter hours by collective bargaining; the actions by Commonwealth and State Governments and private employers in conceding wage increases outside the "negligible cost" criteria; and the persistence of industrial dispute at unacceptably high levels.

In such circumstances the decision of 31 July 1981 to abandon indexation was inevitable. Following the decision, individual unions supported by the ACTU negotiated with employers on an award by award basis, achieving widespread pay increases by consent, and in some cases shorter hours of work.

In a national wage case commencing in February 1982 the ACTU claimed that a community standard of wage increases had emerged which should be flowed to employees who had not benefited. The standard, which was referable to the period July 1981 to December 1982 and was exemplified by the metal industry agreement, comprised an initial increase of \$25 per week at the tradesmen level with proportionate increases to other classifications and a similarly structured mid-term increase of \$14 per week. The ACTU asked the Commission to facilitate a return to a centralised system based on full indexation by convening an early conference of the relevant parties.

The Commonwealth, most of the States, and the private employers opposed both aspects of the ACTU's claim.

The Commission in its decision of 14 May 1982 refused any automatic extension of the metal industry wage increases as representing a community standard but did not preclude a review of awards where no increase had occurred. The Commission identified the conditions which should be met if leap frogging of labour costs were to be avoided pending an exploration of the prospects of a return to a centralised system later in the year.

Following unsuccessful conferences on the future of wage fixation held in August and September 1982, the ACTU formally withdrew its national wage applications on 14 October 1982.

A dramatic deterioration in the economic situation led the Commonwealth Government, supported by the State Governments, to apply to the Commission for a wages' freeze. On 23 December 1982 the Commission ruled that, subject to very limited exceptions, there should be no increase in wages or salaries in Federal awards until at least 30 June 1983.

Federal Court of Australia

On 1 February 1977, a new court, the Federal Court of Australia was established. The Court consists of a General Division and an Industrial Division. The latter division deals with those matters of industrial law formerly dealt with by the Industrial Court. The principal powers and functions are:

- (1) Enforcement and interpretation of awards;
- (2) registration of organisations and disputes as to union rules; and
- (3) appeals from State courts, exercising Federal jurisdiction pursuant to the Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

The Federal Court is also empowered to grant injunctions under the Trade Practices Act against secondary boycotts imposed by unions. Successful applications for interim injunctions under the relevant provision, section 45D, have been the subject of widespread industrial action.

Further reference: Australian Industrial Relations Bureau, *Victorian Year Book* 1980, pp. 221-2

Victorian jurisdiction

In 1896, the Victorian Parliament introduced a system of Wages Boards with the object of determining wages and conditions of work in "sweated" industries. This legislation was originally of a social character, but developed into an industrial relations system, including procedures for settling industrial disputes, which determined wages and working conditions for about one-third of wages and salary earners in Victoria. The number of Wages Boards increased from the original four to more than two hundred by 1982.

An appellate body known as the Industrial Appeals Court comprised of a President (a judge of the County Court) and two lay members (one representing employees and one employers), operating on a part-time basis, heard references from the Minister,

applications for interpretation of a Determination of the Court or a Wages Board, and appeals from Determinations of Wages Boards. The Court also heard appeals from Magistrates' Courts against convictions for an offence under the Act.

In 1975, a Committee for Review of the Labour and Industry Act commenced a review of the system of industrial relations in Victoria. Employee and employer interests were represented on that Committee. Following the Committee's work, the *Industrial Relations Act* 1979 was passed by the Victorian Government and came into operation on 1 November 1981. Under the Act the Industrial Relations Commission of Victoria has been constituted and provision made for the constitution of Conciliation and Arbitration Boards (to replace Wages Boards). Decisions of these Boards will be known as Awards.

The Act introduced two new concepts into the Victorian industrial system. Provision has been made for the recognition of industrial associations of employees and employers with respect to trade or trades for which a Board has been constituted. While this stops short of granting these bodies corporate status, it entitles associations so recognised to nominate persons for appointment to Boards, to be kept informed of proceedings of a Board, to appear before any Board with respect to which it is recognised, and to enter into industrial agreements.

The registration of the industrial agreements is the second innovation introduced into the system by the Act. Every industrial agreement duly registered will be binding on the parties to it and agreements are enforceable in all respects as if they were Awards.

The Commission consists of a President (a barrister and solicitor of not less than five years standing), two Commissioners who have had extensive experience in the conduct of industrial matters, and so many members as Chairmen of Boards as are necessary for the administration of the Act.

The powers of the Commission may be exercised in several ways. The Commission in Court Session, where the President sits alone, hears appeals from convictions by a Magistrates' Court for an offence against the Act, applications requiring a Board to sit, appeals against decisions of the Secretary of the Department refusing to register or cancelling the registration of a factory, shop or market place, and applications for declaration as to the true effect and intent of an Award. A Board or a Chairman may also apply to the Commission in Court Session for an order referring any matter before the Board to the Commission for hearing and determination.

The Commission in Full Session, where the President sits with the Commissioners, hears references from the Minister, appeals and references from Boards, applications for the recognition of industrial associations, for constituting or abolishing Boards, for interpretation of Awards, and for determining the jurisdiction of Boards. The President may direct a Commissioner sitting alone to hear and determine any industrial dispute or any industrial matter referred to the Commission in Full Session.

The primary power to deal with industrial matters and industrial disputes rests with the Conciliation and Arbitration Boards. This follows the pattern developed over seventy years with the Wages Boards and the Industrial Appeals Court where employers and employees were served by a system which provided protection for and consideration of the public interest and operated with a minimum of delay and at a relatively low cost. Each Board has very wide powers to make Awards relating to any industrial matter in relation to the trade or branch or group of trades for which the Board was appointed. A Board consists of an independent Chairman and an equal number of employer and employee representatives. There is a panel of Chairmen and the Commission assigns Chairmen to particular Boards. The representative members must be either actually engaged in the trade covered by the Board or officers, officials, or employees of recognised or other industrial associations of employees or employers. The Commission appoints members of a Board on the nomination of a recognised association or interested group.

Practising members of the legal profession cannot be members of a Board except where the Board deals only with that profession. The rights of parties to be legally represented before the Commission is limited. Appointments and re-appointments of representative members are for a period terminating on 30 September of each year.

At Board meetings matters are raised for determination in the form of a motion which is then discussed and debated by members of the Board. Witnesses and experts may also be heard. Compromises to the original proposal may be discussed with the aim of

achieving agreement. The Chairman participates as a member of the Board; he may be involved in the debate; he may attempt to conciliate and he may ultimately vote as a member of the Board. In the case of equality of votes the Chairman must decide the matter as he thinks best. Procedures are determined by the Chairman and the meetings are conducted with a minimum of formality and an absence of legalism.

Where the Chairman votes on the resolution for an Award he states the grounds for his decision and these are recorded in the minutes. Where the Award is made without the vote of the Chairman it does not come into operation until he gives his approval. His reasons for approval are recorded in the minutes.

In addition, Boards have a dispute settling role. When an industrial dispute arises, an employer or an association of employers or employees must inform the registrar of the dispute. He in turn informs the President and the appropriate Chairman who convenes a meeting of the Board concerned. The Board seeks to settle the dispute by conciliation, but if this fails the Chairman is required to settle the dispute by arbitration.

The Chairman provides the Minister with reports, documents, and minutes when the Minister requires this for the proper conduct of public business. The President of the Commission is also provided with these papers when he requires them.

Unless special reasons exist, proceedings before the Commission are public. Conciliation and Arbitration Boards sit publicly unless the Chairman considers it undesirable to do so in the public interest or in the interests of the parties.

The Victorian industrial relations system has shown its ability to evolve in terms of the legislative framework and administrative operation without compromising the basic principles of direct participation, informality, and conciliation. The new Industrial Relations Act is part of this evolving process.

DETERMINATIONS OF WAGE RATES AND LEAVE CONDITIONS

Legal minimum wage rates are generally prescribed in awards or determinations of Federal and State industrial arbitration tribunals, in collective agreements registered with these tribunals, or in unregistered collective agreements.

As outlined earlier in this chapter, wage rates are determined by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for those industries which extend beyond the boundaries of any one State, and by Victorian Conciliation and Arbitration Boards for industries which do not extend beyond the State boundary.

Commonwealth wage determinations

Basic wage, 1907 to 1967

For details of Commonwealth basic wage determinations, which were made from 1907 to 1967, see page 224 of the *Victorian Year Book 1980*.

Total wage

Background

The decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the National Wage Cases of 1967 introduced the total wage concept, thereby eliminating the previous separate components of basic wage and margins.

Equal pay between the sexes in a restricted form was granted in 1969 but the concept was liberalised in 1972 and full implementation of equal pay was achieved by June 1975.

In 1975, wage indexation in the form of quarterly adjustments to award total wages based on increases in the Consumer Price Index was introduced. The Commission also announced its intention to consider each year the effect of productivity for total wage awards.

In 1978, a review of the wage fixation procedures was made and on completion of the inquiry a Full Bench of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission decided in September 1978 to hold future wage indexation hearings six-monthly each October and April, beginning in October 1978.

After considering further submissions following the September 1978 National Wage Case, the Commission proposed a further change to the wage indexation package during the National Wage Case of March 1980. The main change involved the expansion of the work value principle so that after a particular award had been subject to across the board

increases since 1975 “. . . it is not permissible under this principle to alter the rates of all classifications or the substantial proportion of classifications or employees covered by an award unless . . . there is a special and extraordinary problem”. During this National Wage Case, the principle allowing for catch up movements in the community was allowed to lapse as it was believed that sufficient time had passed for such claims to be brought to the Commission's attention.

National Wage Cases, 1980-81

The July 1980 national wage decision was described on page 213 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1981. The increases in the Consumer Price Index for the June quarter 1980 and September quarter 1980 were 2.8 per cent and 1.9 per cent, respectively. After considering whether to discount for the oil levy, the cost of industrial disputes, and work value increases, the Commission decided, as in recent cases, to discount for the estimated direct effect of the levy on the Consumer Price Index, this time by a factor of 0.7 per cent. The Commission also decided, for the first time, to apply a discount for the indirect effects of the oil levy in the period under review, by a factor of 0.3 per cent. The Commission concluded that it would not discount on this occasion for the effects of the cost of industrial disputes and work value increases. Accordingly, the January 1981 national wage decision was that all award wages and salaries should be increased by 3.7 per cent.

The increases in the Consumer Price Index for the December quarter 1980 and March quarter 1981 were 2.1 per cent and 2.4 per cent, respectively. In accordance with the previously determined new Principle 1 for National Wage Cases, the Commission had already decided that: “Upon publication of the March quarter Consumer Price Index, other than in exceptional and compelling circumstances, the Commission will adjust its award wages and salaries for 80 per cent of the December and March quarterly movements in the Six-Capitals Consumer Price Index”. Because none of the parties or interveners to the case sought to demonstrate the existence of “exceptional and compelling circumstances”, the May 1981 national wage decision was, therefore, to increase all award wages and salaries by 3.6 per cent (i.e., 80 per cent of the increase in the Consumer Price Index).

MELBOURNE—AWARD WAGE RATES: FEDERAL AWARDS

Date operative (a)	Adult males		Adult females	
	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage
		\$		\$
1975—15 May	3.6 per cent	80.00	3.6 per cent	72.00
30 June (b)		80.00		80.00
18 September	3.5 per cent	82.80	3.5 per cent	82.80
1976—15 February	6.4 per cent	88.10	6.4 per cent	88.10
1 April	\$5.00	93.10	\$5.00	93.10
15 May	(c) 3.0 per cent	95.90	(c) 3.0 per cent	95.90
15 August	(d) 1.5 per cent	98.40	(d) 1.5 per cent	98.40
22 November	2.2 per cent	100.60	2.2 per cent	100.60
1977—31 March	\$5.70	106.30	\$5.70	106.30
24 May	(e) 1.9 per cent	108.30	(e) 1.9 per cent	108.30
22 August	2.0 per cent	110.50	2.0 per cent	110.50
12 December	1.5 per cent	112.20	1.5 per cent	112.20
1978—28 February	(f) 1.5 per cent	113.90	(f) 1.5 per cent	113.90
7 June	1.3 per cent	115.40	1.3 per cent	115.40
12 December	4.0 per cent	120.00	4.0 per cent	120.00
1979—27 June	3.2 per cent	123.80	3.2 per cent	123.80
1980—4 January	4.5 per cent	129.40	4.5 per cent	129.40
14 July	4.2 per cent	134.80	4.2 per cent	134.80
1981—9 January	3.7 per cent	139.80	3.7 per cent	139.80
7 May	3.6 per cent	144.80	3.6 per cent	144.80

(a) Operative from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.

(b) Final stage introduction of the minimum weekly adult male wage for adult females. Rates operative from the beginning of the pay period in which 30 June 1975 occurs.

(c) Maximum increase \$3.80 per week.

(d) Minimum increase \$2.50 per week.

(e) Maximum increase \$3.80 per week.

(f) Maximum increase \$2.60 per week.

Further reference: Inquiry into the principles of wage fixation, *Victorian Year Book* 1981, pp. 211-12

Equal pay

For details of Equal Pay Cases conducted in 1969, 1972, and 1974, see page 271 of the *Victorian Year Book 1976*.

Victorian Wages Boards Determinations

Prior to the Victorian *Industrial Relations Act 1979* becoming operative on 1 November 1981, the Victorian Wages Boards system had been operating in Victoria since 1896. During this time the Wages Boards in determining wage rates had adopted Commonwealth wage rates except during the period between November 1953 and August 1956 when an amendment to the Factories and Shops Act required Wages Boards to provide for automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage in Wages Boards Determinations in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

In July 1966, the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission inserted rates of minimum wage for adult males into Federal awards and Wages Boards followed these prescriptions. This was followed in August 1967 by the total wage concept with the consequent elimination of basic wages and margins from Wages Boards Determinations and total wages for adult males and adult females were then increased by similar amounts to those awarded to Federal award employees.

Late in 1969, the Industrial Appeals Court ordered that a minimum wage for adult males should operate in all Wages Boards Determinations and since then this minimum wage has been increased by the same amount of increase as prescribed for the Federal minimum wage for adult males.

In May 1974, the concept of a minimum wage was extended to adult females on the same basis as for females employed under Federal awards, of 85 per cent of the relevant adult male minimum wage initially, increasing to 90 per cent by 30 September 1974, and to 100 per cent by 30 June 1975.

Victorian Conciliation and Arbitration Boards

On 1 November 1981, the *Industrial Relations Act 1979* came into effect. The Act provided for the establishment of the Industrial Relations Commission of Victoria consisting of a President, two Commissioners, and a panel of Chairmen of Conciliation and Arbitration Boards. The Commission performs the functions previously carried out by the Industrial Appeals Court and Wages Boards, formerly constituted under the Labour and Industry Act.

The Conciliation and Arbitration Boards are similarly constituted to the previous Wages Boards, each having an equal number of members representing employers and employees and a chairman. They exercise the same functions as Wages Boards with additional powers in the area of dispute settlement. There were 220 Boards at 31 August 1982.

Following the abandonment by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of the Wage Fixation Principles in late 1981 there have been no general increases in award wages based on Consumer Price Index movements.

Wage increases are now considered by Conciliation and Arbitration Boards on a trade or industry basis.

VICTORIA—CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION BOARDS AWARDS

Date operative (a)	Adult males		Adult females	
	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage
		\$		\$
1975—15 May	3.6 per cent	80.00	3.6 per cent	72.00
30 June (b)		80.00		80.00
18 September	3.5 per cent	82.80	3.5 per cent	82.80
1976—15 February	6.4 per cent	88.10	6.4 per cent	88.10
1 April	\$5.00	93.10	\$5.00	93.10
15 May	(c) 3.0 per cent	95.90	(c) 3.0 per cent	95.90
15 August	(d) 1.5 per cent	98.40	(d) 1.5 per cent	98.40
22 November	2.2 per cent	100.60	2.2 per cent	100.60
1977—31 March	\$5.70	106.30	\$5.70	106.30
24 May	(e) 1.9 per cent	108.30	(e) 1.9 per cent	108.30
22 August	2.0 per cent	110.50	2.0 per cent	110.50
12 December	1.5 per cent	112.20	1.5 per cent	112.20

VICTORIA—CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION BOARDS AWARDS—*continued*

Date operative (a)	Adult males		Adult females	
	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage
		\$		\$
1978—28 February	(f) 1.5 per cent	113.90	(f) 1.5 per cent	113.90
7 June	1.3 per cent	115.40	1.3 per cent	115.40
12 December	4.0 per cent	120.00	4.0 per cent	120.00
1979—27 June	3.2 per cent	123.80	3.2 per cent	123.80
1980—4 January	4.5 per cent	129.40	4.5 per cent	129.40
14 July	4.2 per cent	134.80	4.2 per cent	134.80
1981—9 January	3.7 per cent	139.80	3.7 per cent	139.80
7 May	3.6 per cent	144.80	3.6 per cent	144.80

(a) Operative from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.

(b) Final stage introduction of the minimum weekly adult male wage for adult females. Rates operative from the beginning of the pay period in which 30 June 1975 occurs.

(c) Maximum increase \$3.80 per week.

(d) Minimum increase \$2.50 per week.

(e) Maximum increase \$3.80 per week.

(f) Maximum increase \$2.60 per week.

Hours of work

Following the ratification of the Metal Industry Agreement by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission on 18 December 1981, there has been a general movement by Conciliation and Arbitration Boards to introduce a 38 hour week into their respective awards.

At 10 September 1982, 54 Conciliation and Arbitration Boards have implemented a 38 hour week.

Leave conditions*Annual leave*

From 1936, when the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted one week's annual leave on full pay to employees in the commercial printing industry, annual leave has been introduced industry by industry when and if the Judge responsible for the industry considered it proper.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission declared its judgment on annual leave on 18 April 1963 and varied the Metal Trades Award by granting three weeks annual leave. This provided a new standard for secondary industry in other Federal awards.

Following this decision, individual Victorian Wages Boards commenced to alter provisions of their determinations to grant employees an extra week's leave. At 31 October 1981, there were 192 determinations which provided four weeks annual leave.

The minimum provision remains at three weeks. The Labour and Industry (Annual Holidays) Order 1967, operative from 1 April 1967, provides for three weeks paid annual leave to employees not covered by an award of a Conciliation and Arbitration Board or of the Industrial Relations Commission.

From 1 January 1973, employees of the Victorian Public Service and workers in Victorian Government instrumentalities were granted four weeks annual leave.

As a result of the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in October 1972 to grant a 17½ per cent annual leave loading to those employed under the Metal Industry Award, there has been a steady increase in the number of Wages Boards granting this benefit. At 31 October 1981, there were 186 determinations which provided for a loading of 17½ per cent on annual leave payments.

Officers of the Victorian Public Service were awarded a 17½ per cent loading from 31 December 1973.

*Long service leave**Commonwealth*

The applicability of long service leave provisions under State law to workers under Federal awards has been tested before the High Court and the Privy Council and such provisions have been held to be valid.

Before 1964, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission had not included provisions for long service leave in its awards. The Commission gave its

judgment on the Long Service Leave Case on 11 May 1964. The main provisions of the judgment were that in respect of service after 11 May 1964 (or in New South Wales, 1 April 1963) entitlement to the first period of long service leave would be calculated at the rate of thirteen weeks for fifteen years unbroken service, and after a further period or periods of ten years, employees would be entitled to an additional pro rata period of leave calculated on the same basis.

Victoria

The *Factories and Shops (Long Service Leave) Act* 1953 first provided for long service leave for workers in Victoria. The provisions of this Act were subsequently incorporated in the Labour and Industry Act, which provided for thirteen weeks leave after twenty years continuous service with the same employer. In 1965, the qualifying period was reduced to fifteen years. From 1 January 1979, the Act was amended to provide an automatic entitlement to pro rata long service leave after ten years service, except in cases of dismissal by the employer for serious and wilful misconduct. Provision for long service leave for workers generally is now contained in the *Industrial Relations Act* 1979.

However, under the *Building Industry Long Service Leave Act* 1975, portability of long service leave between employers in the building and construction industry was introduced. This enabled many employees to qualify for long service leave who would otherwise be unable to establish a period of sufficient service to qualify.

Under the *Public Service Act* 1974 officers and employees of the Victorian Public Service are entitled to three months long service leave after ten years service.

Surveys of annual leave and long service leave taken

Surveys conducted in February 1969 and August 1974 by the Australian Bureau of Statistics obtained information about the amount and timing of paid annual leave taken by wage and salary earners during a twelve month period. In May 1979, a survey was conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in order to obtain information about the amount and timing of paid annual leave and long service leave taken by employees during the period from May 1978 to April 1979. Findings from this survey appear in the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Annual and long service leave, May 1979* (6317.0).

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1980, p. 202

RATES OF WAGE AND HOURS OF WORK

Incidence of industrial awards, determinations, and collective agreements

In April 1954, May 1963, May 1968, May 1974, and May 1976 the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted surveys in order to determine the approximate proportions of employees covered by awards, determinations, and collective agreements under the jurisdiction of Commonwealth and State industrial authorities. The proportions of employees not so covered (including those working under unregistered industrial agreements) were also obtained. For details of the major results from these surveys, see pages 227-8 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1980.

Wage rates

The Australian Bureau of Statistics first collected information on current wage rates for different callings and for occupations in various industries in 1913. Early in 1960, new indexes of minimum weekly wage rates for adult males and females (base 1954 = 100) were introduced to replace the old series of nominal weekly wage rate index numbers for adult males and females with 1911 and 1914, respectively, as base years. In general, this revision was necessary to match changes in the industrial structure.

The wage rates used in the compilation of the indexes are the lowest rates for a full week's work (excluding overtime) prescribed for particular occupations. In the majority of cases, the rates are prescribed in awards or determinations of Federal or State industrial authorities or in collective agreements registered with them. Rates prescribed in unregistered collective agreements are used where these are dominant in the particular industries to which they refer.

The wage rate indexes are based on the occupation structure existing in 1954. Weights for each industry and each occupation were derived from two sample surveys made in that year. The first was the Survey of Awards in April 1954, which showed the number of employees covered by individual awards, determinations, and collective agreements, and

provided employee weights for each industry as well as a basis for the Survey of Award Occupations made in November 1954. This second survey showed the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, etc., in the various industries, thereby providing occupation weights.

The minimum wage rates used in the indexes are for representative occupations within each industry. They have been derived entirely from representative awards, determinations, and collective agreements in effect at the end of each period commencing with March 1939 for adult males and March 1951 for adult females. By using the industry and occupation weights derived from the surveys described above, rates were combined to give weighted averages for each industry group for each State and Australia. Because of coverage difficulties the rural industry is not included in the indexes. A list of the major awards used in the compilation of the wage rates index for adult males, together with explanatory notes, was shown in the combined July 1974 and August 1974 edition of the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Wage rates* (6312.0). The industry weighting pattern of the indexes is shown on page 80 of the 1975 edition of the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Labour statistics* (6101.0).

The indexes are designed to measure trends in wage rates in current awards, etc., excluding the effects of changes in the relative importance of industries, awards, and occupations. The weighted average wage rates shown in the tables are therefore indexes expressed in money terms, and do not purport to be actual current averages. Similarly, neither these weighted average wage rates nor the corresponding index numbers measure the relative levels of average current wage rates as between States or industries.

Revised indexes based on more up-to-date weighting patterns are currently being developed and are expected to be published in the next edition of the *Victorian Year Book*.

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA— WEEKLY WAGE RATES (a) (b)

At end of December—	Rates of wage (c) (\$)		Index numbers (Australia 1954 = 100) (d)	
	Australia	Victoria	Australia	Victoria
ADULT MALES				
1972	67.71	67.86	239.8	240.3
1973	77.69	77.42	275.1	274.1
1974	105.57	105.15	373.8	372.3
1975	117.95	117.32	417.6	415.4
1976	135.29	134.10	479.0	474.8
1977	149.08	147.50	527.9	522.3
1978	161.28	159.49	571.1	564.7
1979	168.81	167.77	597.7	594.0
1980	187.09	185.95	662.5	658.4
1981(e)	209.85	209.91	743.0	743.2
ADULT FEMALES				
1972	52.04	51.10	261.4	256.7
1973	65.16	62.80	327.3	315.5
1974	91.62	89.97	460.2	451.9
1975	108.61	109.20	545.6	548.5
1976	125.75	125.90	631.7	632.4
1977	138.85	138.97	697.4	698.0
1978	148.90	148.99	747.9	748.4
1979	154.37	154.36	775.4	775.4
1980	r174.07	r174.61	r874.4	r877.1
1981(e)	196.05	196.53	984.8	987.2

(a) Weighted average minimum weekly rates (all groups) payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) and index numbers of wage rates, as prescribed in awards, determinations, and collective agreements. Rural industries are excluded.

(b) For mining, the average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. For shipping, average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are for occupations other than masters, officers, and engineers in the merchant marine service, and include value of keep, where supplied.

(c) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

(d) Base: weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia, 1954 = 100.

(e) Figures for December 1981 are subject to revision.

VICTORIA—WEEKLY WAGE RATES (a): INDUSTRY GROUPS

Industry group	Rates of wage (b) (\$)			Index numbers (Australia 1954 = 100) (c)		
	At end of December—			At end of December—		
	1979	1980	1981(f)	1979	1980	1981(f)
ADULT MALES						
Mining and quarrying (d)	161.86	181.90	204.39	573.1	644.1	723.7
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	166.73	182.28	211.18	590.4	645.4	747.7
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	152.57	173.28	200.54	540.2	613.6	710.1
Food, drink, and tobacco	165.49	184.40	207.00	586.0	652.9	733.0
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	150.82	171.47	189.51	534.0	607.2	671.0
Paper, printing, etc.	172.45	190.23	206.15	610.6	673.6	729.9
Other manufacturing	162.68	180.18	202.17	576.0	638.0	715.9
All manufacturing groups	163.44	180.88	206.03	578.7	640.5	729.5
Building and construction	184.84	207.05	229.91	654.5	733.1	814.1
Railway services	145.22	158.17	169.97	514.2	560.0	601.9
Road and air transport	164.26	179.63	200.77	581.6	636.0	710.9
Shipping and stevedoring (e)	203.31	225.39	243.82	719.9	798.1	863.3
Communication	199.65	217.47	233.64	706.9	770.0	827.3
Wholesale and retail trade	169.58	188.61	216.47	600.4	667.8	766.5
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	167.24	185.94	213.51	592.2	658.4	756.0
Amusements, hotels, personal service, etc.	152.50	173.27	193.52	540.0	613.5	685.2
All industry groups (a)	167.77	185.95	209.91	594.0	658.4	743.2
ADULT FEMALES						
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	160.77	178.67	202.49	807.6	897.5	1,017.1
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	144.07	164.57	189.03	723.7	826.6	949.5
Food, drink, and tobacco	153.93	173.70	189.16	773.2	872.5	950.1
Other manufacturing	153.48	172.40	190.38	771.0	866.0	956.1
All manufacturing groups	149.36	169.12	191.25	750.3	849.5	960.7
Transport and communication	156.23	171.42	191.74	784.8	861.1	963.1
Wholesale and retail trade	166.18	188.84	209.00	834.7	948.6	1,049.8
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	163.32	182.94	211.47	820.4	918.9	1,062.2
Amusements, hotels, personal service, etc.	147.33	168.69	186.95	740.0	847.3	939.1
All industry groups (a)	154.36	174.61	196.53	775.4	877.1	987.2

(a) Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) and index numbers of wage rates, as prescribed in awards, determinations, and collective agreements. Rural industries are excluded.

(b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

(c) Base: weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia, 1954 = 100.

(d) For mining, the average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State.

(e) For shipping, the average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are for occupations other than masters, officers, and engineers in the merchant marine service, and include value of keep, where supplied.

(f) Figures for December 1981 are subject to revision.

Frequency of pay

In August 1974, 1976, 1977, 1978, and 1981 special surveys were conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics of the frequency of pay (whether weekly, fortnightly, or monthly) of wage and salary earners employed, by industry and occupation.

VICTORIA—EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS:
FREQUENCY OF PAY, AUGUST 1981

Particulars	Frequency of pay						Total (a)	
	Weekly		Fortnightly		Monthly			
	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
Males	522.3	58.5	260.8	29.2	93.1	10.4	892.7	100.0
Females	299.4	54.0	214.1	38.6	29.8	5.4	554.3	100.0
Persons	821.7	56.8	474.9	32.8	122.9	8.5	1,447.0	100.0

(a) Includes individuals paid at other intervals.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Weekly earnings of employees (distribution)*, August 1981 (6310.0).

Standard hours of work

Introduction

In the fixation of weekly wage rates most industrial tribunals prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. In 1914, the 48 hour week was the recognised standard working week for most industries.

In 1927, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted a 44 hour week to the Amalgamated Engineering Union and intimated that this reduction in standard hours of work would be extended to industries operating under conditions similar to those in the engineering industry. However, the subsequent economic depression delayed the extension of the standard 44 hour week until improvement in economic conditions made possible a general extension to employees under Australian awards.

40 hour week

Soon after the end of the Second World War, applications were made to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the introduction of a 40 hour week. The judgment, given on 8 September 1947, granted the reduction to 40 hours from the start of the first pay period in January 1948. In Victoria, the Wages Boards incorporated the shorter working week in their determinations. From the beginning of 1948, practically all employees in Australia whose conditions of labour were regulated by industrial authorities had the advantages of a standard working week of 40 hours or, in certain cases, less.

In the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, the employers sought an increase in the standard hours of work per week claiming it to be one of the chief causes of inflation. (See Commonwealth Arbitration Report, Vol. 77, page 505.) The Court found that the employers had not proved that the existing economic situation called for a reduction of general standards in the matter of the ordinary working week.

Weekly hours of work

The number of hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs in some instances between various trades and occupations and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. The particulars of weekly hours of work given in the following tables relate to all industry groups except rural, shipping, and stevedoring. These groups are excluded because for earlier years the hours of work for some of the occupations included were not regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or by legislation. As a result, the necessary particulars for the computation of average working hours for these groups are not available.

VICTORIA—WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME):
ADULT MALES: INDUSTRY GROUPS (a)

Industry group	Hours of work (b)			Index numbers (c)		
	31 March 1939	31 March 1948	31 December 1980	31 March 1939	31 March 1948	31 December 1980
Mining and quarrying (d)	44.34	40.52	40.00	111.0	101.4	100.10
Manufacturing— Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	44.05	40.00	39.97	110.2	100.1	100.03

VICTORIA—WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME):
ADULT MALES: INDUSTRY GROUPS (a)—*continued*

Industry group	Hours of work (b)			Index numbers (c)		
	31 March 1939	31 March 1948	31 December 1980	31 March 1939	31 March 1948	31 December 1980
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	44.40	40.03	40.00	111.1	100.2	100.10
Food, drink, and tobacco	44.82	40.12	40.00	112.2	100.4	100.10
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	44.37	40.00	40.00	110.0	100.1	100.10
Paper, printing, etc.	43.68	39.94	39.94	109.3	99.9	99.96
Other manufacturing	44.02	39.97	39.96	110.2	100.0	100.01
All manufacturing groups	44.19	40.05	39.98	110.6	100.2	100.04
Building and construction	44.18	40.00	40.00	110.6	100.7	100.10
Railway services	43.96	39.97	39.96	110.0	100.0	100.00
Road and air transport	46.70	40.10	40.00	116.9	100.4	100.10
Communication	41.00	40.00	38.27	110.1	100.1	95.78
Wholesale and retail trade	45.47	40.11	40.00	113.8	100.4	100.10
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	42.75	38.93	38.93	107.0	97.4	97.43
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	45.86	40.03	40.00	114.8	100.2	100.10
All industry groups (a)	44.46	40.03	39.90	111.3	100.2	99.85

For footnotes, see the foot of the next table.

VICTORIA—WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME):
ADULT FEMALES: INDUSTRY GROUPS (a)

Industry group	Hours of work (b)			Index numbers (c)		
	31 March 1951	30 June 1953	31 December 1980	31 March 1951	30 June 1953	31 December 1980
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	39.87	39.87	39.87	100.5	100.5	100.5
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.8	100.8	100.8
Food, drink, and tobacco	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.8	100.8	100.8
Other manufacturing	39.94	39.94	39.94	100.7	100.7	100.7
All manufacturing groups	39.97	39.97	39.97	100.8	100.8	100.8
Transport and communication	37.94	37.94	37.94	95.6	95.6	95.6
Wholesale and retail trade	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.8	100.8	100.8
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	39.25	39.25	39.25	98.9	98.9	98.9
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	39.94	39.94	39.94	100.7	100.7	100.7
All industry groups (a)	39.81	39.81	39.81	100.3	100.3	100.3

(a) Excludes rural industry, shipping, and stevedoring for males and females, and also mining and quarrying and building and construction for females.

(b) The figures shown should not be regarded as actual current averages but as indexes expressed in hours, indicative of trends.

(c) Base: weighted average for Australia, year 1954 = 100.

(d) For mining, the average hours of work are those prevailing at the principal mining centres.

NOTE. Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) for a full working week and index numbers of hours of work.

Work patterns of employees

A special survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in November 1976 obtained information about the work patterns of employed wage and salary earners, including the number of days worked in a week, the days on which they worked, and the incidence of weekend work. Findings from the survey appear in the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Work patterns of employees*, November 1976 (6328.0).

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1980*, p. 207

Average weekly earnings

The method of obtaining data on average weekly earnings was fundamentally changed in the latter part of 1981, when a sample survey of employers was introduced in the

September quarter 1981. Previously, estimates of average weekly earnings were derived by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from particulars of employment and of wages and salaries recorded on pay-roll tax returns, from other direct collections, and from estimates of the unrecorded balance. The estimates relate only to civilians.

Particulars of wages and salaries paid are not available for males and females separately from these sources; average weekly earnings are, therefore, calculated in terms of male units, i.e., in Victoria, total male employees plus a percentage of female employees. This proportion is derived from the estimated ratio of female to male earnings. As the number of male units used in calculating Australian average weekly earnings is the sum of the estimates for the States, a separate ratio for Australia as a whole is not used.

**AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT (a)
(\$)**

Period	Victoria	Australia	Period	Victoria	Australia
1972-73	102.80	101.80	1977-78	209.30	209.50
1973-74	118.80	118.30	1978-79	226.60	225.70
1974-75	147.80	148.30	1979-80	248.80	247.90
1975-76	170.50	169.60	1980-81	280.60	281.30
1976-77	191.10	190.70	1981-82	(b)292.40	(b)307.00

(a) Includes, in addition to wages at award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, payments made in advance or retrospectively during the period specified, etc.

(b) New series from a sample survey of employers, which cannot be directly compared with previous years.

NOTE. For a number of reasons, average weekly earnings per employed male unit cannot be compared with the minimum weekly wage rates shown on pages 201-2.

Surveys of wage rates, earnings, and hours of employees

Since 1960, regular surveys have been conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in order to obtain information on wage rates, actual weekly earnings, and hours of work. Summary details of most of the surveys have been shown in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*, for example on pages 223-6 of the 1979 edition. Surveys are currently conducted each quarter (March, June, September, and December), supported by surveys conducted every August and every second May which provide more detailed information on the characteristics of the earnings of employees, and particulars of individual surveys are available in separate publications issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1979, pp. 223-6

Survey of employment benefits

During the period from February to May 1979, a special survey was conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in order to obtain information about a range of employment benefits provided by employers to employees. An employment benefit was defined as a concession, allowance or other privilege, etc., received in addition to wages or salary and award, etc., minimum provisions under which a person was employed. All types of wage and salary payments, including bonuses, payments for leave of various kinds and over-award payments, as well as emoluments received in accordance with award, etc., provisions, e.g., safety clothing, were not considered to be benefits for the purposes of the survey. The mere availability of or entitlement to a benefit (as defined) was not sufficient reason for its inclusion in the information collected; only those benefits which were used or taken up were actually counted.

Major findings from the survey are published on page 208 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1982.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

Control of labour conditions

Early legislation

The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11 November 1873, forbidding the employment of any female in a factory for more than eight hours in any day. This Act defined "factory" to be a place

where not fewer than ten persons were working. Since 1873, the definition of "factory" has been broadened until now it includes any place in which mechanical power exceeding 0.4 kilowatts is in use or in which two or more persons are engaged in any manufacturing process. In some circumstances, one or more persons constitute a factory even where no mechanical power is used. The general recognition of the necessity of securing the health, comfort, and safety of the workers has been expressed in many further legislative enactments. The industrial legislation which was formerly included in the Factories and Shops Acts was consolidated in the *Labour and Industry Act 1958*.

Victorian Department of Labour and Industry

The Victorian Department of Labour and Industry administers the *Labour and Industry Act 1958*. The Industrial Relations Commission (see page 195), the Building Industry Long Service Leave Board, the Hospitals Remuneration Tribunal, the Hairdressers Registration Board, the Workers Compensation Board, and the Motor Accidents Board are statutory bodies under the administration of the Minister of Labour and Industry.

Generally, the Department deals with the registration and inspection of factories and shops, boilers and pressure vessels, lifts, cranes and scaffolding, and included in the present functions of the Department are the following:

- (1) Inspection and enforcement of conditions of labour generally, including wages, hours of work, trading hours for shops, rest periods, holidays, annual leave, and long service leave;
- (2) employment of children and young persons;
- (3) industrial relations, including the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes and advice on industrial matters;
- (4) industrial safety, health, and welfare, including the training of workers in safe practices, control of dangerous methods and materials, guarding of machinery, prevention of accidents, and the control and regulation of industrial aspects of noxious trades; and
- (5) initiation and direction of research and the collection, preparation, and dissemination of information and statistics on matters within departmental jurisdiction.

Industrial disputes

The collection of information relating to industrial disputes involving stoppage of work was initiated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in 1913 and estimates have been published regularly since then.

For the purposes of these statistics an industrial dispute is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work; each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance. Stoppages of work not directly connected with terms and conditions of employment (e.g., political matters, and fining and gaoling of persons) are included in the statistics.

The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more in the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Effects on other establishments because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc., are not measured by these statistics.

The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled from data obtained from the following sources: (1) direct collections from employers and trade unions concerning individual disputes; (2) reports from government departments and authorities; (3) reports of Commonwealth and State industrial authorities; and (4) information contained in trade journals, employer and trade union publications, and newspaper reports. Particulars of some stoppages (e.g., those involving a large number of establishments) may be estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving a broad measure of the extent of stoppages of work (as defined).

An industrial dispute occurring in more than one State is counted as a separate dispute in each State. A dispute involving workers in more than one industry group in a State or Territory is counted once only in the number of disputes—in the industry group that has the largest number of workers involved; but workers involved, working days lost, and estimated loss in wages are allocated to their respective industry groups. Disputes not settled at the end of a year are included as new disputes in the statistics for the following year.

VICTORIA—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a): INDUSTRY GROUPS

Year	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Transport (b)		Other industries	All groups
				Stevedoring	Other		
NUMBER OF DISPUTES							
1977	5	126	44	14	23	32	244
1978	1	182	31	32	23	34	303
1979	4	182	40	17	22	60	325
1980	7	155	45	27	30	51	315
1981	4	207	34	19	46	66	376
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) (c) ('000)							
1977	0.2	35.8	8.4	4.4	43.6	28.2	120.7
1978	1.8	128.7	16.7	18.3	29.7	31.7	227.0
1979	4.3	243.1	52.0	10.3	82.0	269.8	661.5
1980	4.9	271.7	14.8	9.3	57.8	179.8	538.3
1981	5.3	214.3	47.9	11.8	39.0	86.5	404.9
WORKING DAYS LOST (c) ('000)							
1977	8.4	223.8	90.0	10.2	96.9	156.9	586.1
1978	1.9	275.9	57.0	39.3	50.9	43.1	468.1
1979	20.2	701.9	173.6	23.7	199.4	367.4	1,486.1
1980	15.8	687.0	49.2	22.2	85.2	256.0	1,115.4
1981	22.2	755.6	106.2	23.1	140.2	188.2	1,235.5
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)							
1977	614	6,972	3,643	356	3,596	5,573	20,752
1978	60	9,281	2,253	1,384	1,644	1,578	16,200
1979	1,098	24,826	6,676	883	6,758	13,025	53,266
1980	1,037	28,069	2,205	865	3,437	9,774	45,387
1981	1,585	38,565	6,686	1,233	6,645	9,631	64,345

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more.

(b) Transport and storage; communication.

(c) Workers stood down as a result of the electricity supply dispute in October 1977 (at establishments other than those at which the stoppage occurred) are excluded. It is estimated that about 150,000 such workers were stood down and about 2,100,000 working days were lost.

NOTE. These statistics are compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) and are not comparable with those published in *Victorian Year Books* before the 1977 edition.

Survey of working conditions

During the period from February to May 1979, a special survey was conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in order to obtain information about employees' attitudes to, or opinions of, selected aspects of their working conditions. For the purposes of the survey, "working conditions" were defined as those aspects of the working situation which directly affected employees and which had an influence on their overall satisfaction with their jobs. The attitudes of employees to individual aspects of work were assessed by classifying their responses on the basis of frequency of occurrence or degree of satisfaction.

Summary findings from the survey on the overall level of job satisfaction are published on page 210 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1982.

Industrial safety

Industrial injuries, like other injuries, cause human suffering and personal loss, and the original approach to industrial safety was based on humanitarian motives. More recently it has been realised that industrial accidents also cause economic loss to the community. Efforts for the prevention of accidents must be directed along three lines: to make the working environment safer; to educate persons to work more safely; and to have recourse to law where appropriate. Several departments and authorities have statutory responsibilities for particular aspects of industrial safety, but the general responsibility in the past has rested with the Department of Labour and Industry through the provisions of the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958, and more recently through the provisions of the *Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Act* 1981.

At the end of 1981, the Victorian Parliament passed new industrial safety, health, and welfare legislation which replaced the safety provisions of the existing *Labour and Industry Act* 1958. The new legislation provides for the appointment of an Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Advisory Council and also contains provisions relating to the

appointment of safety supervisors, safety representatives, and safety committees in workplaces. The Act introduced new concepts for the attainment of a better standard of safety, health, and welfare in the workplace. Emphasis is placed on the necessity for consultation and co-operation between all parties in the workplace where safety is the responsibility of employers and employees.

Sections 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act were proclaimed to come into operation from 22 March 1982. The remaining provisions, except sections 4(2) and 11(3) became operational on 1 July 1982. The two remaining provisions concern the application of the Act to the building industry and the requirements for the formulation and display of statements of safety policy by employers.

The Regulations proclaimed under the *Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Act 1981* maintain in operation the provisions of the *Labour and Industry Act 1958* which were repealed by the new Act.

The Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Advisory Council which was established on 22 March 1982 replaces the Industrial Safety Advisory Council. It comprises a chairman and ten members and has the same broad representation as the previous Council with the addition of the rural industry.

The ninth Victorian Industrial Safety Convention was held from 10 to 12 August 1982 on the theme of "Tomorrow's Technology and the Health of the Workers". Conducted every three years, the Convention has been a successful avenue for the co-operation and involvement of industry, commerce, employer, and employee organisations, private enterprise, government departments, and public utilities.

The 1982 Convention provided an avenue for identifying potential hazards in the workforce and in finding ways in which they could be avoided. The coming together of all the various parties concerned, enables them to pool their knowledge and resources and take away new ideas to be put into practice in their respective fields.

All the papers presented at the Convention were consolidated into a volume to be known as *Papers of the Victorian Industrial Safety Convention—Volume 1*. This is part of a plan to develop a reference work for all who have an interest in industrial safety.

Workers compensation

Legislation has been provided by all States and Australian Territories for compensation to be paid to injured workers including Commonwealth Government employees. The details which follow refer to the legislation in effect in Victoria.

The first workers compensation legislation in Victoria was passed in 1914 to give certain industrial workers and their dependants the right to claim limited compensation from their employer, without proof of negligence or breach of statutory duty by the employer, in respect of accidental injuries sustained by them arising out of, and in the course of, their employment.

The scope of the original legislation has been widened by numerous amendments and consolidated in the *Workers Compensation Act 1958*. The general principle of this Act is to provide coverage for workers who have entered into, or work under, a contract of service or apprenticeship with an employer. Such workers are protected during travel to and from work, recess periods, and from injury by the recurrence, aggravation, or acceleration of pre-existing injury where employment is a contributing factor.

In line with recommendations made in 1977 by a Board of Inquiry, the *Workers Compensation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1979* increased weekly compensation and death benefit rates by about 44 per cent, and provided for an annual adjustment of such benefits from 1 July of each year. The Act eliminated "split action" claims whereby upon the death of the breadwinner the family could be compensated twice, by different dependants taking separate action under the Workers Compensation Act on one hand and common law (Wrongs Act) on the other. Also altered was the definition of "injury" to tighten guidelines for assessing damages, especially those based on heart attack or stroke cases. After a period of industrial unrest caused by the introduction of these amendments the Victorian Government eliminated the requirement that the employment must "contribute substantially" to the injury or disease and substituted a requirement of contribution "to a recognisable degree".

During 1981, various changes were made to the Workers Compensation Act. A new division relating to industrial deafness was inserted. The legislation was also altered to

provide for uniformity of protection for Victorian workers employed outside Victoria irrespective of whether employed by private or public sector.

Another significant amendment passed was the *Workers Compensation (Actions) Act* 1981 which, among other things, gave the claimant the option of seeking compensation under the *Workers Compensation Act* or instituting proceedings under common law while still being assured in total no less than that allowed under the *Workers Compensation Act* 1958.

Following the Report of the Board of Inquiry into Workers Compensation in Victoria (see pages 229-31 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1979), major changes were enacted to workers compensation legislation in Victoria. These developments are described on pages 224-8 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1981.

Industrial accidents statistics

The official collection of data on industrial accidents in Victoria was first undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics when regulations under the *Workers Compensation Act* were amended in 1957. Comprehensive details in respect of the year 1974-75 can be found on pages 233-5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1979.

However, publication of Victorian *Industrial Accidents and Workers Compensation* bulletins (6302.2) has been suspended indefinitely from 1975-76 onwards, following investigations into the quality of these statistics undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

In the case of industrial accidents statistics, the investigations showed that, due to reporting practices adopted by some insurance companies, there has for some time been under reporting of cases which should have been included in the statistics, and that the degree of under reporting might have fluctuated from year to year. The statistics therefore do not provide an accurate count of the total number of cases which are either fatal or involve a period of incapacity of one week or more. Nor do they accurately measure year to year trends in these totals. Because of this, the statistics are not of sufficiently high quality to be published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. In addition, the investigations have shown that workers compensation statistics have suffered from reporting and other difficulties and are also not of the standard required for publication.

Collection of workers compensation statistics ceased in 1981, as a result of the Commonwealth Government's Review of Commonwealth functions. However, collection of data on industrial accidents is continuing and measures are being taken in order to bring the statistics up to an acceptable level of quality. A new system for collecting the data has been instituted by the *Workers Compensation (Amendment) Act* 1981 and the *Workers Compensation (Amendment) Regulations* 1982 to commence from 1 January 1983. It is expected that results from this collection will be available for publication in subsequent editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Further reference: Industrial accidents, *Victorian Year Book* 1979, pp. 231-5

Industrial Training Commission

With the introduction of the *Industrial Training Act* 1975, the Apprenticeship Commission was superseded by the Industrial Training Commission. The later legislation, besides consolidating and updating previous legislation dating back to 1927, allowed for an expansion of activities beyond the limits of the previous legislation, which was restricted to the regulation and oversight of the training of apprentices.

While the original Act under which the Commission operated was passed by the Victorian Parliament in 1927, it was not proclaimed until 1928 when the Commission was brought into being.

Apprenticeship, as it has been in the past, remains the principal means of training skilled tradesmen in Victoria. However, the *Industrial Training Act* 1975 provided for "pre-apprenticeship training" and "adult training". On 22 December 1981, the *Industrial Training (Further Amendment) Act* 1981 came into operation and amended the Principal Act to also provide for "pre-vocational trainees", "trainee technicians", and tradesman accreditation.

The legislation is designed to utilise the knowledge, ability, and experience of representatives of employers and employees, together with the Victorian Government, in

supervising the training of persons undertaking pre-apprenticeship courses, apprenticeship, and adult training courses, and in co-ordinating the training in skilled trades both in technical schools and industry.

The further Amendment Act amended the constitution of the Commission as well as expanding its function. The Commission now consists of 14 members comprised of a full-time president, a deputy president nominated by the Minister for Employment and Training, a nominee of the Minister of Education (with expertise in technical and further education), a nominee of the Commonwealth Minister of Employment and Industrial Relations, five members representing employers, and five members representing the Victorian Trades Hall Council.

The duties of the Commission are to keep under review the requirements of Victoria for skilled tradesmen and technicians; the availability of skilled tradesmen and technicians to meet those requirements; the availability of young persons for training in skilled trades or as technicians; the availability of vacancies for apprentices, pre-apprenticeship trainees, adult trainees, pre-vocational trainees, and trainee technicians and the extent to which employers are participating in the training of such apprentices, trainees, and trainee technicians; the adequacy of the training of apprentices, pre-apprenticeship trainees, adult trainees, pre-vocational trainees, and trainee technicians in employers' workshops, technical schools, or elsewhere and measures which can be taken to improve that training; the adequacy of the apprenticeship system as a means of training skilled tradesmen and the desirability of modifying that system or of providing other systems of training for skilled occupations; and with respect to any further or continuing training or re-training which skilled tradesmen or technicians may undertake after completion of an apprenticeship or a course of training as a technician (as the case may be)—the adequacy of such further or continuing training or retraining in employers' workshops, technical schools, or elsewhere and measures which can be taken to improve that training.

The Commission is assisted in its functions by trade committees which are appointed under the Act for a trade or group of trades. These committees provide specialist advice and make recommendations to the Commission on matters pertaining to the trades for which they are appointed. At 30 June 1982, there were 53 committees functioning in respect of more than 100 proclaimed apprenticeship trades. The Commission is also assisted in its work by special advisory committees which have been set up in country areas to advise the Commission on local matters pertaining to industrial training. Twenty such advisory committees were operating at 30 June 1982.

The total number of apprentices in training at 30 June 1982 was 41,155. This was the sixth consecutive year in which the previous number in training had been exceeded despite difficult economic conditions and high levels of unemployment.

The Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-Time Training (CRAFT) assisted in maintaining the high indenture level, as has the legislation introduced by the Victorian Government under which the State assumed responsibility for workers compensation for first year apprentices and for other apprentices in respect of their attendance at prescribed trade classes.

The Victorian Government also provides a special rebate of payroll tax in respect of the first year's wages paid to all new apprentices engaged after 1 November 1981, as an added encouragement to expansion of apprenticeship training.

The implementation of group apprenticeship schemes is an innovation which has increased the number of apprentices in training by extending apprentice training opportunities to a larger number of firms. Normally group schemes operate on behalf of small firms which individually have neither the training facilities nor suitable work to provide adequate employment and training opportunities for apprentices. However, participation of one or more larger firms can be beneficial in broadening the scope of training available.

Consistent with the Victorian Government's desire to maintain an adequate and skilled workforce, provision has been made for the Commission to issue tradesmen's certificates to persons who have not completed in Victoria, in any apprenticeship trade, an apprenticeship or a course of training as an adult trainee. The Commission must be satisfied that the person's skills, experience, or qualifications gained through his employment in Victoria or elsewhere provide him with the skills or expertise necessary for

the performance of the work ordinarily performed by a skilled tradesman in that apprenticeship trade in Victoria.

While the Act does not limit the Commission's power to recognise tradesmen to specific occupations, it is not intended that the Commission will issue tradesmen's certificates in trades covered by the Tradesmen's Rights Regulation Act or licensing authorities.

The proclaimed apprenticeship trades and the number of probationers and apprentices employed at 30 June for each of the years 1977 to 1981 are shown in the following table. These figures have been extracted from the annual reports of the Commission.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS AND APPRENTICES EMPLOYED

Trade	At 30 June—				
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Building trades—					
Plumbing and gasfitting	2,382	2,336	2,257	2,061	2,037
Carpentry and joinery	4,037	3,887	3,865	3,574	3,404
Painting, decorating, and signwriting	731	737	789	754	728
Plastering	52	46	45	41	39
Fibrous plastering	234	179	172	146	153
Bricklaying	565	520	440	441	455
Tile laying	47	47	55	53	57
Stonemasonry	19	23	21	21	26
Roof slating and tiling	177	114	86	93	92
Total building trades	8,244	7,889	7,730	7,184	6,991
Metal trades—					
Engineering (including patternmaking)	4,263	4,672	5,196	5,319	5,427
Electrical	3,700	3,906	4,146	4,190	4,323
Motor mechanics	5,295	5,401	5,330	5,013	5,079
Moulding	163	166	190	181	165
Boilermaking and/or steel construction	1,456	1,616	1,819	2,016	2,169
Sheet metal	619	700	799	837	863
Electroplating	67	75	90	80	65
Aircraft mechanics	128	136	144	174	172
Radio tradesmen	363	369	387	402	417
Instrument making and repairing	186	222	252	278	302
Silverware and silverplating	22	27	22	19	17
Vehicle industry (including automotive machining)	2,095	2,120	1,981	1,856	1,843
Refrigeration mechanics	259	284	326	340	370
Optical fitting and surfacing	87	96	85	83	84
Sewing machine mechanics	64	82	81	84	90
Total metal trades	18,767	19,872	20,848	20,872	21,386
Food trades—					
Breadmaking and baking	177	179	180	178	202
Pastrycooking	216	240	264	273	293
Butchering and/or smallgoods making	984	933	881	850	920
Cooking	922	1,058	1,236	1,451	1,691
Waiting	26	34	48	67	72
Total food trades	2,325	2,444	2,609	2,819	3,178
Miscellaneous—					
Footwear	110	163	184	206	190
Printing	1,300	1,460	1,608	1,615	1,619
Hairdressing	2,306	2,376	2,373	2,471	2,613
Dental technicians	150	179	184	161	148
Watch and clockmaking	60	59	40	29	26
Furniture (including wood machining)	1,383	1,391	1,397	1,433	1,677
Flat glass working	158	168	159	140	145
Horticultural	611	787	1,056	1,119	1,217
Textile mechanics	108	120	121	129	117
Shipwrighting and boatbuilding	54	47	49	47	43
Dry cleaning	18	29	32	31	35
Apparel cutting	56	66	72	75	86
Jewellery making and repairing	126	132	122	128	152
Floor finishing and covering	126	106	87	72	81

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS AND APPRENTICES EMPLOYED—*continued*

Trade	At 30 June—				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Agricultural	859	945	1,126	1,297	1,368
Floristry	16	28	51	62	69
Other	—	—	—	—	14
Total miscellaneous	7,441	8,056	8,661	9,015	9,600
Grand total	36,777	38,261	39,848	39,890	41,155

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

Registration

1. *Under the Victorian Industrial Relations Act.* Under the *Industrial Relations Act* 1979, any association of employers and any association of employees may apply to be recognised as an association under the Act with respect to any trade or trades for which a Conciliation and Arbitration Board has been constituted. Recognition gives an association the right to nominate members for appointment to Boards; to appear before the Commission or a Board in matters that affect the interests of members of the association; and to enter into industrial agreements provided for under Part IV of the Act. Recognition within the terms of the Act does not impute or confer corporate status on an association.

2. *Under Victorian Trade Union Acts.* In 1884, the Victorian Parliament passed a Trade Union Act, based on an English Act of three years earlier. The unions refused to register under it and the Act was amended in 1886. The *Trade Unions Act* 1958 still makes provision for registration on compliance with certain standards. Registration gives a trade union a corporate identity and legal status for the purpose of engaging in strikes. However, registration has never been compulsory and few unions have sought the provisions of the legislation. The number of trade unions registered under the Act at the end of 1981 was 22, with a membership of 16,785 persons.

3. *Under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.* Under Part VIII of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904, any association of employers in any industry who have, or any employer who has employed, on an average taken per month, not less than 100 employees during the six months preceding application for registration, or any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry, may be registered. However, the Public Service Arbitration Act provides that an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organisation under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act if its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service. Such public service organisations are included in the figures shown on page 213. Registered unions include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only. Registration under Commonwealth Government legislation began in 1906. At 31 December 1981, the number of employers' organisations registered under the provisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act was 82. The number of unions of employees registered at the end of 1981 was 150, with a membership of 2,442,500 persons, representing 82 per cent of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.

Trade unions

By comparison with some other countries, the typical trade union in Australia is quite small. On the other hand, forty to fifty of the larger unions, such as the Australian Workers Union, the Australian Metal Workers Union, the Australian Railways Union, and the Postal Workers Union, account for a high percentage of the total membership. The same pattern applies in Victoria. The larger industry based unions are usually able to offer a wider range of facilities to their members at a proportionately lower cost. Generally, they are also in a stronger bargaining position in the pursuit of their industrial objectives. On the other hand, it is felt that the continued existence of a large number of small craft-type unions is justified on the grounds that more attention can be given to the particular problems of members and that management is often prepared to make concessions to a small group which they would not offer to a larger group. With the

growth of industry, there has been some amalgamation and federalisation of unions, for example, by the amalgamation of the brushmakers with the storemen and packers, and the Amalgamated Engineering Union with the sheetmetal workers and the boilermakers. Contemporary conditions are such that trade unions are becoming hybrid and moving more towards an occupational rather than a single or even multi-craft organisational basis. One alternative to amalgamation which has been adopted by a number of unions is to band together in a loose federation to deal with employers on an industry basis. The metal trades, brewing industry, paper industry, and building industry unions are typical of those that have followed this course.

Victorian trade unions usually have three clearly identifiable operational levels. The union is represented at the plant or factory level by a shop steward who enrolls members, collects dues, and acts as the intermediary between ordinary members and union management. The centre of individual trade union activity and control is at the State or branch level. Normally the State secretary is an elected full-time officer who is, subject to the policy decisions and ultimate control of an honorary president and executive, in charge of the day to day activities of the union. The secretary has the assistance of organisers who visit the individual plants and confer with shop stewards and members. The branches receive members' dues, maintain membership records, and provide personal services such as giving advice on workers compensation and interpreting members' entitlements under the various determinations and awards. Where necessary, the union will either act, or provide legal assistance, for members in industrial matters. Many of the claims which are ultimately heard before industrial tribunals are also prepared at the State branch level.

Only a small number of Victorian trade unions are not affiliated with the Victorian Trades Hall Council, which is the central labour organisation in the State, and, because individual union activity is so important at the State level, the role of the Trades Hall Council as co-ordinator and spokesman in industrial and political matters is of major significance (see the section on central labour organisations, on page 214). Further details on the history of trade unions in Victoria can be found on pages 296-7 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975.

Statistics

Returns showing membership by States at 31 December for each year are obtained for all trade unions and employee organisations by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The affairs of single organisations are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. In addition to the number of unions and members, the following table shows the approximate percentages of wage and salary earners in employment (i.e., employees) who are members of trade unions. The estimates for the years 1975 to 1978 are based on estimates of employees from the Australian Bureau of Statistics civilian employees series. As this series has now been abandoned, the proportions of total employees shown for 1979, 1980, and 1981 have been calculated by using estimates of employees from the Australian Bureau of Statistics Labour Force survey. The percentages shown in the table should be regarded as giving only a broad indication of the extent of union membership among employees, because they are based on estimates of *employed* wage and salary earners which may be subject to revision and because the degree of unemployment of reported union members will affect the percentages for a particular year and comparisons over time.

VICTORIA—TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP

At 31 December—	Number of separate unions	Number of members			Proportion of total employees		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
		'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent
1977	172	505.8	223.3	729.1	60	43	53
1978	174	511.2	224.3	735.5	60	43	53
1979	174	514.5	235.5	750.0	(a)59	(a)44	(a)53
1980	173	523.6	246.6	770.1	(a)59	(a)45	(a)53
1981	173	522.9	248.8	771.7	(a)58	(a)45	(a)53

(a) From 1979, based on employment estimates from the Australian Bureau of Statistics labour force survey. For previous years, based on employment estimates from the now abandoned civilian employees series.

In November 1976, questions were asked by the Australian Bureau of Statistics at a proportion of the dwellings included in the then quarterly population survey to obtain information about the number of wage and salary earners who were members of trade unions, their industry and occupation, and some of their demographic characteristics. Major findings from the survey are shown on page 233 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1981.

Central labour organisations

Delegate organisations, usually known as Trades Hall Councils or labour councils and consisting of representatives from a number of trade unions, have been established in each of the capital cities and in a number of other centres in each State. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union. In most of the towns where such councils exist, the majority of the local unions are affiliated. At the end of 1982, there were seven provincial trades and labour councils in Victoria.

The Victorian Trades Hall Council Executive consists of the president, vice-president, secretary, assistant secretary, and fourteen members. Of these members, seven are elected by the Council and seven by respective industry groups. With the exception of trade unions which have amalgamated since 1 January 1973, no union, irrespective of size, can nominate more than six delegates to attend the meeting. Those unions which have amalgamated since 1 January 1973 are at present entitled to the same representation they enjoyed before amalgamation. The Secretary and the Assistant Secretary, who are elected full-time officers, are also members of the Executive and with the two Industrial Officers are ex-officio members of committees established by Council to investigate various activities. The Council has appointed, as support staff, a Research Officer to handle general economic and industrial issues, a Social Welfare Research Officer, and an Arts Officer. A joint Australian Council of Trade Unions/Victorian Trades Hall Council Occupational Health and Safety Unit has been established with two qualified Research Officers and an Occupational Health and Safety Training Programme Centre is in the process of being established. In addition to its overall responsibilities, the Council through its Disputes Committee controls strikes which involve more than one union. At the national level the highest policy making and co-ordinating body is a Federal Council in the case of the larger trade unions and, since its establishment in 1927, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, which acts for the trade union movement as a whole.

Employers' associations

Employers' associations arise when groups of employers agree among themselves to adopt a common labour policy, to negotiate common terms of employment, and to be represented jointly on or before industrial tribunals. These functions are, in fact, often performed by bodies which are concerned also with other objectives, such as the elimination of "unfair" trading practices, the enforcement of standards of professional conduct, or the grant of tariff protection and other political concessions. Such objectives are by no means unrelated to industrial matters, since there is an obvious connection between the terms on which goods can be sold and the wages that can be paid to those who have helped to produce them. In some organisations, however, these wider objectives overshadow or supplant the purely industrial. A broad distinction may, therefore, be drawn between: (1) employers' associations in the narrower sense of bodies largely, if not primarily, concerned with industrial matters; and (2) other associations with predominantly different objectives, such as chambers of commerce, professional institutes, primary producers' unions, and many trade associations.

Employers' associations, as defined in the former category, first appeared in Victoria in the 1850s, notably in the building trade and the coachbuilding industry. The associations formed at that time, however, seem to have been temporary, their main purpose being to resist pressure for an eight hour day by the early trade unions. "Continuous" or permanent associations of employers did not appear until the 1870s. The Master Builders' Association dates from 1875 and the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures from 1877, the latter body being formed with the objective of influencing tariff policy and factory legislation, as well as resisting the eight hour day agitation. These two bodies were followed within a few years by the Victorian Employers' Union, which later changed its name to become the Victorian Employers' Federation.

A great stimulus to the growth of employers' associations in Victoria followed the establishment of the Wages Boards system (see pages 194-6), particularly during the first two decades of the twentieth century. Associations of Master Wheelwrights and Blacksmiths, Master Drapers, Master Hairdressers, and Master Grocers all followed closely upon the establishment of Wages Boards in their respective trades. Employers had to unite in order to nominate their representatives on the boards. Since it became permissible in 1934 for paid officials to represent employers, many associations have nominated officers of the Chamber of Manufactures or of the Victorian Employers' Federation to represent them on the State Wages Boards.

Employers' associations in Victoria at the present time may be divided into three groups. One group is constituted by the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures together with the ninety associations that are dependent on it for secretarial services or at least operate within it. The Chamber also has about 5,500 member firms or companies divided into 85 associations and 60 industry sections, covering such fields as textiles, clothing and footwear, metals, building materials, and various service industries. The Chamber is incorporated as a company limited by guarantee, and has a council of 27 elected members. It is administered by a director supported by a secretariat of 150, divided into three divisions. The Chamber's industrial relations division acts for its members before both State and Commonwealth industrial authorities. The Chamber has also always taken an active part in promoting tariff protection and in addition it has more recently become involved in other areas of economic policy, environmental matters and trade practices legislation, as well as the proceedings of the now defunct Prices Justification Tribunal. It also operates an insurance company and a wide variety of advisory commercial services for its members. For the benefit of country members, who account for 15 per cent of its membership, the Chamber maintains branches in Geelong, Ballarat, and Wodonga, and the remainder of the State is served by seven regional groups.

A second group is constituted by the Victorian Employers' Federation, with which over 60 incorporated associations are affiliated and over 42 un-incorporated bodies are associated. The Federation has over 3,000 member firms or companies operating principally in the building, distributive, and service industries, as distinct from but not excluding manufacturing. Several associations of primary producers are also affiliated to, or associated with the Federation. The Federation is an incorporated body registered with the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. It is administered by an executive committee which comprises seven present or past office bearers (who constitute its Board of Governors) and ten elected representatives. The committee reports to the Federation's annual general meeting, and, together with elected representatives of members and of each affiliated organisation, it constitutes the Federation's council which meets several times a year. Day to day management is in the hands of a salaried secretary and a staff which is organised in divisions corresponding to the Federation's main areas of interest, and which also undertakes secretarial services on behalf of some of its affiliated and associated organisations. Like the Chamber of Manufactures it has an industrial relations division which represents members before both State and Commonwealth industrial bodies but unlike the Chamber it is not directly involved in tariff matters. It is, however, active in providing advisory services to small businesses, in organising personnel training courses particularly at the supervisory level, and in sponsoring various community services. The Federation also operates an insurance company, a life assurance company, and a building society for the benefit of its members and affiliated associations.

A third group of employers' associations are not associated with either the Chamber or the Federation. One of the most important is the Metal Trades Industries Association which was formed by groups that found their interests increasingly different from those of the Chamber of Manufactures. In common with some of the other independent associations, the Metal Trades Industries Association is an inter-State organisation, and it seems probable that associations with strong interstate ties are mainly concerned with the Commonwealth industrial jurisdiction rather than with the Victorian Wages Boards. Most of them must rely on their Federal Secretariats to represent them before Commonwealth tribunals since very few specifically Victorian associations are registered for this purpose, other than the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, the Victorian Employers' Federation

and the Victorian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the latter being affiliated with the Employers' Federation but maintaining its own secretariat.

Finally, it may be noted that, unlike the trade union movement, employers' associations lacked any central representative organisation until the mid-1970s. At the State level, the Victorian Employers' Federation then sponsored the Victorian Congress of Employer Associations, which has made a series of submissions to government on behalf of employers generally. Greater significance perhaps attaches to developments at the Federal level where in 1977 the Confederation of Australian Industry was sponsored jointly by the Associated Chambers of Manufactures of Australia and the Australian Council of Employers' Federations, the long established Federal counterparts of the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures and Victorian Employers' Federation, respectively. The Confederation has two operational wings. One is the National Employers' Industrial Council concerned with industrial relations and located in Melbourne. The other is the National Trade and Industrial Council, concerned with government policy in general and tariffs in particular and located in Canberra. Since it is possible for a member organisation to participate in either or both of these Councils, the Confederation can accommodate members with divergent views on matters such as tariffs and yet present a united industrial relations front. It would be logical to expect that in the course of time the representation of employers before the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission will pass increasingly to the National Employers' Industrial Council, leaving State organisations to represent employers' interests before the State wages authorities.

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EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT IN VICTORIA, 1978 TO 1982

The statistics of employment and unemployment referred to in this article relate to estimates derived from the labour force survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Unemployed persons, as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, are those aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the survey week, and:

(1) Had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week and:

- (i) were available for work in the survey week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e., lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the survey week); or
- (ii) were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the survey week and would have started in the survey week if the job had been available then; or

(2) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week (including the whole of the survey week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

The statistics of job vacancies referred to in this article relate to estimates derived from sample surveys of employers conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The surveys cover vacancies in private employment and in Commonwealth, State, and local government employment. A job vacancy is defined as a job immediately available for filling on the survey date and for which active steps were being taken by the employer to find or recruit an employee from outside the enterprise or authority in the particular State or Territory.

The number of unemployed persons in Victoria increased significantly between 1978 and 1982, from 100,000 persons in August 1978 to 110,000 persons in August 1982. Male unemployment increased by approximately 17 per cent during this period. Unemployment in Victoria has accounted for approximately 25 per cent of total Australian unemployment over the last five years. The unemployment rates for Victoria have consistently been somewhat lower than the rates for Australia as a whole during this period.

The number of job vacancies in Victoria, as measured by an annual mail survey (now discontinued) declined markedly between 1977 and 1978, from 18,000 in March 1977 to 11,500 in March 1978. Job vacancies for males declined by 49 per cent during this period, while those for females fell by 54 per cent. A quarterly telephone survey, which collects similar kinds of data to that collected by the discontinued mail survey, has been conducted regularly since May 1979. The number of job vacancies as measured by this survey has declined steadily from 10,600 in May 1979 to 9,500 in August 1979, 8,100 in August 1981, and 6,900 in August 1982. The number of job vacancies in Victoria accounted for about one-third of total vacancies in Australia between 1977 and 1978, but represented 31 per cent of total vacancies in May 1979, 29 per cent in August 1979, 23 per cent in August 1981, and 33 per cent in August 1982. Victorian job vacancy rates tended to be slightly higher than the rates for Australia as a whole between 1977 and 1978, but have not differed significantly from the overall national rates since then.

From data collected regularly in the labour force survey it is possible to identify some of the major characteristics of unemployed persons, for example, their sex, marital status,

age distribution, regional distribution, birthplace, occupation, and duration of unemployment.

Unemployment rates have consistently been significantly higher among women than among men during the 1978 to 1982 period, in terms of most of the characteristics of the unemployed available for analysis. For example, in August 1982, the overall unemployment rate among males in Victoria was 5.5 per cent, compared with 6.8 per cent for females.

Young persons are relatively over-represented among unemployed persons in Victoria. About 48 per cent of unemployed persons in August 1982 were under 25 years of age. The 15-19 year age group has accounted for approximately one-third of total unemployed persons during the years from 1978 to 1982. The unemployment rate for this group has fallen slightly from 16.3 per cent in August 1978 to 16.1 per cent in August 1982. The 20-24 year age group has accounted for about another 20 per cent of total unemployed persons during this period. The unemployment rate for this group has increased from 8.1 per cent in August 1978 to 8.9 per cent in August 1982. Unemployment rates for persons over 25 years of age have generally been well below the overall Victorian unemployment rate during the period under review.

The labour force survey cannot provide reliable estimates for small areas of geographical aggregation within Victoria, but it can be said that overall unemployment rates for metropolitan Victoria (i.e., the Melbourne Statistical Division) are not significantly different from those for non-metropolitan Victoria (i.e., the rest of the State). For example, in August 1982, the overall unemployment rates were both 6 per cent.

Migrants who have arrived in Australia since 1971 have experienced significantly higher unemployment rates than either persons born in Australia or migrants who arrived in Australia before 1971. For example, in August 1982, migrants who had arrived since 1971 had an unemployment rate of 7.7 per cent, considerably higher than the unemployment rate for migrants of longer standing (5.3 per cent) and significantly higher than the unemployment rate for persons born in Australia (6.0 per cent).

Unemployment has tended to affect more adversely the lesser skilled, lesser qualified members of the labour force. For example, among those unemployed in Victoria in August 1981 who had worked full-time for two weeks or more at any time in the two years to August 1981, about 45 per cent were tradesmen, production process workers, or labourers. The unemployment rate for this "blue-collar" occupation group (5.2 per cent) was significantly higher than the unemployment rates for such "white-collar" occupation groups as clerical workers (2.4 per cent) and sales workers (4.2 per cent).

Higher levels of unemployment and inadequate numbers of job vacancies have contributed to a significant lengthening in the average duration of unemployment experienced by persons who have been unemployed during the years from 1978 to 1982. In August 1978, the average duration of unemployment was about 22 weeks, and this had risen progressively to about 32 weeks by August 1982.

Looking at the employment side of the labour force, the number of employed persons in Victoria increased from 1,623,800 persons in August 1978 to 1,713,800 persons in August 1982. Most of this increase occurred in the year August 1979 to August 1980, when the number of employed persons grew by 61,500, compared with a growth of only 5,000 persons over the two preceding years.

Tables which include data on employment and unemployment in Victoria are presented on pages 230-3.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1981, pp. 237-8; 1982, pp. 221-2

MARRIED WOMEN* IN THE LABOUR FORCE

The increase in the number of women in the Australian labour force since the end of the Second World War has resulted largely from the increased numbers of married women entering the labour force. In Victoria, the total female labour force, as enumerated at Censuses of Population and Housing, grew from 217,444 persons at the 1947 Census to 684,064 persons at the 1981 Census. Over the same period, the number of married women

* Married women comprised those who are now married or permanently separated, but excludes those who have never married, or are widowed or divorced.

in the labour force increased from 45,076 persons at the 1947 Census to 420,216 persons at the 1981 Census. Thus, married women represented only 20.7 per cent of women in the labour force at 30 June 1947, but by 30 June 1981 they represented 61.4 per cent. The Australian Bureau of Statistics also undertakes a monthly survey of the labour force. From the August 1982 survey, the total female labour force in Victoria was estimated to comprise 692,100 persons, of which 413,000, or 59.7 per cent, were married women.

The growing involvement of married women in the labour force in Victoria has meant that, while only 9.4 per cent of all married women aged 15 years and over were in the labour force at 30 June 1947, the participation rate* had reached 46.7 per cent by 30 June 1981. The labour force survey conducted in August 1982 estimated the participation rate at 44.3 per cent. Married women have made an important contribution to the Victorian labour force, since in August 1982 it was estimated that married women constituted 22.6 per cent of the total Victorian civilian labour force, compared with 5.1 per cent at 30 June 1947 and 23.7 per cent at 30 June 1981.

Although married women now form a significant part of the labour force in Victoria, they are still concentrated in particular occupational groups, especially clerical, professional and technical, service, sport and recreation (which includes cleaners, hairdressers, and domestic workers), production process work, and sales. The profile of occupations of married women has changed considerably in the past few years. The percentage of married women in the occupation groups of professional and technical, administrative, executive and managerial, and clerical have all risen considerably since 1978, whereas the percentages of those employed in most other occupation groups including production process workers have declined.

Most married women in the labour force are employed in particular industry divisions. In August 1982, it was estimated that 68.1 per cent of the 392,300 employed married women in Victoria were concentrated in the manufacturing, community services (where they are largely employed as nurses, welfare workers, and school teachers), and wholesale and retail trade (mainly retail) industry divisions.

The tendency for married women to re-enter the labour force after a period of withdrawal for child bearing and rearing is reflected in the variation in their participation rates at different ages. For example, in August 1982, it was estimated that, while well over half (60.8 per cent) of all married women in Victoria aged 20-24 years were in the labour force, the participation rate for married women aged 25-34 years was significantly lower at 54.5 per cent; however, the participation rate for the 35-44 age group was higher, at 57.8 per cent. The participation rate for the 45-54 age group was 51.3 per cent.

There is also a significant variation between the labour force participation rates of married women born overseas and those born within Australia. For example, in August 1982, it was estimated that 46.7 per cent of all overseas-born married women aged 15 years and over living in Victoria were active in the labour force, compared with 43.5 per cent of Australian-born married women.

Successive surveys of the labour force have shown the employment position of married women to be more secure than that of other women, but generally less secure than that of men. In August 1971, 5,600 married women, or 1.7 per cent of all married women in the Victorian labour force, were unemployed. In August 1982, it was estimated that 20,700 married women, or 5.0 per cent of married women in the labour force, were unemployed. The unemployment rate was significantly higher in the 25-34 years age group, where it was 6.3 per cent.

As a result of the increase in the number of married women in the labour force, employers (mainly governments) have introduced provisions for maternity leave. In the Victorian Public Service, paid maternity leave for twelve weeks is available to women who have worked for at least twelve months. Leave without pay can extend the leave up to fifty-two weeks. Teachers employed by the Victorian Government who have taught full-time for at least thirteen weeks before taking confinement leave are entitled to twelve weeks paid maternity leave and leave without pay up to a total of eighteen months leave. Women employed in the Commonwealth Public Service, and in certain Commonwealth

* The participation rate represents the number of married women aged 15 years and over who are in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the total number of married women aged 15 years and over.

Government authorities prescribed under the *Maternity Leave (Australian Government Employees) Act 1978*, are entitled to twelve weeks maternity leave on full pay, after a twelve months qualifying period. Leave without pay may be used in the first year of service. Other leave credits and leave without pay may also be applicable. Maternity leave without pay has been granted under a few awards to women in the non-government sector.

Many married women who are in paid employment also have domestic responsibilities. Child care is frequently a major responsibility, together with the associated tasks of after-school and holiday care and care for sick children. Other duties may include the care of older and sick relatives.

An indication of the extent of persons (mostly women) in the labour force with child care responsibilities can be gained from examining the results of a special child care survey undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in June 1980. At that date, it was estimated that 194,300 persons* in the labour force in Victoria were responsible for the care of children aged 0-11 years. Of this total, 89,400 persons were estimated to be responsible for children aged 0-5 years. Various child care arrangements had been made for the children aged 0-11 years not attending school who were the responsibility of 52,700 employed persons in Victoria. An estimated 12,100 of these persons had their children cared for at home by their spouse, while an estimated 23,400 had their children minded by relatives or others, but not at the child's home. Only 11,300 had children in a kindergarten, pre-school, or child care centre. The 89,400 persons in the labour force in Victoria who were responsible for children aged 0-5 years represented 36.3 per cent of all persons responsible for children aged 0-5 years.

A significant proportion of married women in the labour force are engaged in part-time, rather than full-time, employment. In August 1982, it was estimated that 52.7 per cent of the 392,300 employed married women in Victoria worked less than 35 hours per week, and that the hours worked by all employed married women in Victoria averaged 28.2 hours per week. On the other hand, it was estimated that only 19.9 per cent of employed males and 33.6 per cent of employed women who were never married, widowed, or divorced, worked less than 35 hours per week in Victoria in August 1982. The hours worked by all employed males and all employed women who were never married, widowed, or divorced, in Victoria were estimated to average 39.5 hours per week and 32.0 hours per week, respectively. The preference shown by married women for part-time work may indicate in part their need for more flexible working hours to carry out their dual role of domestic work at home and paid work in the labour force.

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

Commonwealth Government

Administration

Commonwealth Department of Employment and Industrial Relations

The functions of the Commonwealth Department of Employment and Industrial Relations, which was re-established on 7 May 1982, include the formulation and implementation of national manpower policy; the development and operation of the labour market services of the Commonwealth Employment Service, including the administration of the Department's training programmes, the Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training Scheme (CRAFT), and other youth training schemes; the analysis and interpretation of labour market data and provision of intelligence on the employment situation; the formulation of national industrial relations policy and the administration of sections of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904* concerning the settlement of interstate industrial disputes through conciliation and arbitration, particularly in respect of the airline, coal, maritime, and stevedoring industries; policy development in relation to the physical working environment and employee participation issues; secretarial services to the National Training Council, and on its behalf, advice and assistance to industry and commerce on systematic industrial training arrangements in the

* In classifying the persons surveyed as being responsible for children, responsibility was assigned, wherever possible, to a woman (mother, step-mother, foster-mother, or female guardian). A male was classified as being responsible for a child only if there was no such woman. For Australia as a whole, males comprised less than 1 per cent of those responsible for child care.

interests of effective deployment of manpower resources; co-ordination at all levels of government of Commonwealth Government programmes and proposals concerning young persons; research into youth needs and development of communication channels for youth and councils on the design of youth programmes and services; secretarial services to National and State Committees on Discrimination in Employment and Occupation; formulation of government policy on issues affecting the employment of women, research into these issues, and dissemination of information to the Commonwealth Government and the general public; and liaison and exchange of information with outside organisations on community attitudes and the needs of women in employment.

The Women's Bureau of the Department is responsible for contributing to the formulation of government policy on issues affecting women and employment. These include questions of equality of opportunity, entry and re-entry into the labour force, welfare, and conditions of work. The Bureau conducts research into these issues and disseminates information to the Commonwealth Government and to the general public. Liaison is maintained and information exchanged with outside organisations on the employment needs of women, and on community attitudes.

A Bureau of Labour Market Research was established within the Department in 1980 to provide a focal point for the conduct and co-ordination of research into the Australian labour market. The Bureau has the functions of undertaking research into labour market problems and trends in the supply of and demand for labour, analysing training requirements, skill shortages and problems of the unemployed, evaluating manpower programmes and services, and sponsoring high quality research by other organisations.

Commonwealth Employment Service

Statutory warrant for the Commonwealth Employment Service (CES) can be found in the *Commonwealth Employment Service Act 1978*. The principal functions of the CES are to help persons seeking employment by facilitating their placements in positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities, and qualifications, and to help employers seeking labour to obtain those employees best suited to their needs. The CES functions on a decentralised basis with offices in metropolitan and major provincial centres. There were 62 CES offices in Victoria in September 1982.

The CES offers a range of manpower programmes and services which are designed to help align the employment training and other needs of individuals to those of the labour market. These include: (1) Trade Training Programme, comprising Commonwealth Rebate for Apprenticeship Full-time Training and Special Apprentice Training; (2) Skills Training Programme, comprising Skills Training (Skills in Demand, General Training Assistance, and Special Needs Clients) and Industry Training Services; (3) Youth Training Programme, comprising School to Work Transition Allowance, Pre-Apprenticeship Training Allowance, and Assistance for Work Experience, i.e., the Special Youth Employment Training Programme; (4) Special Training Programme, comprising Training for Aborigines and Training for the Disabled; (5) Employment Services, comprising Relocation Assistance Scheme, Fares Assistance Scheme, and Occupational Information; and (6) Youth Affairs Assistance, comprising community based Youth Programmes, Assistance for Youth Organisations, International Youth Exchanges, and Youth Studies.

The CES assists in the administration of the unemployment and sickness benefit provisions of the *Commonwealth Social Services Act 1947*. All applicants for the unemployment benefit under the Act must register for employment at an office or an agency of the CES, which is responsible for the issue of claim forms and provision of aspects of the Work Test.

Special Services Branch

Special employment related services are provided to CES clients who are experiencing employment difficulties or have special needs. These services are developed, implemented, monitored, and promoted through CES offices by special Sections in the Department's Regional Office.

Youth Section provides support to the CES through the provision of programme materials, policy guidelines, advice and information, and training and development of CES staff. It co-ordinates CES youth related activities throughout Victoria, being

particularly concerned with the development of relationships between the CES and secondary schools through the Local Schools Liaison Programme.

The Special Employment Categories Section's programmes are aimed at CES clients who are physically or mentally disabled, older workers, former inmates of prisons or Youth Training Centres, Wards of State, or who are long-term unemployed. While the CES has the major role in implementing programmes, the Section provides some resources, namely, Employment Counsellors, who interview the more complex cases and assist in the training and development of CES staff who in turn deal with these clients.

The Aboriginal Employment and Training Section through specialist Vocational Officers provides an outreach employment and placement service for the Aboriginal community through the CES. It also provides administration and promotion of Aboriginal employment training programmes as well as career counselling for Aboriginal students and school leavers.

The role of the Migrant Services Section is to ensure that CES employment and related services are provided in such a way that migrant job seekers are not disadvantaged in gaining access to suitable job vacancies and other employment services, because of their linguistic and cultural backgrounds; and that the local labour market is protected against employer nominated entry of overseas labour on a permanent or temporary basis in work categories which are catered for locally.

The Community Youth Support Scheme (CYSS) Section is responsible for administering, developing, and evaluating CYSS projects. The Scheme is designed to encourage communities to assist local unemployed young persons to develop their capacity for obtaining and retaining employment. In Victoria, there are over 80 CYSS projects located in most country centres and throughout the Melbourne metropolitan area. Project activities include job-search assistance, skill development, and personal and social support.

The Job Information Section operates an extensive occupational information production and delivery service. Books, pamphlets, posters, etc. provide information about a wide range of occupations, which is augmented by video, film, and audio material. Specialist occupational information libraries operate at twenty locations around Victoria and offer access for the public to occupational information products of the Department and to other relevant material collected for this purpose. Most are in CES premises and are known as Work Information Centres. Two are specialist libraries called Career Reference Centres. They occupy their own premises in Melbourne and Geelong and are staffed with experienced Information Officers. Schools are supplied with the Department's written materials, including a twenty-four volume library which is annually updated, and over 300 titles are available from the Audiovisual Lending Library located in the Regional Office.

Employment training and assistance schemes

In the 1981-82 Commonwealth Budget, the format of the Commonwealth Government's manpower and training programmes was restructured. The programmes administered by the Commonwealth Department of Employment and Industrial Relations are now defined by purpose and function in the labour market. There are six functional programmes, each comprising a number of sub-programmes designed to meet specific policies, which are briefly described in the following notes. The National Employment and Training System (NEAT), which encompassed many programmes of diverse purpose, is no longer identified (see pages 240-1 of the 1981 edition of the *Victorian Year Book* for details of its operations).

The Trade Training Programme provides assistance in a number of ways to assist in meeting the demands of industry for skilled tradesmen. Within this programme, the major scheme in operation is the Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training (CRAFT). CRAFT compensates employers through tax-exempt rebates for the costs of releasing apprentices to attend basic trade courses provided by technical education institutions in any year of apprenticeship, or to attend full-time, off-the-job training courses in their first year of apprenticeship. Several other programmes operate under the trade training umbrella. These provide assistance to firms and individuals so that trade training is made more flexible, the number of out-of-trade apprentices is minimised, and use of existing Commonwealth and State Government capacity for trade training maximised.

Assistance for skills training is given special emphasis by the Commonwealth Government through its Skills Training Programme. In 1980-81, a new Skills in Demand scheme was introduced to provide assistance to industry, and to individuals to overcome identified skill shortages in particular occupations. General training assistance is also provided through training allowances and on-the-job subsidies to permit the training of unemployed and retrenched workers. A training allowance is available to individuals to provide income support while undertaking formal training away from employment. On-the-job subsidies are available when a Commonwealth Employment Service Office is unable to locate and refer an experienced or qualified job-seeker to a vacancy. The employer may be paid a subsidy to provide training for an eligible person referred by the Office. Through its Industry Training Services scheme the Commonwealth Government funds the operation of the National Training Council and tripartite Industry Training Committees in all sectors of industry. The aim is to aid the systematic development of training programmes through all sectors of industry and commerce, including small business.

Assistance particularly designed for young persons is available under the Youth Training Programme through School-to-Work Transition, pre-apprenticeship, and work experience programmes. School-to-Work Transition Courses are conducted in Technical and Further Education institutions and are designed to facilitate the transition from school to work.

Pre-apprenticeship allowances are designed to encourage students to undertake training leading to an apprenticeship in occupations for which there is an established labour market demand. In February 1981, the Commonwealth Government increased the range of subsidies available under its work experience programme, the Special Youth Employment Training Programme (SYETP). Participating employers receive a subsidy for each young person they train. The young person must be assessed by the CES as being in need of work experience and training. Trainees may also be placed in Commonwealth Government departments and instrumentalities under SYETP.

Some groups in the community, because of background and circumstances beyond their control, face additional disadvantages in gaining and maintaining employment. Under Special Training programmes, allowances and subsidies are available to enable these disadvantages to be overcome. These are mainly directed at helping Aboriginal and handicapped persons.

A number of Employment Services are provided to support the Commonwealth Government's manpower and training policies. These include the Relocation Assistance Scheme which assists the relocation of unemployed persons to an area of continuing employment. In a similar vein, the Fares Assistance Scheme provides assistance to unemployed persons to attend job interviews with prospective employers.

Under the Youth Affairs head a number of programmes are maintained to assist youth. These include community based programmes such as the Community Youth Support Scheme (CYSS). New and improved guidelines of this Scheme are to be introduced after consultations with community interests. The Programme of Assistance to Youth Organisations (PAYO) provides grants to national youth organisations to allow them to extend their services to more young persons. International Youth Exchanges are supported to develop a greater awareness and mutual understanding among young persons in the Australia/Asia/Pacific region.

Further reference: Retraining schemes in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book 1979*, pp. 247-8

Victorian Government

Victorian Ministry of Employment and Training

The charter of the Ministry of Employment and Training is established under the *Employment and Training Act 1981*. In broad terms, the Act requires the Ministry to formulate and evaluate policies relating to employment and training in Victoria and to implement and co-ordinate programmes compatible with labour market requirements.

Through the Ministry, the Victorian Government aims to stimulate and support the existing capacity of Victoria to facilitate: increased employment opportunities; increased training and retraining opportunities; the introduction of technological innovation with regard to social requirements; forecasts on the manpower requirements and identification

of trends within the labour market; and alleviation of the social consequences of long-term unemployment.

The Ministry is assisted in its work by three statutory bodies, The Victorian Employment Committee, the Victorian Technology Advisory Committee, and the Industrial Training Commission. The Victorian Employment Committee and Victorian Technology Advisory Committee were re-constituted in 1982 and both Committees play an important advisory role in the development of policies for improving labour market performance.

The basic pre-condition of all Ministry programmes is a co-operative approach between industry, trade unions, government, and community interests. The Victorian Employment Committee and the Victorian Technology Advisory Committee provide employers, trade unions, and other interested parties with the opportunity to express their views direct to the Victorian Government.

Victorian Employment Committee

The membership and role of the new Victorian Employment Committee (VEC) are set out in the Employment and Training Act. Membership comprises: a chairman; the president of the Industrial Training Commission; a person nominated by the Minister of Education with expertise in technical and further education; the chairman of the Public Service Board; three persons nominated from a panel of not less than six names submitted by the Victorian Trades Hall Council; three persons nominated from a panel of not less than six names submitted by the Victorian Congress of Employer Associations; one person nominated by the Minister for Economic Development; one person nominated by the Minister of Labour and Industry; and three persons who may be appointed by the Minister for Employment and Training to represent the community at large.

The functions of the Committee are:

- (1) To advise on the likely medium and long-term effects of major employment and training proposals or objectives as Victorian Government policy;
- (2) to consider and report on the priorities that should be established in relation to the achievement of objectives related to a particular employment and training policy and the priorities between competing policies;
- (3) to consider and advise on specific plans and projects both in the public and private sectors, having particular regard to the possible effect of the proposed plans and projects on employment and training;
- (4) to consider and advise on proposed Statements of Planning Policy and on matters that should be taken into consideration in the interest of Victoria in the preparation of regional employment plans;
- (5) to ensure effective co-ordination of the activities of all agencies participating in the employment and training policies of the Victorian Government;
- (6) to review and report to the Minister on the effect of changing circumstances on the attainment of the employment and training objectives of the Victorian Government and to advise if in its opinion priorities established by the Victorian Government should be revised;
- (7) at the request of the Minister to review the progress and performance in the achievement of objectives or projects which are material to the achievement of the employment and training policies of the Victorian Government;
- (8) to advise the Minister, when in the opinion of the Committee particular policies and Programmes are required for the purpose of achieving the employment and training objectives of the Victorian Government; and
- (9) to advise on any matter referred to it by the Minister.

Victorian Technology Advisory Committee (VTAC)

The role of the Victorian Technology Advisory Committee is to develop policy options and provide advice to the Victorian Government in respect of various aspects concerning the introduction of technological change.

The Committee comprises 17 members with special knowledge and experience relating to the use of technology. The membership is drawn from government and non-government bodies including Victorian Employers Congress, Trades Hall Council, academic institutions, Municipal Officers Association, and State Government Departments.

The functions of the Victorian Technology Advisory Committee are to:

- (1) Advise on the likely medium and long-term effects of the adoption of major technological proposals or objectives as Victorian Government policy;
- (2) consider and report on the priorities that should be established in relation to the achievement of objectives related to a particular technology policy and the priorities between competing policies;
- (3) consider and advise on specific plans and projects both in the public and private sectors which involve the development or use of resources, having particular regard to the possible effect of the proposed plans and projects involving technological implications;
- (4) consider and advise on statements of policy and on matters that should be taken into consideration in the interest of Victoria in the preparation of regional technology change plans;
- (5) ensure effective co-ordination of the activities of all agencies participating in the achievement of the technological change policies of the Victorian Government;
- (6) review and report to the Minister on the effect of changing circumstances on the attainment of the technological change objectives of the Victorian Government and to advise if in its opinion priorities established by the Government for the achievement of these policies should be revised;
- (7) review the progress and performance in the achievement of objectives or projects which are material to the achievement of the policies of the Victorian Government;
- (8) advise that Minister when in the opinion of the Committee particular policies and programmes are required for the purpose of achieving the technological change objectives of the Victorian Government; and
- (9) advise on any matter referred to it by the Minister for consideration and report.

Employment and Training Programmes

The 1982-83 Victorian budget contains two initiatives aimed specifically at relieving unemployment: a large expansion of public sector investment in building and construction and a planned employment initiative aimed at creating employment for disadvantaged groups such as the long-term unemployed.

The Employment Initiatives Programme is planned for persons who have been unemployed for six months or more and on localities experiencing well above the average level of unemployment in the State. Support will be given to projects offering employment opportunities to those groups disadvantaged most in terms of their duration of unemployment. These projects provide means of improving the skills and employability of those persons.

A total of \$30m has been allocated to this Programme and will be expended on three distinct but related schemes. These include:

- (1) Funding of projects in the public and private non-profit-making sectors which are demonstrated to be of value to the community and to be employment intensive;
- (2) bringing forward of labour intensive public works and maintenance for which a need has been clearly demonstrated; and
- (3) a wage subsidy scheme with local authorities and local community groups for long-term unemployed.

The Programme is one of several employment and training initiatives of the Ministry. It complements Regional Labour Market Surveys which are designed to achieve an integrated and co-ordinated approach to planning of labour requirements in Victoria.

The Victorian Government has long recognised the potential for small business to generate new employment opportunities and the Ministry, in conjunction with the Small Business Development Corporation, provides special funds for small business training for owner/managers and for the development of courses to meet the special needs of small business.

Under the Co-operative Development Programme, grants are available to assist the establishment of new small scale co-operative business enterprises or employment generating modifications to existing businesses that demonstrate good prospects of becoming self-sufficient. Nineteen co-operatives are currently funded. Funds are used to meet overheads, capital and wages, the employment of a co-operative business adviser,

and in some cases, feasibility studies to analyse the selection, production, and marketing of goods and services.

Industry Training Grants enable specific Industrial Training Committees to undertake a review of the opportunities for innovation and new technology in the industry and to develop strategies to meet training needs arising from innovation and the use of new technology.

Industry Training Committees are voluntary tripartite Committees established on the initiative of industries themselves with the objective of developing systematic training for a specific industry.

In 1981-82, grants totalling \$213,754 were made to the following Industry Training Committees (ITC) and organisations: Australia Institute of Training and Development; Victorian Dairy Processing, I.T.C.; Victorian Fishing, I.T.C.; Clay and Ceramics, I.T.C.; Australian Computer Society Incorporated; Victorian Timber, I.T.C.; Victorian Tourism and Hospitality, I.T.C.; and Victorian Wool Producing, I.T.C.

Access to training opportunities for special needs groups is a high priority. Policy and programme development is under way for increasing the number of female apprentices. Investigations have also commenced into the training needs of migrants, Aborigines, disabled, institutionalised and socially disadvantaged persons; the barriers to training opportunities these groups face; and how these barriers may be overcome.

In addition to employment and training programmes, the Ministry has responsibility for implementing the Victorian Government's policy on occupational health and safety. Currently, responsibility for the administration of occupational health and safety legislation is spread across a number of departments. In some instances this results in overlapping responsibilities, inefficient use of resources, and a confusing array of controlling bodies. Consequently, the Victorian Government has decided to amalgamate elements involved in occupational health and safety within the Ministry of Employment and Training.

A Health and Safety Commission is to be established and will have the power to make provision for monitoring the health and safety of persons at work, to make recommendations to the Minister in relation to health and safety standards to be met by employers, and to formulate and monitor a licensing scheme for workplaces and their contents.

Further references: *Work for Tomorrow! Conference, Victorian Year Book 1980*, p. 252; 1981, pp. 241-3; Grants for Innovation and New Technology (GIANT) scheme, 1982, pp. 226-8

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Introduction

The labour force comprises two categories of persons: those persons who are either employed or unemployed. The first category comprises employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners, and unpaid helpers.

Comprehensive information on the major characteristics of the Australian labour force is derived primarily from three regular collections conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics: (1) the five-yearly Census of Population and Housing, which provides the most detailed data available; (2) the monthly population survey, which provides regular broad estimates of the labour force between population censuses; and (3) the monthly collections from government bodies. As well, the population survey and other frameworks are regularly used to provide more detailed information on specific significant aspects of the labour force, for example, job vacancies, overtime worked, school leavers, labour force experience, and the characteristics of persons looking for work and persons not in the labour force (for example, discouraged job-seekers).

Apart from data from the government bodies collection, the statistics described in this section are based on sample surveys. Statistics from sample surveys may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the information had been obtained from all dwellings/employers within the scope of the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings/employers was included in the survey. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than

one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings/employers had been included and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Standard errors are shown, where appropriate, throughout the remainder of this section. Further information on standard errors and their interpretation for particular topics can be found in the specialised Australian Bureau of Statistics publications on those topics.

Population Census labour force data

At the 1976 Population Census, the following questions were asked to determine a person's labour force status:

- (1) Did the person do any work at all last week?
- (2) Did the person have a full-time or part-time job, business, profession, or farm of any kind last week?
- (3) Was the person temporarily laid off by employer without pay for the whole of last week?
- (4) Did the person look for work last week?

This approach conforms closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954 and to the approach used at each Census since 1966.

According to the definition, any labour force activity during the previous week, however little, results in the person being counted in the labour force.

Thus, many persons whose main activity is not a labour force one (e.g., housewives, full-time students) are drawn into the labour force by virtue of part-time or occasional labour force activity in the previous week. On the other hand, the definition excludes persons who may frequently or usually participate in the labour force but who in the previous week happened to have withdrawn from the labour force.

A similar definition of the labour force is used in the monthly population sample survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics by the method of household interview. This survey is used to measure changes in the labour force from month to month in intercensal periods.

Evidence from post-enumeration surveys and pilot tests indicates that the household interview approach tends to identify a larger number of persons as in the labour force than does the filling in of the census questions on the schedule by the householder. Accordingly, comparisons between labour force results obtained from population censuses and population surveys should be treated with caution.

The main value of Census information on the labour force is, however, to provide data for small geographic areas and for very detailed industry and occupation groups. Information on the labour force at this level of detail cannot be obtained from any other source because data from the monthly population survey, which is the most appropriate source of up to date, broad data on the labour force, would be subject to such high sampling variability as to make it unreliable for most reasonable uses. Space considerations prevent the publication of this detailed Census data in the *Victorian Year Book*, but it is available on request from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Population survey labour force data

Introduction

The population survey is the general title given to the household sample survey conducted throughout Australia in each month of the year by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The survey is based on a sample of dwellings selected by area sampling methods, and information is obtained monthly by means of personal interviews from the occupants of selected dwellings.

The survey provides particulars of the demographic composition of the labour force, and broad estimates of occupational status, occupation, industry, and hours of work. The principal survey component is referred to as the labour force survey. Supplementary collections are also carried out from time to time in conjunction with the labour force survey (see pages 234-40).

As mentioned on pages 227-8, estimates from both the labour force survey and the supplementary collections are subject to sampling error. Space considerations do not allow

the inclusion of standard errors for all estimates from the population survey shown in this section. However, the following tables give the approximate standard errors for estimates of various sizes:

VICTORIA—POPULATION SURVEY: STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES
(’000)

Size of estimate	4.5	5.0	6.0	10.0	20.0	50.0	100.0	200.0	300.0	500.0	1,000.0	2,000.0
Standard error	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.7	3.5	4.4	5.0	5.8	7.0	8.4

VICTORIA—POPULATION SURVEY: STANDARD ERRORS OF
ESTIMATES OF MONTH TO MONTH MOVEMENTS
(’000)

Size of larger estimate	4.5	5.0	6.0	10.0	20.0	50.0	100.0	200.0	300.0	500.0	1,000.0	2,000.0
Standard error	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.9	5.6

Labour force survey

Labour force surveys commenced in the State capital cities on a quarterly basis in November 1960. From February 1964 onwards, survey coverage was extended to the whole of Australia. From February 1978 onwards, results have been published every month.

Each survey includes all persons 15 years of age and over (including full-blood Aboriginals) except: members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations; non-Australians on tour or holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

The classification used in the survey conforms closely to that recommended by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954. In this classification, the labour force category to which an individual is assigned depends on his actual activity (i.e., whether working, looking for work, etc.) during a specified week, known as “survey week”, which is the week immediately preceding that in which the interview takes place.

The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and the 12th of each month. Before February 1978, the interviews were spread over four weeks, chosen so that the survey weeks generally fell within the limits of the calendar month.

A person’s activity during survey week is determined from answers given to a set of questions especially designed for this purpose. The principal categories appearing in published tables are the employed and unemployed, who together constitute the labour force, and the remainder, who are classified as not in the labour force.

Information available includes: (1) for *employed persons* the age, birthplace, year of arrival in Australia, participation rates, hours worked, the number by reasons for persons who worked less than 35 hours, and details of occupational status, occupation, industry, and hours worked by married women; (2) for *unemployed persons* the age, birthplace, unemployment rates, the number who were looking for full-time or part-time work, and details of occupation, industry, and duration of unemployment; and (3) for *persons not in the labour force* details of their major activity, their intentions regarding entering or re-entering the labour force, whether they had ever held a regular job and, if so, how long ago, and for what reasons they had left it, and their educational qualifications.

Summary information from recent labour force surveys is provided in the following tables, showing the employment status of the civilian population, the age distribution of the civilian labour force, the industries and occupations of employed persons, and aspects of unemployment. More detailed current and historical data is available on request from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA—CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS

August—	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate (a)	Participation rate (b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent
MALES							
1978	1,035.8	51.6	1,087.4	290.7	1,378.1	4.7	78.9
1979	1,044.0	49.5	1,093.4	307.2	1,400.6	4.5	78.1
1980	1,061.8	53.6	1,115.4	306.6	1,422.0	4.8	78.4
1981	1,076.3	50.4	1,126.6	315.2	1,441.8	4.5	78.1
1982	1,069.0	62.6	1,131.7	337.6	1,469.2	5.5	77.0
MARRIED FEMALES							
1978	381.3	23.0	404.3	516.3	920.5	5.7	43.9
1979	380.0	20.7	400.7	517.6	918.3	5.2	43.6
1980	405.5	20.7	426.1	504.5	930.7	4.8	45.8
1981	401.4	21.2	422.7	509.6	932.3	5.0	45.3
1982	392.3	20.7	413.0	518.8	931.8	5.0	44.3
OTHER FEMALES (c)							
1978	206.7	25.4	232.1	274.1	506.2	11.0	45.9
1979	215.0	25.1	240.2	290.7	530.9	10.5	45.2
1980	233.2	30.1	263.3	277.6	540.9	11.4	48.7
1981	238.4	28.6	267.0	293.0	560.0	10.7	47.7
1982	252.4	26.7	279.1	308.3	587.3	9.6	47.5
ALL FEMALES							
1978	588.0	48.4	636.4	790.4	1,426.8	7.6	44.6
1979	595.0	45.9	640.9	808.2	1,449.2	7.2	44.2
1980	638.7	50.7	689.4	782.2	1,471.6	7.4	46.8
1981	639.9	49.8	689.7	802.6	1,492.3	7.2	46.2
1982	644.7	47.4	692.1	827.0	1,519.1	6.8	45.6
PERSONS							
1978	1,623.8	100.0	1,723.8	1,081.1	2,804.9	5.8	61.5
1979	1,639.0	95.3	1,734.4	1,115.4	2,849.8	5.5	60.9
1980	1,700.5	104.3	1,804.8	1,088.7	2,893.6	5.8	62.4
1981	1,716.1	100.2	1,816.3	1,117.8	2,934.1	5.5	61.9
1982	1,713.8	110.0	1,823.8	1,164.6	2,988.3	6.0	61.0

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

(c) Never married, widowed, and divorced.

VICTORIA—CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE (a) BY AGE, AUGUST 1982

Age group (years)	Number ('000)					Participation rate (b) (per cent)				
	Males	Married females	Other females (c)	All females	Persons	Males	Married females	Other females (c)	All females	Persons
15-19	103.8	(d)	89.2	91.3	195.1	60.1	(d)	55.5	55.0	57.6
20-24	157.0	40.7	84.1	124.8	281.8	88.2	59.5	82.5	73.3	80.9
25-34	300.1	138.3	50.2	188.4	488.5	95.5	53.3	81.9	58.8	77.0
35-44	244.5	123.2	20.7	143.9	388.4	95.5	57.0	63.3	57.9	76.9
45-54	188.1	83.5	20.4	103.9	292.0	90.1	49.6	62.3	51.7	71.2
55-59	78.4	19.1	7.0	26.1	104.6	77.6	25.5	28.1	26.1	52.0
60-64	42.9	(d)	(d)	6.5	49.4	53.5	(d)	(d)	7.7	29.9
65 and over	16.9	(d)	4.5	7.0	23.9	10.7	(d)	3.1	3.1	6.2
Total	1,131.7	413.0	279.1	692.1	1,823.8	77.0	44.3	47.5	45.6	61.0

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.

(c) Never married, widowed, and divorced.

(d) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

VICTORIA—EMPLOYED PERSONS (a) BY INDUSTRY (b), AUGUST 1982

Industry division or sub-division	Males				Females				Persons	
	Married	Other (c)	Total	Proportion of male total	Married	Other (c)	Total	Proportion of female total	Total	Proportion of total
	'000	'000	'000	per cent	'000	'000	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
Agriculture	47.3	19.3	66.6	6.3	22.0	(f)	25.7	4.0	92.3	5.4
Forestry, fishing, and hunting	(f)	(f)	4.8	0.5	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	5.5	0.3

VICTORIA—EMPLOYED PERSONS (a) BY INDUSTRY (b), AUGUST 1982—continued

Industry division or sub-division	Males				Females				Persons	
	Married	Other (c)	Total	Proportion of male total	Married	Other (c)	Total	Proportion of female total	Total	Proportion of total
	'000	'000	'000	per cent	'000	'000	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
Mining	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	4.6	0.3
Manufacturing—	194.9	87.7	282.6	26.4	77.4	34.5	111.9	17.4	394.5	23.0
Food, beverages, and tobacco	25.1	10.6	35.8	3.3	9.1	4.8	13.9	2.2	49.7	2.9
Metal products, machinery, and equipment	29.0	13.9	42.9	4.0	5.6	(f)	7.1	1.1	50.0	2.9
Other manufacturing	140.7	63.2	203.9	19.1	62.7	28.2	90.9	14.1	294.8	17.2
Construction	66.1	24.1	90.2	8.5	7.2	(f)	8.3	1.3	98.5	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	125.3	64.9	190.2	17.8	74.7	64.7	139.4	21.7	329.7	19.2
Transport and storage	66.6	16.6	83.2	7.8	8.0	5.5	13.5	2.1	96.8	5.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services	59.9	26.4	86.3	8.1	34.9	37.7	72.6	11.3	158.9	9.3
Community services (d)	73.4	29.3	102.7	9.7	115.1	68.1	183.2	28.4	285.9	16.7
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels, and personal services	23.3	18.2	41.5	3.9	29.7	21.9	51.7	8.0	93.1	5.4
Other industries (e)	82.8	33.9	116.7	11.0	22.6	14.9	37.4	5.8	154.1	9.0
Total	746.0	323.0	1,069.1	100.0	392.3	252.4	644.7	100.0	1,713.8	100.0

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

(b) Industry is classified according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1978.

(c) Never married, widowed, and divorced.

(d) Comprises health; education, libraries, etc.; welfare and religious institutions; and other community services.

(e) Comprises electricity, gas, and water; communication; and public administration and defence industries.

(f) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

VICTORIA—EMPLOYED PERSONS (a) BY OCCUPATION (b), AUGUST 1982

Occupation group	Males				Females				Persons	
	Married	Other (c)	Total	Proportion of male total	Married	Other (c)	Total	Proportion of female total	Total	Proportion of total
	'000	'000	'000	per cent	'000	'000	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
Professional and technical	114.6	39.6	154.3	14.5	76.0	53.5	129.5	20.1	283.7	16.6
Administrative, executive, and managerial	86.9	11.2	98.1	9.2	11.3	5.9	17.2	2.7	115.2	6.7
Clerical	60.0	38.7	98.7	9.3	119.6	93.9	213.5	33.1	312.2	18.2
Sales	46.6	26.0	72.6	6.8	35.2	34.3	69.4	10.8	142.1	8.3
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	57.1	25.3	82.4	7.7	21.8	(d)	25.5	4.0	108.0	6.3
Miners, quarrymen, and related workers	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Transport and communication	61.1	15.4	76.5	7.2	7.1	(d)	10.3	1.6	86.8	5.1
Tradesmen, production process workers, and labourers, n.e.c.	280.8	146.1	426.9	39.9	59.7	23.7	83.4	12.9	510.3	29.8
Service, sport, and recreation	38.0	19.8	57.8	5.4	61.6	34.0	95.7	14.8	153.5	9.0
Total	746.0	323.0	1,069.1	100.0	392.3	252.4	644.7	100.0	1,713.8	100.0

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

(b) Occupation is classified according to the Classification and Classified List of Occupations, Revised June 1976.

(c) Never married, widowed, and divorced.

(d) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

August—	Victoria				Australia			
	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons	
			Number	Unemployment rate (a)			Number	Unemployment rate (a)
	'000	'000	'000	per cent	'000	'000	'000	per cent
1978	51.6	48.4	100.0	5.8	221.5	174.2	395.7	6.2
1979	49.5	45.9	95.3	5.5	196.1	177.7	373.8	5.8
1980	53.6	50.7	104.3	5.8	209.1	183.2	392.3	5.9
1981	50.4	49.8	100.2	5.5	199.7	177.4	377.1	5.6
1982	62.6	47.4	110.0	6.0	271.0	187.5	458.5	6.7

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

VICTORIA—ASPECTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AUGUST 1982

Particulars	Number of unemployed			Unemployment rate (a)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent
Total unemployed	62.6	47.4	110.0	5.5	6.8	6.0
Regional distribution—						
Melbourne Statistical Division	43.6	35.6	79.2	5.4	6.9	6.0
Rest of Victoria	19.0	11.8	30.8	5.9	6.7	6.2
Looking for—						
Full-time work	55.5	33.6	89.1	5.2	7.4	5.9
Part-time work	7.1	13.8	20.9	9.7	5.8	6.7
Marital status—						
Married	20.5	20.7	41.2	2.7	5.0	3.5
Not married (b)—	42.1	26.7	68.8	11.5	9.6	10.7
Aged 15-19 years	18.2	12.9	31.1	17.6	14.4	16.1
Aged 20-24 years	12.9	7.1	20.0	10.4	8.4	9.6
Aged 25 years and over	10.9	6.7	17.7	7.9	6.3	7.3
Age distribution (years)—						
15-19—	18.2	13.2	31.4	17.5	14.5	16.1
Looking for first job	7.7	7.3	14.9	..	..	..
20-24	15.7	9.5	25.2	10.0	7.6	8.9
25 and over—	28.7	24.7	53.4	3.3	5.2	4.0
25-34	10.5	13.0	23.5	3.5	6.9	4.8
35-44	8.0	6.8	14.7	3.3	4.7	3.8
45 and over	10.2	4.9	15.2	3.1	3.4	3.2
Birthplace—						
Born in Australia	45.3	33.0	78.3	5.8	6.5	6.0
Born outside Australia—	17.3	14.4	31.7	5.0	7.8	6.0
Main English-speaking countries (c)	5.6	5.7	11.4	4.8	8.8	6.2
Other than main English-speaking countries	11.7	8.7	20.4	5.2	7.3	5.9
Arrived before 1971	10.9	9.1	20.0	4.3	7.2	5.3
Arrived from 1971 to August 1982	6.4	5.3	11.7	6.9	9.0	7.7
Duration of unemployment (weeks)—						
Under 2	5.2	4.9	10.2	..	..	..
2 and under 4	5.5	5.4	10.9	..	..	..
4 and under 8	11.0	6.2	17.3	..	..	..
8 and under 13	7.6	(e)	12.1	..	..	..
13 and under 26	7.2	7.8	15.0	..	..	..
26 and under 52	13.3	9.4	22.7	..	..	..
52 and over	12.7	9.2	21.9	..	..	..
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (weeks)						
Average (mean) duration	33.1	30.5	31.9	..	..	..
Median duration (d)	16.4	17.6	17.0	..	..	..

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) Never married, widowed, and divorced.

(c) Comprises United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, New Zealand, U.S.A., and South Africa.

(d) The duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups, one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median and the other persons whose duration is below it.

(e) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

VICTORIA—UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (a), BY AGE AND SEX
(per cent)

August—	Age group (years)											
	15-19			20-24			25 and over			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1978	15.1	17.7	16.3	7.6	8.6	8.1	2.9	5.2	3.7	4.7	7.6	5.8
1979	13.2	19.0	15.9	7.1	6.7	7.0	3.0	4.9	3.7	4.5	7.2	5.5
1980	15.3	17.5	16.3	8.2	9.2	8.7	2.9	4.7	3.6	4.8	7.4	5.8
1981	13.3	19.0	15.9	7.5	8.1	7.8	2.8	4.8	3.6	4.5	7.2	5.5
1982	17.6	14.5	16.1	10.0	7.6	8.9	3.3	5.2	4.0	5.5	6.8	6.0

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

VICTORIA—UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (a), BY AGE AND SEX
(percentage distribution)

August—	Age group (years)											
	15-19			20-24			25 and over			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1978	15.9	16.2	32.1	10.9	9.9	20.8	24.7	22.3	47.1	51.6	48.4	100.0
1979	14.3	17.5	31.8	10.8	8.3	19.2	26.9	22.4	49.1	51.9	48.1	100.0
1980	15.5	16.7	32.3	11.8	10.7	22.5	24.1	21.2	45.3	51.4	48.6	100.0
1981	13.8	16.4	30.2	12.0	10.4	22.4	24.5	23.0	47.4	50.3	49.7	100.0
1982	16.6	12.0	28.6	14.3	8.6	22.9	26.1	22.4	48.5	56.9	43.1	100.0

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the total number of unemployed persons in a particular year.

**VICTORIA—UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION
AND INDUSTRY OF LAST FULL-TIME JOB, AUGUST 1982**

Occupation and industry groups	Number	Unemployment rate (a)
	'000	per cent
Had worked for two weeks or more in a full-time job in the last two years	63.8	3.6
Occupation group—		
Clerical	7.5	2.4
Sales	6.3	4.2
Tradesmen, production process workers, and labourers, n.e.c.	27.9	5.2
Service, sport, and recreation	6.2	3.9
Other occupations	15.9	2.6
Industry division—		
Manufacturing	15.9	3.9
Wholesale and retail trade	14.6	4.3
Community services	7.8	2.6
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels, and personal services	(c)	(c)
Other industries	21.2	3.4
Other (b)	41.9	..
Total	110.0	6.0

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) Had never worked for two weeks or more in a full-time job or had not done so in the last two years. Industry and occupation were not obtained for these persons.

(c) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

NOTE. Unemployment rates for particular occupation and industry groups should not be directly compared with the overall unemployment rate in the community because a significant number of unemployed persons (i.e., those who have never worked for two weeks or more in a full-time job or had not done so in the last two years) are not allocated to a particular occupation or industry group.

VICTORIA—AVERAGE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (a)
(weeks)

August—	Males	Females	Persons
1978	20.9	24.0	22.4
1979	24.6	26.5	25.5
1980	31.3	30.4	30.9
1981	37.9	28.6	33.3
1982	33.1	30.5	31.9

(a) Period from the time the person began looking for work, or was laid off, to the end of the survey week. Periods of unemployment are recorded in complete weeks, and this results in a slight understatement of duration of unemployment.

VICTORIA—DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (a)
(percentage distribution)

August—	Under 4 weeks	4 and under 8 weeks	8 and under 13 weeks	13 and under 26 weeks	26 and under 52 weeks	52 weeks and over
1978	24.6	15.1	12.1	18.6	17.6	11.9
1979	22.4	14.4	10.2	18.5	19.8	14.8
1980	18.9	15.5	11.2	15.4	21.8	17.2
1981	19.0	13.6	12.9	13.3	19.0	22.2
1982	19.2	15.7	11.0	13.6	20.6	19.9

(a) See footnote to previous table.

Supplementary surveys

Although emphasis in the population survey is placed on the regular collection of data on demographic and labour force characteristics, supplementary surveys of particular aspects of the labour force are carried out from time to time. The results of these surveys are published separately. A brief description of the subjects for which final results had been published up to the end of 1982, supported by some of the major data findings, follows.

Annual and long service leave

For details of surveys on this topic, see page 200.

Child care arrangements

Surveys conducted in May 1969, May 1973, May 1977, and June 1980 obtained for persons who were in the labour force and who also had the responsibility of the care of children under 12 years of age, information about the arrangements they made to have their children cared for while they themselves were at work (including arrangements for after-school and school holiday care). The inquiries were directed mainly to working mothers, but males with the sole responsibility for children were also included. For further information on this survey see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Child Care*, June 1980 (4402.0).

Educational attainment of the labour force

Surveys conducted in February 1979, February 1980, and February 1982 obtained information about the highest educational qualifications attained by persons in the labour force. For persons with post-school qualifications, the information included the field of study and for those who did not complete their schooling, it included the age at which they had left school.

**VICTORIA—PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE: EDUCATIONAL
ATTAINMENT AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS, FEBRUARY 1982
(’000)**

Particulars	Males	Females	Persons		
			Employed	Unemployed	Labour force
With post-school qualifications—					
Degree or equivalent	97.8	42.8	135.5	5.1	140.6
Trade, technical level	343.4	175.5	500.7	18.2	518.8
Other	8.0	5.8	13.1	(a)	13.7
Total	449.1	224.0	649.3	23.8	673.1
Without post-school qualifications—					
Attended highest secondary level	130.6	80.8	197.4	14.0	211.4
Did not attend highest level of secondary school and left at age (years)—					
16–17	180.0	142.5	296.1	26.4	322.5
14–15	277.5	174.0	418.1	33.4	451.4
Under 14	71.5	36.5	102.2	5.8	108.0
Total (b)	544.4	361.9	838.5	67.8	906.3
Total (c)	677.3	444.7	1,040.2	81.8	1,122.0
Still at school (d)	12.0	14.7	19.2	7.5	26.7
Grand total	1,138.5	683.5	1,708.8	113.1	1,821.9

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

(b) Includes persons who left school at 18 years of age or over.

(c) Includes persons with no formal education.

(d) Persons who, although still at school, had a job or were actively seeking work.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *The labour force: educational attainment*, February 1982 (6235.0).

Employment benefits

For details of a survey on this topic, see page 205.

Employment status of teenagers

For the August 1978 survey period, detailed estimates of the labour force characteristics of persons aged 15 to 19 years were provided. Information on the employment status, industry, occupation, weekly hours worked, and duration of unemployment of teenagers was obtained.

Evening and night work

In November 1976, a survey, based on the then quarterly population survey, was conducted in order to obtain information about the number of wage earners who, in their main job, had worked between 7.00 p.m. and 5.30 a.m. at any time during a specified four-week period. Data collected on such persons included their family status, marital status, birthplace, industry, and occupation.

Family status and employment status of the population (labour force status and other characteristics of families)

Surveys in November 1974, November 1975, July 1979, and July 1980 obtained information by family status, and labour force characteristics, about the population aged 15 years and over.

Frequency of pay

For details of surveys on this topic, see pages 202-3.

Job tenure

Surveys conducted in February 1974, February 1975, and August 1976 obtained details of the length of time employed wage and salary earners had been in the job. For further information on the survey refer to the *Victorian Year Book* 1982, page 238.

Labour force experience

Surveys in respect of the years 1968, 1972, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979, and 1980 were conducted to obtain information about the labour force experience of civilians of 15 years of age and over. Details obtained included the length of time during which persons were employed, unemployed, or not in the labour force, the number of times they were unemployed, and other aspects of labour force experience.

VICTORIA—PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE AT
SOME TIME DURING 1980: LENGTH OF TIME IN THE
LABOUR FORCE DURING THE YEAR
(’000)

Length of time in the labour force during 1980 (weeks)	Males	Married women	All females	Persons
1 and under 4	11.4	19.8	29.5	40.9
4 and under 13	37.2	32.5	60.8	98.0
13 and under 26	19.3	34.6	49.3	68.5
26 and under 39	25.2	44.6	57.6	82.8
39 and under 49	54.9	44.0	63.4	118.3
49 and under 52	50.2	27.6	42.3	92.5
52 and over	978.8	311.3	508.9	1,487.7
Total	1,177.1	514.5	811.7	1,988.7

VICTORIA—PERSONS EMPLOYED AT SOME TIME
DURING 1980: NUMBER OF JOBS HELD DURING THE YEAR
(’000)

Number of jobs held during 1980	Males	Females	Persons
One	967.1	648.9	1,616.0
Two	131.7	84.0	215.7
Three	27.4	15.3	42.7
Four	11.6		17.1
Five	9.5	10.4	5.8
Six or more			8.5
Total	1,147.3	758.5	1,905.9

**VICTORIA—PERSONS WHO LOOKED FOR WORK AT SOME
TIME DURING 1980: NUMBER OF PERIODS OF LOOKING FOR WORK
(^{'000})**

Number of periods of looking for work	Males	Females	Persons
One	119.9	139.2	259.1
Two	18.9	16.0	34.9
Three	(a)	9.7	9.0
Four or more	6.0		11.0
Total	149.1	164.9	314.0

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

**VICTORIA—PERSONS WHO LOOKED FOR WORK AT SOME TIME
DURING 1980: TIME SPENT LOOKING FOR WORK IN THE YEAR
(^{'000})**

Time spent looking for work (weeks)	Persons	Time spent looking for work (weeks)	Persons
1 and under 2	24.2	8 and under 13	53.9
2 and under 3	22.3	13 and under 26	55.0
3 and under 4	15.6	26 and under 52	53.7
4 and under 5	28.0	52 and over	28.7
5 and under 6	10.5	Total	314.0
6 and under 8	22.1		

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Labour force experience during 1980* (6206.0).

Labour mobility

Surveys conducted in November 1972, February 1975, February 1976, February 1979, February 1980, and February 1982 obtained information about some aspects of the mobility of the labour force, e.g., for how long employed persons had held their current jobs and employees had worked at their current locations.

**VICTORIA—PERSONS EMPLOYED AT THE END OF THE PERIOD
(FEBRUARY 1980-FEBRUARY 1981):
DURATION OF JOB (a)
(^{'000})**

Duration of job held at the end of February 1981	Males	Married women	All females	Persons
Under 3 months	92.9	31.6	69.8	162.7
3 months and under 6 months	53.2	19.0	40.9	94.0
6 months and under 1 year	86.0	36.2	66.7	152.8
Total under 1 year	232.1	86.8	177.4	409.5
1 year and under 2 years	127.9	57.3	97.5	225.4
2 years and under 3 years	93.8	37.6	64.1	157.9
3 years and under 4 years	87.9	38.0	59.1	147.0
4 years and under 5 years	68.3	31.1	45.5	113.8
5 years and under 10 years	199.0	89.1	114.6	313.7
10 years and under 20 years	168.0	50.4	60.7	228.7
20 years and over	110.0	19.6	23.9	133.8
Total	1,087.0	409.8	642.7	1,729.8

(a) For the purpose of this survey a job was defined as: (1) employment as a wage or salary earner by a particular employer, or (2) self-employment (with or without employees).

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Labour mobility*, February 1981 (6209.0).

Leavers from schools, universities, or other educational institutions

Surveys were carried out in February of each year from 1964 to 1974 to obtain information about persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years who had attended full-time at a school, university, or other educational institution at some time in the previous year,

and who were intending either to return to full-time education, or not to return to full-time education (described as leavers). In 1975 and 1976, the surveys were conducted in May and this enabled details to be obtained of those who either had, or had not, returned to full-time education in those years. Additional information obtained from the May 1975 survey concerned the employment status, the industry, and occupation of those in the labour force at that time, and some details about the tertiary education experience of persons who had left school during the years 1970 to 1974. Additional information obtained from the May 1976 survey concerned the current employment status of persons aged 15 to 64 years, their age on leaving school, and the year in which they had left. In 1977, the survey was conducted in August and information was obtained about persons aged 15 to 25 years who had attended an educational institution in 1976 or 1977. Leavers were classified according to employment status, birthplace, weekly earnings, industry, and occupation. In 1978, the survey was again conducted in August, while in 1979, 1980, and 1981 the survey was conducted in May.

VICTORIA—LEAVERS (a) : EMPLOYMENT STATUS, MAY 1981

Particulars	Employment status				Total leavers			
	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Aged 15-19 years	Aged 20-25 years	Total	
							Number	Participation rate (b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	per cent
Males	33.7	6.5	40.2	(c)	31.7	9.6	41.3	97.3
Females	24.7	8.0	32.7	(c)	27.8	8.4	36.2	90.3
Persons	58.4	14.5	72.9	4.6	59.5	18.0	77.5	94.0

(a) Leavers from schools, universities, or other educational institutions are defined as persons aged 15 to 25 years who, at the time of the survey, were not attending an educational institution full-time and who had completed or withdrawn from a course they were attending full-time at an educational institution in 1980.

(b) Leavers in the labour force as a percentage of total leavers.

(c) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Leavers from schools, universities, or other educational institutions*, May 1981 (6227.0).

Migrants in the labour force

From various surveys conducted between 1972 and 1976, information concerning overseas born persons in the civilian labour force was collated and published in a special consolidated Australian Bureau of Statistics publication entitled *Migrants in the labour force, 1972 to 1976* (6230.0).

Multiple jobholding

In November 1965, August 1966 and 1967, May 1971, and August 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, and 1981 surveys were conducted in order to obtain information about the nature and extent of multiple jobholding. Data collected about this topic included details of marital status, age, occupational status, birthplace, hours worked, industry, and occupation of multiple jobholders.

VICTORIA—MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS (a), AUGUST 1981

Particulars	Males			Females			Persons		
	Married	Not married (b)	Total	Married	Not married (b)	Total	Married	Not married (b)	Total
Number ('000)	24.7	7.5	32.3	11.2	(d)	14.1	35.9	10.4	46.3
Per cent of labour force (c)	3.3	2.0	2.9	2.6	(d)	2.0	3.0	1.6	2.5

(a) Persons who, during the survey week: (1) worked in a second job or held a second job from which they were absent because of holidays, sickness, or any other reason, and (2) were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage or salary earner. Work as an unpaid family helper or service in the reserve defence forces was not regarded as a second job. Persons who by the nature of their employment worked for more than one employer, e.g., domestics, odd-job men, baby-sitters, etc., were not counted as multiple jobholders unless they also held another job of a different kind; nor were those who worked for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during the survey week.

(b) Never married, widowed, and divorced.

(c) Multiple jobholders in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

(d) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Multiple jobholding*, August 1981 (6216.0).

Persons aged 50-69 years ceasing full-time work

In May 1980 a survey, based on the monthly population survey, was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about persons aged 50 to 69 years who had permanently ceased full-time work and about the retirement intentions of other persons in this age group. Data collected included the age, or expected age, at retirement; superannuation or life insurance coverage and payments derived from these sources; housing arrangements; and main source of income after retirement.

Information from this survey was collated and published in the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Persons aged 50-69 years ceasing full-time work*, May 1980 (6238.0).

Persons looking for work

Surveys conducted in May 1976, November 1976, May 1977, July 1978, July 1979, July 1980, and June 1981 obtained information about persons who had recently been looking for work, including particulars of their last job, difficulties experienced in finding a job, family status, and duration of last job.

VICTORIA—PERSONS LOOKING FOR WORK: ALL DIFFICULTIES REPORTED IN FINDING WORK, JUNE 1981
(’000)

Difficulty in finding work	All difficulties reported in finding work (a)			Main difficulty in finding work
	Males	Females	Persons	
Own ill health or handicap	5.1	(b)	6.5	(b)
Considered by employers to be too young or too old	14.0	15.4	29.3	11.2
Unsuitable hours	(b)	7.0	9.2	4.4
Too far to travel/transport problems	9.4	8.7	18.1	4.9
Lacked necessary education, training, or skills	11.6	11.8	23.5	7.5
Insufficient work experience	12.1	15.9	28.0	11.3
No vacancies in line of work	21.6	16.0	37.6	15.8
No vacancies at all	17.1	17.8	34.8	20.8
Other difficulties (c)	8.6	7.5	16.1	8.8
No difficulties reported	(b)	(b)	5.9	5.9
Total	104.6	104.5	209.0	93.4

(a) Includes all responses for those persons who reported more than one difficulty in finding work.

(b) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

(c) Includes persons who reported language difficulties.

NOTE: For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Persons looking for work*, June 1981 (6222.0).

Persons not in the labour force (including discouraged jobseekers)

Surveys conducted in November 1975, May 1977, March 1979, September 1979, March 1980, September 1980, March 1981, September 1981, and March 1982 obtained information about persons aged 15 to 64 years who were not in the labour force. In particular, details were obtained concerning their intentions regarding entering or re-entering the labour force, whether they had ever held a regular job and, if so, how long and for what reason they had left it, and their educational qualifications. Information was sought on the number and characteristics of discouraged jobseekers.

VICTORIA—PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 YEARS WHO WERE NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE AND WHO WANTED A JOB (a) : REASON (b) FOR NOT ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK, MARCH 1982
(’000)

Reason (b) for not actively looking for work	Males	Females	Persons
Had a job to go to	(f)	(f)	4.9
Personal considerations (c)	28.3	45.5	73.8
Family considerations (d)	(f)	59.2	59.6
Discouraged—	(f)	17.7	19.7
Considered too young or too old	(f)	5.1	5.3
No jobs in locality or line of work	(f)	11.3	12.9

VICTORIA—PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 YEARS WHO WERE NOT IN THE
LABOUR FORCE AND WHO WANTED A JOB (a) : REASON (b) FOR NOT
ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK, MARCH 1982 *continued*
(^{'000})

Reason (b) for not actively looking for work	Males	Females	Persons
No jobs in suitable hours	(f)	(f)	3.2
Other reasons (e)	(f)	10.4	13.1
Total	35.9	138.4	174.3

(a) Persons who wanted a job were those who were neither employed at the time of the survey nor had looked for work in the four weeks before the interview week, who answered "yes" or "maybe" to the question: "Even though you have not been looking for work would you like a full-time or part-time job now?"

(b) Highest ranked reason only.

(c) Includes own ill health, physical disability, or pregnancy; studying or returning to studies; and no necessity to work.

(d) Includes such matters as ill health of another person; inability to find child care; children thought to be too young; a preference for looking after children; and disapproval by the person's spouse.

(e) Includes persons who gave no reason.

(f) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

VICTORIA—REASONS FOR NOT ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK: ALL
RESPONSES (a) OF PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 YEARS WHO WERE NOT IN THE
LABOUR FORCE AND WHO WANTED A JOB (b), MARCH 1982
(^{'000} responses)

Reason (a) for not actively looking for work	Males	Females	Persons
Had a job to go to	(f)	(f)	4.9
Personal considerations (c)	28.3	45.5	73.8
Family considerations (d)	(f)	63.4	64.3
Considered too young or too old	(f)	6.9	7.1
Language or racial difficulties; lack necessary skills, training, or experience	(f)	(f)	(f)
No jobs in locality or line of work	(f)	17.8	20.1
No jobs in suitable hours	(f)	12.1	12.6
Other reasons (e)	(f)	13.5	17.1
Total	38.5	164.1	202.6

(a) Includes all responses for those who gave more than one reason for not looking for work.

(b) See footnote (a) to previous table.

(c) See footnote (c) to previous table.

(d) See footnote (d) to previous table.

(e) Includes persons who gave no reason.

(f) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

VICTORIA—PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 YEARS WHO WERE
NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE AND WHO WANTED A
JOB (a) : WHETHER HAD LOOKED FOR WORK AND
WHETHER HAD A JOB IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS,
MARCH 1982
(^{'000})

Particulars	Persons
Had a job in the last twelve months (a)	44.9
Had looked for work since that job	10.4
Had not looked for work since that job	31.7
Did not have a job in the last twelve months (b)	100.5
Had looked for work in the last twelve months	22.8
Had not looked for work in the last twelve months	76.2
Had looked for work	42.3
Had not looked for work	127.1
Total	174.3

(a) Persons who had left a job in the last twelve months were only asked whether they had looked for work since that job.

(b) Includes persons who were not asked whether they were looking for work as they have a job to go to.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Persons not in the labour force*, March 1982 (6220.0).

Trade union members

For details of a survey on this topic, see pages 213-4.

Unemployed persons: income distribution

Estimates of the income in 1978-79 of persons who were unemployed at some time during that year were derived from a survey of annual income which was conducted in the period from September 1979 to December 1979.

Information from this survey was collated and published in the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Unemployed persons: Income distribution, 1978-79* (6521.0).

Work patterns of employees

For details of a survey on this topic, see page 204.

Working conditions

For details of a survey on this topic, see page 207.

Civilian employees series*Cessation of collection*

The civilian employees series (see pages 257-9 of the 1981 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*) was abandoned during 1981. The following notes provide the reasons for the cessation of the collection and the proposed arrangements for the alternative production of similar data. The government sector collection is, however, continuing and a table showing civilian employees in the government sector in Victoria can be found on page 241.

The two principal series of employment statistics produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics have been the employment series derived from the labour force survey (based on a sample of households) and the civilian employees series derived from data obtained from employers' payroll records (mainly payroll tax returns, in the case of the private sector). The former series has provided estimates of total employment and information on the characteristics of employed persons (including employers and self-employed). The latter has provided estimates for wage and salary earners only, but with a dissection of employment by industry more detailed than that provided by the labour force survey. Because the civilian employees series has now been abandoned, users interested in data on employment by industry will have to make do with the estimates available from the labour force survey until the replacement survey for the civilian employees series is operational.

The series have differed in coverage, definition, sources of information, methods of collection, and estimation procedures. The survey estimates are subject to sampling variability and both series are subject to non-sampling errors. The payroll based civilian employees series has suffered from the particular problem that, because of limits below which payroll tax is not levied, no information has been available to the Australian Bureau of Statistics about changes in the employment levels of the large number of smaller businesses which are not liable for payroll tax. Without current information, employment for these small businesses has generally been assumed to vary in proportion to the variation in the employment of larger employers. This assumption has long been regarded by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as unsatisfactory.

The civilian employees series and the labour force survey series have frequently displayed different movements, but from late in 1979 the survey based series grew much more rapidly than the payroll based series. This growing divergence led to the decision by the Australian Statistician in July 1980 that publication of the civilian employees series should be suspended and that the Australian Bureau of Statistics should undertake a review of the series and also of some aspects of the employment series derived from the labour force survey.

Following the review and discussions held with a number of Commonwealth and State Government departments which are users of the statistics, the Statistician concluded that payroll tax returns could no longer provide an adequate basis for estimates of numbers of civilian employees and wages and salaries paid. Instead it would be necessary to conduct a quarterly sample survey of about 20,000 business units in the private sector, to collect information about the number and earnings of their employees. The survey results will be supplemented by the information collected from government bodies.

The lead time for the development of the survey will be between one and two years. The survey is expected to commence in respect of the September quarter 1983. The survey questionnaire and methodology will require field testing, mainly to ensure that response burden and non-sampling errors are kept to a minimum. In addition, the coverage of small businesses in the Australian Bureau of Statistics register of businesses will need to be improved, in order to provide a satisfactory sample frame for the survey.

Statistics

The following table shows, for Victoria, the estimated number of civilian employees in the government sector at June for each of the years 1971 and 1979 to 1982. Government employees comprise not only administrative employees but also all other employees of government bodies (Commonwealth, State, local, and semi-government) on services such as railways, tramways, road transport, banks, postal and telecommunications, air transport, education (including universities, colleges of advanced education, etc.), radio, television, police, public works, factories and munitions establishments, marketing authorities, public hospitals (other than those run by charitable or religious organisations), and departmental hospitals and institutions.

VICTORIA—CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES: GOVERNMENT SECTOR ('000)

At 30 June—	Commonwealth			State (a)			Local (a)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1971	68.0	22.5	90.5	126.9	67.6	194.5	16.6	5.3	21.9	211.6	95.4	307.0
1979	69.1	27.8	96.9	153.6	106.7	260.4	20.3	11.3	31.6	243.1	145.9	388.9
1980	68.9	28.3	97.2	154.2	108.1	262.3	20.7	11.9	32.6	243.8	148.2	392.0
1981	69.3	28.8	98.1	154.4	110.9	265.3	21.0	12.5	33.5	244.7	152.2	396.9
1982	67.9	28.7	96.5	154.6	114.6	269.1	20.8	12.9	33.7	243.2	156.2	399.4

(a) Excludes State and local government employees engaged in agriculture or in private homes as employees of government emergency housekeeper services.

NOTE: The estimates contained in this table are based on revised benchmarks and other data and are not compatible with estimates published in editions of the *Victorian Year Book* prior to the 1980 edition.

Job vacancies surveys

In 1973, the Report of the Advisory Committee on Commonwealth Employment Service Statistics suggested that the Australian Bureau of Statistics should assist the Department of Labour (as it was then known) by participating in an appraisal of the Department's statistics on unemployment and job vacancies. Because of the importance of comprehensive and reliable vacancy statistics for framing general economic policy, the Committee recommended that the Bureau carry out quarterly job vacancy surveys. Subsequently, the Bureau conducted mail sample surveys in March 1974, March 1975, March 1976, March 1977, and March 1978 to investigate the practicability of such surveys and to find the most suitable methodology. From this experience the first of the quarterly surveys was introduced in May 1977 and further surveys were conducted in August 1977, November 1977, February 1978, and May 1978. Details were obtained by telephone and employer respondents appreciated the fact that the reporting burden was thereby reduced. Information was obtained quickly and results were usually published within six weeks of the survey date. The May 1978 survey was the last in the series. As part of the measures necessary to bring the activities of the Australian Bureau of Statistics within the resources available to it, the surveys of job vacancies were terminated. Following a subsequent re-appraisal of the situation, quarterly telephone surveys of job vacancies were re-introduced in May 1979 on a similar basis to their previous conduct.

Results from recent surveys are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—ASPECTS OF JOB VACANCIES ('000)

Particulars	1981		1982		
	August	November	February	May	November
Total vacancies	8.1	8.2	8.4	7.6	6.9
Vacancies by industry groups—					
Manufacturing (b)	3.3	3.0	3.1	1.9	(e)
Other industries (c)	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.4

VICTORIA—ASPECTS OF JOB VACANCIES—continued
(‘000)

Particulars	1981		1982		
	August	November	February	May	November
Vacancies by employer groups—					
Government sector	2.6	3.5	3.6	4.2	4.0
Private sector	5.6	4.7	4.8	3.4	(a)2.9
Job vacancy rate (per cent) (d)	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6

(a) Standard error greater than 20 per cent but less than 30 per cent. Standard errors of the other estimates in this table are generally not greater than 20 per cent.

(b) Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), Division C.

(c) ASIC Divisions A to L, excluding Division C (Manufacturing), sub-divisions 01, 02 (agriculture, etc.), 94 (private households employing staff), and defence forces.

(d) The job vacancy rate is calculated by expressing the number of job vacancies as a percentage of the number of employees plus vacancies.

(e) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics quarterly publication *Job vacancies* (6231.0).

Overtime surveys

Australian Bureau of Statistics overtime surveys commenced in July 1979 and provided statistics of overtime derived from a sample of employers each month. The overtime series in the two year period following its introduction did not show sufficient month to month variation to warrant the continuation of the survey as a monthly collection. It was therefore decided that June 1981 would be the last survey in the monthly series. The surveys are now conducted quarterly, in the months of August, November, February, and May. The survey is carried out by telephone in order to make it easier for respondents to provide the information, and to reduce delays in the collection and publication of results.

The surveys are designed to provide estimates of overtime hours actually worked, the average hours of overtime per employee working overtime, and the average hours of overtime per employee in the survey.

Results from recent surveys, for which details are available for each month from July 1979 to June 1981 and at quarterly intervals from August 1981 onwards, are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—ASPECTS OF OVERTIME WORKED

Period	Average weekly overtime hours						Proportion of employees in the survey working overtime	
	Per employee in the survey (a)				Per employee working overtime (c)			
	Manufacturing (b)		Total					
	Hours	Standard error (d)	Hours	Standard error (d)	Hours	Standard error (d)	Per cent	Standard error (d)
1981—								
August	2.14	0.13	1.39	0.08	6.97	0.19	19.91	0.83
November	2.56	0.11	1.59	0.08	7.40	0.18	21.42	0.83
1982—								
February	2.36	0.08	1.46	0.07	7.23	0.16	20.25	0.80
May	2.20	0.10	1.44	0.07	7.22	0.17	19.92	0.77
August	1.75	0.10	1.18	0.07	6.75	0.18	17.48	0.77

(a) Calculated by dividing total overtime hours worked in a particular group by the total number of employees in the same group (including those who did not work overtime).

(b) Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), Division C.

(c) Calculated by dividing total overtime hours worked in a particular group by the number of employees who worked overtime in the same group.

(d) See pages 227–8 for information on the interpretation of standard error.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics quarterly publication *Overtime* (6330.0).

Labour turnover surveys

Labour turnover surveys undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics were designed to provide estimates of engagement rates and separation rates in certain specified industry groups. Surveys were conducted in the month of March of each year from 1949 (except for 1951 and 1954) up to 1976 and in the month of September for the years 1954 to 1966. This series has since been suspended. Results from these surveys are available in Australian Bureau of Statistics publications *Labour turnover* (6210.0).

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HOUSING, BUILDING, AND CONSTRUCTION

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, 1980-81

The value of building work done in Victoria in 1980-81 was \$2,146m, an increase of 14 per cent over 1979-80. This dollar value represents an increase in activity in real terms of 3 per cent during the year, compared with a decrease of approximately 3.5 per cent during the previous year. This, and other value assessments in this summary, are made on the basis of adjusting annual statistics by the *Building Cost Index*, published by the Building Economist, to allow for the effect of inflation.

Private sector projects accounted for 83 per cent of all building activity in 1980-81, compared with 79 per cent in 1979-80, the balance being provided by public sector projects. Victoria's share of all building work in Australia in 1980-81 was 21 per cent, compared with 23 per cent in 1979-80, and 26 per cent in 1978-79. The distribution of activity in the different sectors changed only slightly from 1979-80: commercial building comprised 29 per cent of building activity, building for community purposes 12 per cent, and housing, 54 per cent. The balance of 5 per cent was in the miscellaneous category.

The direction and magnitude of activity within these sectors, during 1980-81 has not followed proportionally that of the previous year. Increased activity was apparent in the "other business" category of the commercial sector, which rose by 26 per cent compared with 1979-80 to comprise 5 per cent of total building activity in Victoria. Activity on shops, factories, offices changed only marginally in 1980-81 when compared with 1979-80.

In the community sector, building for religious purposes increased 28 per cent and hotel building increased 7 per cent. However, building for entertainment declined 26 per cent and that for education declined 21 per cent, to 3 and 4 per cent of activity, respectively. Building for health functions decreased 5 per cent.

Work done on dwelling construction, including alterations and additions to dwellings, increased 5 per cent in value, to comprise 54 per cent of all building activity in Victoria, compared with 53 per cent in the previous year. The value of work, comprising jobs valued at more than \$10,000 directed to alterations and additions to existing dwellings, increased by 22 per cent. This sector, which became solidly established in the early 1970s, has increased from 1 per cent of building activity in 1973-74, to 6 per cent of total building in 1980-81. This percentage underestimates the scope of the phenomenon, as many jobs are valued at less than \$10,000, and others are not recorded if a building permit is not required.

The number of dwellings completed fell 4 per cent to 25,900 but domestic owner building activity increased from 21 per cent to 26 per cent of total dwelling completions. The average size of private sector, contract-built houses, commenced in 1980-81, was 154 square metres, an increase of 5 square metres over the 1979-80 size; the average commencement value increased 4 per cent in real value terms, from \$34,469 in 1979-80 to \$39,750 in 1980-81.

The public sector share of housing remained steady, comprising 3.5 per cent of the total dwelling programme.

In Victoria, overall building activity increased slightly in 1980-81, after allowing for the effect of inflation, a reversal of the decline of the previous year. However, Victoria's share of the total value of building in Australia fell marginally, confirming that the industry is in a sustained phase of reduced production. Commercial building failed to sustain the recovery shown in 1979-80, and only alterations and additions to dwellings, building for miscellaneous and religious purposes, and "other businesses", which together total 17 per cent of building activity, showed buoyancy.

RECENT TRENDS IN BUILDING TECHNOLOGY

Introduction

Building technology links the community's need for buildings with the physical resources and ability to create them. Some new concepts stem from the changed function and form of the buildings themselves, which are the product of changes in individual and community needs. Others result from new materials and novel ways of using old ones, the disuse of harmful materials, and increased safety considerations. The scarcity and cost of labour has stimulated increases in productivity, and resulted in changes in the nature of trade skills. Development of new tools and equipment has led to new methods and there has been a shift in balance between on-site and factory fabrication. Management practices, as well, are adapting to changing circumstances.

A consciousness of the need to preserve notable buildings has given impetus to renovation, a movement which first gained prominence in the residential sector, and which has since extended into the commercial and industrial sectors.

A new concept of life-cycle performance, called *terotechnology*, has arisen to embrace the study and improvement of all stages of a building, from the original design and function, through the construction phases, to use and maintenance, and to eventual re-use or demolition.

Changes in Community Needs

Population growth after the Second World War placed heavy but comparatively straightforward demands on the building industry; to sub-divide land and create new houses, schools, shops, offices, and factories. However, during the early 1970s and so far into the 1980s, growth has declined and demand is changing to resource and recreation facilities, elderly persons units, hostels, and nursing homes. The older, inner suburbs have witnessed considerable refurbishing of dwellings. Economic factors have also encouraged upgrading of commercial buildings.

Community use of schools has been extended by the creation of the "multi-purpose room", a versatile hall with catering and toilet facilities. The increasing sophistication of business has resulted in conference and seminar facilities, and exhibition areas. Regional shopping centres with enclosed malls have become commonplace. Increased affluence and health consciousness have resulted in the building of sports complexes, gymnasiums, and swimming pools.

While the nature of buildings may change, the basic principles of building remain unchanged. These are to ensure structural integrity, resistance to the elements, and adequacy of performance. Sometimes appearance and initial cost may be emphasised at the expense of technical soundness, with costly later results; however, recently demands by designers on builders and manufacturers for high performance at low cost have become more noticeable. Hard wearing surfaces now seek to be decorative, materials easily shaped; supports slender, and joints between materials of widely different physical properties of high integrity. Building technology has gone far to meet these demands and some of the enabling features are outlined below.

Developments in materials and components

Galvanised, cold roll-formed steel sections have become widely used as framing for light industrial buildings and, to a lesser extent, for housing. Zinc-alum, prefinished steel and aluminium cladding, with leak-proof, concealed fixings, is used for roofs and walls. Aluminium is widely used for ladders and scaffold planks and other equipment where the high strength/weight ratio is an advantage, and in window frames, as it is resistant to corrosion. Desire to recreate the styles of by-gone eras has resulted in aluminium "cast iron lacework".

Paper faced gypsum plasterboard and glass reinforced plaster have replaced fibrous plaster, and concrete roof tiles have largely replaced terracotta. Plastics in many forms have gained widespread use especially in plumbing and draining. Long lengths of pipe can be handled easily and glued joints made in seconds. As smooth surfaces permit shallower grades and longer runs, the several waste systems in a house can be linked to the mains with fewer bends and at a single point connection. Plastics have become widely used for furnishings, trim, and fittings. Translucent plastics, which resist solar degradation, are used in skylights.

Specialised adhesives and sealants for virtually any combination of materials, situations and purposes, including structural ones, are now available. Penetrating finishes and surface coatings provide decorative yet highly wear resistant surfaces.

The world oil "shock" after 1973 drew attention to energy conservation. Building design now lays greater emphasis on orientation and shape, choice of materials, and rate of air change and leakage. Low density materials are being used increasingly in blanket or particle form to improve thermal characteristics of roofs, walls, floors, and concrete slabs.

Timber construction for houses has become more sophisticated, with the development of grading rules and standard design data, to capitalise on the strength of different timbers for structural purposes. Novel fastening systems, some based on nail plates, provide for more economic use in roof trusses and beams, and glue laminating enables large structural sections to be fabricated from small pieces. Kiln dried, plantation grown pine is used increasingly for house framing, as it is more stable and more easily worked than conventional hardwoods and its light weight makes possible mechanised factory production. Particleboard is used for joinery. The marketing of preservative treated timber has considerably extended its exterior use.

Specialised concretes are now available, using low density aggregates or aeration to give improved thermal characteristics, or fibres to give enhanced structural properties. Many additives have been developed to improve handling and performance in service. Concrete slab floors have become popular for houses because of their economy, simple construction, and the availability of in-slab heating by electric elements or hot water.

Changes in techniques

The renovation and upgrading of structurally sound old buildings has become popular, for economic as well as historic and aesthetic reasons. In this specialist area, attention is being given to the modification of existing building regulations to accommodate changes in use; for example, different health and safety considerations are relevant when a warehouse is converted to a residential, commercial, or community complex.

It is usually necessary to renew the services and restore or modernise the decor. In commercial buildings, lifts may require upgrading as may heating systems and ductwork, fire protection systems, and escape facilities. Dampness is frequently present in old masonry buildings, and techniques to replace the dampproof course or inject water repellent materials have become available.

Building techniques using concrete have been developed, aided by the invention of purpose built equipment and advances in structural design. Lift-up slab construction allows the floor slabs in a multistorey building to be cast on top of each other at ground level. The tilt-up slab system, widely used for single storey industrial buildings, involves casting concrete walls horizontally on the floor slab and tilting them up in their correct locations. Slip forming is another technique where the formwork for a wall is steadily raised as the concrete is cast. Pre-stressed concrete, held in permanent compression by tensioned steel reinforcing, allows longer spans and reduces deflections. Other building systems for single storey industrial and residential buildings have been developed, mostly using framed panels with an insulating material separating outer surfaces of sheet materials.

On a limited scale, inflatable buildings supported by air under a small positive internal pressure, provide large clear areas. The same principle is used to support a membrane on which is poured a reinforced concrete layer, to form a domed structural skin to the building. This mode of construction, the "Binishell", has been used in Australia for community facilities and supermarkets.

The need for accommodation on country properties and in remote locations has been catered for by transportable houses. These are usually timber framed and clad with sheet material, fabricated in a yard, and transported in one or more sections.

Electronic systems are now available for numerous functions including security, communications, and temperature and ventilation control.

Acoustic privacy can be improved by the use of heavy materials, such as masonry or lead sheet. New designs, using "split" frames, enable the acoustics of lightweight construction in party walls to be improved. Fully pre-finished, modular, kitchen, and bathroom kits are used by specialised remodellers and the do-it-yourself market.

Increasing attention is being given to preventing the ignition and spread of fire and of smoke and noxious gases in buildings and their contents through design and construction practices. Materials with superior performance in fires are being developed as structural components, lining materials, and protective coatings, some of which are also decorative.

Developments in tools and equipment

Portable power tools such as impact drills, pneumatic nailing guns, explosive fasteners, welding machines, and levelling devices using laser beams, enable on-site operations to be extended in scope and made more productive. Sophisticated factory equipment for cutting, assembling and fixing, allows components formerly made on-site to be produced more economically in a factory. A highly competitive and specialised equipment hire industry has accelerated the invention and development of mobile and tower cranes, elevators, concrete pumps, ditch diggers and mobile saw benches, all of which reduce effort and speed up production. The builder can now obtain the best machinery for the job, for a known charge, and without the need for capital outlay.

Trends in the labour force

Skilled building workers in many cases have become independent contractors. They supply labour and tools and sometimes material, and carry out particular tasks for the builder for a negotiated fee. The individuals may work singly or in partnership, or may themselves be employers. This, the "sub-contract" form of engagement, has become widespread throughout the industry, and established practice in house building. Research has shown it to be highly efficient because workers are highly motivated and have very low levels of unproductive time. Individuals who serve complete trade apprenticeships acquire a broad range of skills, but there is an increasing trend for individuals to acquire skill by practice, or from training by manufacturers. This trend results in single trades becoming a series of sub-trades, each needing less time to acquire a basic competence, but together requiring more supervision.

Management of the building process

The operational aspects of building, the engagement and supervision of men, the supply of materials and provision of finance, have been scrutinised as builders have sought to minimise costs and meet completion times amid influences which tend to escalate both. Research has improved the understanding of interactions in the building process and has resulted in planning and scheduling procedures, techniques to predict, track and control cash flow during construction, and in improved management procedures. These recognise the increasing complexity of the building process and the greater number of separate entities involved, and improve the quality of decision making, communication, and control which are essential components of effective management.

Further references: *Building trends since 1945*, *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 345-7; *Developments in building methods since 1945*, 1964, pp. 365-8; *Building materials*, 1966, pp. 324-7; *Redevelopment of the inner residential areas*, 1967, pp. 599-600; *Early building in Victoria*, 1968, pp. 598-600; *Housing for aged persons*, 1969, pp. 636-8; *Building trends in Melbourne since 1961*, 1970, pp. 614-6; *Bridges in Victoria*, 1971, pp. 592-4; *Division of Building Research*, C.S.I.R.O., 1972, pp. 308-11; *Metrication in the building and construction industry*, 1976, p. 302; *Historical introduction*, 1977, pp. 323-6; *The National Estate*, 1977, pp. 326-7; *Historic Buildings Preservation Council*, 1977, p. 328; *Victorian Urban Land Council*, 1977, pp. 328-9; *Residential Land Development Committee*, 1977, pp. 329-30; *Building and Development Approvals Committee*, 1977, p. 330; *Use of timber in the housing and construction industry*, 1978, pp. 279-81; *Dwelling construction in the Victorian building industry, 1959-60 to 1976-77*, 1979, pp. 259-61; *Building societies*, 1980, pp. 269-71; *Housing in Victoria during the 1970s*, 1981, pp. 263-5; *Centenary of St Paul's Anglican Cathedral, Melbourne*, 1981, pp. 266-7; *Centenary of the Royal Exhibition Building, Melbourne*, 1981, pp. 267-9; *Sacred Heart Cathedral, Bendigo*, 1981, pp. 269-70; *Collins Place*, 1982, p. 250

BUILDING LEGISLATION

Supervision and control of building

On 12 January 1982, a new Act, the *Building Control Act 1981*, which provides regulations for the uniform control of building throughout Victoria, received Royal Assent and was operationally phased in with progressive proclamations of its various parts commencing on 2 August 1982. The Act which was based on the recommendations of the Building and Development Approvals Committee (B.A.D.A.C.) appointed by the Victorian Government in 1975, consolidates, amends, and extends the law relating to building in Victoria.

Uniform Building Regulations

Under the *Building Control Act 1981* the power to administer building regulations is vested in the councils of municipalities.

The Uniform Building Regulations specify minimum requirements with respect to construction and it is the responsibility of the councils of the various municipalities to ensure that the regulations are complied with. If any doubt, difference or dissatisfaction arises between any parties concerned or between any party and the Development Approvals Co-ordinator of a municipality or a relevant authority in terms of the building regulations, they may appeal to a Building Referees Board appointed pursuant to the provisions of the Act which will determine the matter. Building Referees Boards also have power to modify or vary any regulation or by-law provided that the modification or variation sought might reasonably be made without detriment to the public interest.

Under the provisions of the Uniform Building Regulations no person can commence any building work unless the Development Approvals Co-ordinator has granted building approval for the work and the appropriate building approval fee has been paid.

The Council of the municipality concerned is required to ensure that the building during its course of construction, demolition, or removal complies with the Act, regulations, and the plans and specifications originally approved.

Further references: *Urban renewal, Victorian Year Book 1976*, pp. 303-4; *Building development in the City of Melbourne, 1978, 1979*, p. 261

BUILDING STATISTICS

General concepts

The statistics in the following pages deal only with the construction of buildings, as distinct from other construction such as railways, bridges, earthworks, water storage, etc. In the following tables, alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 and over to buildings other than dwellings are included in the values stated. With the exception of the table relating to building approvals, particulars of minor alterations and additions are excluded, and in all tables particulars of repairs and maintenance to buildings are excluded. Figures for houses exclude converted military huts, temporary dwellings, flats, and dwellings attached to other new buildings.

Since the September quarter 1945, up to and including the June quarter 1980, a quarterly collection of statistics of building operations was undertaken, which comprised the activities of all private contractors and government authorities engaged in the erection of new buildings, and owner-builders who erected buildings without the services of a contractor responsible for the whole job.

However, from the September quarter 1980, a new Building Activity Survey has replaced the Building Operations collection. The main features of the new survey are: (1) replacement of the previous complete enumeration of private sector jobs involving new house construction or alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 or more to houses by a sample survey; and (2) continuation of the complete quarterly enumeration of all other building jobs of \$10,000 and over, other than those outlined in (1) above.

As a result of this change the new survey only provides private sector house building activity data at the State level and it is now not possible to classify this data by as many variables as in the past (e.g. material of outer walls). However, to compensate for this loss of detail a monthly series for new dwellings commenced has been introduced to provide data on a small area basis (e.g., local government area). Although the differences in

concept between the new Building Activity Survey and the previous Building Operations collection are minor, figures from the September quarter 1980 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier periods and caution should be exercised in comparing data across the time of the change in collection methodology.

Both collections are based on building permits issued by local government authorities, and contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government, and local government authorities.

The following definitions of terms used in the succeeding tables are necessary for an understanding of the data presented:

Building approvals. These comprise private permits issued by local government authorities together with contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government, and local government authorities.

Private sector or public sector. Building is classified as private sector or public sector according to ownership at the time of commencement. Thus, building carried out directly by day labour or for government instrumentalities by private contractors, even though for subsequent sale, is classed as public sector. Building carried out by private contractors for private ownership, or which is financed or supervised by government instrumentalities but erected for a specified person, is classed as private sector.

Buildings built by other than contract builders. A building actually erected or being erected by the owner or under the owner's direction, without the services of a contractor who is responsible for the whole job.

Commenced. A building is regarded as having been commenced when work on foundations has begun. Because of the difficulty of defining the exact point that this represents in building operations, interpretations made by respondents may not be entirely uniform.

Completed. A building is regarded as having been completed when the building contractor has fulfilled the terms of the contract or, in the case of owner-built houses, when the house is either completed or substantially completed and occupied (the value shown in this case is that of the owner-built house as a finished project). As with commencements, the interpretation placed on this definition by informants may not be entirely uniform.

Under construction (i.e., unfinished). Irrespective of when commenced, and regardless of whether or not work has actually proceeded at all times, once a building has been commenced it continues to be shown in the tables as under construction (i.e., unfinished) until completed. Buildings on which work has been permanently abandoned are excluded.

Numbers. The numbers of houses, flats, and shops with dwellings attached, represent the number of separate dwelling units. Each flat in a block of flats is counted as a separate dwelling unit.

Values. All values shown exclude the value of the land and represent the estimated value of the buildings on completion.

Statistics

Building approvals

The following table shows the total value of building approved in Victoria for the years 1977-78 to 1981-82:

VICTORIA—TOTAL VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVED
(\$'000)

Year	Houses and other dwellings (a)	Other new buildings (a)	Alterations and additions to buildings (b)	Total all buildings
1977-78	913,392	696,376	111,070	1,720,838
1978-79	886,717	779,119	114,520	1,780,356
1979-80	980,924	749,582	113,769	1,844,275
1980-81	1,108,935	771,250	111,824	1,992,009
1981-82	1,161,564	1,117,051	110,222	2,388,837

(a) Includes alterations and additions of \$10,000 and over.

(b) Valued at \$2,000 to \$9,999.

In normal circumstances, information concerning building approvals is a primary indicator of building trends and gives some indication of the effect of varying economic

conditions on the building industry. However, a complete comparison of buildings approved cannot be made against buildings commenced, since the relationship is affected by some intended buildings never being begun and new building plans being re-submitted, and estimated values recorded for building approvals being affected by rising costs resulting from delays in the commencement of buildings.

Value of building jobs

As with building approvals, increases in the value of buildings commenced, completed, and under construction, and in the value of work done are not wholly attributable to increased building activity, but include increases in the cost of building arising from price inflation. It should also be realised that, in any period, where there are appreciable increases in the value of buildings commenced for industrial, commercial, business, health, etc., purposes, this movement could be misinterpreted to some extent, as these buildings may include the commencement of large scale projects, the completion of which may be spread over several years.

The following tables show the value of all buildings commenced, completed, and the value of work done during the period, and estimated value of work yet to be done on the job, according to the type of building, for the years 1977-78 to 1981-82. The figures include all alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 and over. Renovations and repairs are excluded.

VICTORIA—VALUE (WHEN COMPLETED) OF BUILDING JOBS
COMMENCED: CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)

Type of building	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (a)	1981-82 (a)
Houses	777,175	705,489	777,009	887,186	846,613
Other dwellings	112,335	100,137	93,026	128,337	151,742
Alterations and additions to dwellings	97,922	86,406	101,226	138,796	163,590
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	10,848	19,377	26,202	30,240	22,167
Shops	91,130	106,857	116,434	102,481	110,981
Factories	135,186	159,955	149,714	258,799	227,148
Offices	94,573	87,851	165,440	166,130	235,586
Other business premises	59,354	77,300	75,891	112,483	91,498
Education	109,578	128,077	92,408	81,526	108,658
Religious	5,987	7,542	7,413	11,443	9,129
Health	77,278	78,554	38,972	47,654	50,508
Entertainment and recreation	68,085	41,745	60,664	44,961	36,245
Miscellaneous	52,087	110,083	56,927	69,046	32,511
Total	1,691,536	1,709,373	1,761,328	2,079,082	2,086,376

(a) New Building Activity Survey. See General concepts on pages 248-9.

VICTORIA—VALUE OF BUILDINGS COMPLETED:
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)

Type of building	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (a)	1981-82 (a)
Houses	832,184	769,068	785,744	817,490	870,526
Other dwellings	157,315	111,773	110,680	115,633	132,148
Alterations and additions to dwellings	87,047	91,964	95,387	119,488	159,845
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	12,560	14,837	32,531	32,058	28,323
Shops	79,914	107,626	121,310	108,855	115,589
Factories	114,940	139,621	181,617	157,847	219,829
Offices	114,778	100,086	138,672	167,758	144,335
Other business premises	57,313	62,385	63,307	89,918	136,269
Education	94,202	153,839	113,265	107,722	94,835
Religious	7,357	8,764	5,674	10,159	11,165
Health	71,112	72,847	62,413	56,551	62,207
Entertainment and recreation	33,048	47,842	43,493	47,597	39,979
Miscellaneous	34,272	68,279	51,883	38,520	62,961
Total	1,696,045	1,748,931	1,805,977	1,869,596	2,078,012

(a) For footnote see table above.

VICTORIA—VALUE OF WORK DONE ON BUILDINGS:
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)

Type of building	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (a)	1981-82 (a)
Houses	820,914	759,990	785,371	896,783	884,538
Other dwellings	136,022	107,534	108,274	126,845	149,020
Alterations and additions to dwellings	93,322	90,742	99,206	134,666	170,450
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	11,780	18,645	28,956	34,542	27,514
Shops	82,172	112,330	108,794	122,093	118,572
Factories	128,519	177,999	183,393	200,171	260,026
Offices	128,074	117,648	166,434	185,098	252,262
Other business premises	55,662	66,238	83,322	116,302	111,333
Education	126,975	131,831	105,229	91,621	106,716
Religious	7,382	7,125	7,396	10,466	9,148
Health	75,389	88,277	62,368	65,793	53,455
Entertainment and recreation	36,182	51,268	76,590	62,507	63,056
Miscellaneous	51,568	58,037	62,026	98,858	78,815
Total	1,753,961	1,787,664	1,877,358	2,145,745	2,284,906

(a) For footnote see first table on page 250.

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED VALUE OF WORK YET TO BE DONE ON JOBS
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD: CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)

Type of building	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (a)	1981-82 (a)
Houses	246,396	222,089	229,643	235,137	208,938
Other dwellings	40,287	37,557	32,502	42,972	48,361
Alterations and additions to dwellings	23,155	19,657	23,658	30,410	27,898
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	11,305	10,486	9,305	10,250	5,820
Shops	38,532	36,995	45,003	35,665	27,936
Factories	61,225	59,891	53,419	144,296	120,569
Offices	110,767	86,985	126,284	133,354	140,745
Other business premises	21,152	35,753	33,151	40,188	20,524
Education	57,659	56,890	46,154	43,703	39,414
Religious	1,790	2,199	2,480	3,344	3,087
Health	54,146	45,933	37,423	36,330	39,816
Entertainment and recreation	45,810	40,867	30,406	31,977	16,519
Miscellaneous	25,507	78,885	73,611	52,797	21,103
Total	737,731	734,185	743,039	840,423	720,730

(a) For footnote see first table on page 250.

Value of building jobs under construction (i.e., unfinished)

The value of all building work remaining unfinished increased from \$1,496m at 30 June 1978 to \$1,513m at 30 June 1979, \$1,559m at 30 June 1980, to \$1,838m at 30 June 1981, and to \$1,901m at 30 June 1982.

Number of dwellings

The following tables show the number of houses and other dwellings (excluding conversions to other dwellings) commenced classified by geographical distribution and the number of houses and other dwellings commenced, completed, and under construction by ownership for the years 1977-78 to 1981-82, and the number of houses commenced, classified by material of outer walls for the years 1977-78 to 1981-82:

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOUSES AND
OTHER DWELLINGS COMMENCED:
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION**

Year	Commenced	
	Houses	Other dwellings
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION		
1977-78	15,053	3,484
1978-79	13,370	2,790
1979-80	13,219	2,379
1980-81(a)	13,078	2,747
1981-82(a)	11,905	3,205
REMAINDER OF VICTORIA		
1977-78	9,245	1,578
1978-79	8,279	1,189
1979-80	8,734	1,612
1980-81(a)	8,529	1,958
1981-82(a)	7,326	1,882
STATE TOTAL		
1977-78	24,298	5,062
1978-79	21,649	3,979
1979-80	21,953	3,991
1980-81(a)	21,607	4,705
1981-82(a)	19,231	5,087

(a) For footnote see first table on page 250.

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOUSES AND OTHER
DWELLINGS: CLASSIFIED BY OWNERSHIP**

Year	Number of houses and other dwellings erected for —					Total houses and other dwellings (b)
	Public sector	Private sector (a)			Total houses and other dwellings (b)	
		Houses		Other dwellings		
		Total dwellings (a)	By contractors (b)				Other (b)
COMMENCED						
1977-78	2,082	15,456	7,300	4,522	27,278	29,360
1978-79	1,756	15,445	5,212	3,215	23,872	25,628
1979-80	1,230	15,574	5,570	3,570	24,714	25,944
1980-81(c)	1,684	14,270	6,770	3,909	24,950	26,630
1981-82(c)	1,436	11,790	6,660	4,450	22,900	24,340
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (I.E., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD						
1977-78	1,403	5,222	8,630	3,430	17,282	18,685
1978-79	1,195	5,029	7,028	2,345	14,402	15,597
1979-80	860	4,365	6,668	2,171	13,204	14,064
1980-81(c)	1,170	4,650	5,490	2,525	12,670	13,840
1981-82(c)	671	3,920	5,510	3,115	12,550	13,220
COMPLETED						
1977-78	2,886	16,901	7,294	6,408	30,603	33,489
1978-79	1,962	15,659	6,314	4,024	25,997	27,959
1979-80	1,566	15,968	5,726	3,680	25,374	26,940
1980-81(c)	1,416	14,690	6,020	3,776	24,490	25,900
1981-82(c)	1,850	12,490	6,470	3,684	22,640	24,490

(a) See definitions on pages 248-9.

(b) From 1980-81 figures have been rounded to the nearest ten units.

(c) For footnote see first table on page 250.

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOUSES COMMENCED:
CLASSIFIED BY MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS**

Year	Brick, concrete, and stone	Brick veneer	Timber	Fibre cement	Other and not stated	Total
1977-78	1,458	19,447	1,469	1,773	151	24,298
1978-79	1,541	17,695	1,131	1,199	83	21,649
1979-80	1,839	17,714	966	1,372	62	21,953
1980-81(a)	1,978	16,007	1,067	940	1,615	21,607
1981-82(a)	1,581	14,015	1,088	898	1,649	19,231

(a) For footnote see first table on page 250.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING AUTHORITIES

Commonwealth Government

General

Commonwealth Government activities in the housing field have, in the main, included the provision of money to State Governments under various agreements; financial assistance to defence (and eligible ex-service) personnel in the erection and purchase of homes; assistance to young married couples under the Homes Savings Grant Act and the Home Deposit Assistance Act; the operations of the Housing Loans Insurance Corporation; assistance in the provision of accommodation for the aged, Aborigines, and other groups in need and the provision of housing in the Territories. In 1981-82, the Commonwealth also introduced a Crisis Accommodation For Families Programme. A Mortgage and Rent Relief Scheme was to be introduced during 1982-83.

Commonwealth Government-State Housing Agreements 1945-1981

There have been several Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements since the Second World War. In addition, the *States Grants (Housing) Act* 1971 made provision for payment of a housing grant to the States amounting to \$5.5m annually and the *Housing Assistance Act* 1973 authorised special advances to States of \$6.55m in 1972-73 for rental housing.

1981 Housing Agreement

This Agreement between the Commonwealth, the six States and the Northern Territory, is the latest in the series of Agreements and operates for the 5 year term ending 30 June 1986. All financial assistance, comprising "untied" loans, grants earmarked for pensioners and Aborigines and "untied" grants, is now subject to the terms of the Agreement. Each State decides on the allocation of "untied" funds between home purchase and rental housing assistance and is required to match these funds on a \$1 for \$1 basis with funds provided from its own resources. Commonwealth loans to the States are repayable over 53 years at an annual interest rate of 4.5 per cent.

The Commonwealth has guaranteed a minimum level of funding of \$200m for each year of the Agreement. Additional funding for each year is determined in the Budget context. Total funding for 1981-82 was \$262.2m: \$146m in loans and the remainder as grants of which \$32m was allocated for pensioners, \$34.2m for Aborigines, and \$50m was "untied" assistance.

Total funding under the Agreement in 1982-83 was \$332.9m: \$146m in loans and the remainder as grants, of which \$32m was allocated for pensioners and \$34.2m for Aborigines, and \$120.7m was "untied". In addition, in 1982-83 each State may, subject to providing from its own resources the same amount as in 1981-82, nominate additional funds for welfare housing from its Works and Housing Programme. These additional funds will be available at concessional Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement loan terms and conditions, i.e., interest rate of 4.5 per cent, repayable over 53 years.

Home Purchase Assistance. Funds available in the Home Purchase Assistance Account, comprising Commonwealth funds, revolving funds arising from the operation of previous home purchase programmes and State funds, are used principally to make loans to co-operative housing societies and approved State lending authorities for lending to home purchasers. The annual interest rate charged by a State to societies and approved

lending authorities is to be not less than 5 per cent per year in the first full financial year, increasing by 0.5 per cent per year each year until a rate equivalent to 1 per cent below current Commonwealth Savings Bank rate for housing loans is reached, and thereafter varying with movements in this rate. Eligibility conditions are set by each State, but loans may only be made to those who cannot obtain mortgage finance on the open market, or from other sources. Provision is made in the Agreement for a number of flexible lending practices, such as escalating interest loans with income geared starts.

Rental Housing Assistance. Available funds, comprising Commonwealth funds, internally generated funds arising from the operation of rental housing programmes and State contributions, are used principally for the provision of rental housing by State housing authorities but may be used for other purposes such as urban renewal, funding of voluntary housing management groups, and allocations to local government bodies to provide rental housing. Each State determines eligibility for rental housing subject only to the condition that assistance is directed to those most in need. The level of rent is also fixed by each State and a policy of progressive movement to full market rents over the life of the Agreement is to apply in each State. Rental rebates are granted to those tenants who cannot afford to pay the rent fixed. A policy of uniform rental rebates is being developed by the Commonwealth and the States. Each State determines its own policy on sales of rental dwellings but all sales are to be at market value or replacement cost and on the basis of a cash transaction. Home purchase assistance funds can be used to finance the purchase of rental dwellings.

Operations under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements in Victoria are summarised as follows:

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING AGREEMENTS: OPERATIONS

Item	Total
Loan funds advanced (up to and including 1981-82)	\$1,235,768,000
Allocations from State Loan funds: <i>States Grants (Housing) Act</i> 1971 (1971-72 and 1972-73)	\$74,000,000
Loan funds allocated to the Housing Commission, Victoria (up to and including 1981-82)	\$880,400,000
Loan funds allocated to Home Purchase Assistance Account (up to and including 1981-82)	\$429,368,000
Supplementary loans made by Commonwealth Government for housing for defence forces 1 July 1956 to 30 June 1971	\$24,558,182
Drawings from Home Purchase Assistance Account by Co-operative Housing Societies (up to and including 1980-81)	\$526,525,007
Dwellings completed by Housing Commission, Victoria (up to and including 1980-81)	91,016
Dwellings completed or purchased under Home Purchase Assistance Accounts, (previously Home Builders Accounts) (up to and including 1980-81)	44,544
Commonwealth Government Advances allocated to Housing Commission, Victoria (1972-73)	\$1,500,000

Victoria's share of Commonwealth welfare housing funds under the 1981 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement is shown in the following table.

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH FUNDS GRANTED: 1981 HOUSING AGREEMENT (\$'000)

Year	Loans	Grants			Total
		Pensioners	Aboriginals	Untied	
1981-82	36,135	7,447	2,522	12,375	58,479
1982-83	36,333	7,371	2,527	28,818	75,049

Rental Assistance for Pensioners, Aboriginals, and other Persons in Need

From 1 July 1981, grants have been provided to the States and the Northern Territory for rental housing assistance for pensioners, Aboriginals, and other persons in need under the 1981 Housing Agreement. In previous years, such grants were provided under separate arrangements, as described in earlier editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Grants may be used for purposes other than construction of housing, e.g., leasing from the private sector.

To 30 June 1981, grant payments for pensioners in Victoria totalled \$34,603,000. The number of units provided to 30 June 1981 amounted to 2,149.

Grants for Aboriginals commenced in 1979-80, with \$2m being paid to Victoria in 1979-80 and \$2.1m in 1980-81. About 103 dwellings were provided during those two years. The States Grants for the Aboriginal housing programme previously administered by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs was amalgamated with the Housing Agreement grants for Aboriginals from 30 June 1981, and is included in the Commonwealth funding shown above for 1981-82 and 1982-83.

Crisis Accommodation for Families Programme

In 1981-82, the Commonwealth Government introduced a crisis accommodation programme for families in distress. Grants are provided to the States, the Northern Territory, and Aboriginal Hostels Ltd for the construction, purchase, or leasing of dwellings to provide short-term emergency accommodation for families. The objective of the programme is to assist both one and two parent families who have an immediate need for accommodation.

In the 1981-82 Budget, \$2m was provided for the commencement of the programme. A further \$4m has been appropriated for 1982-83. Victoria's share of \$503,000 in 1980-81 was being increased to \$1m in 1982-83.

Mortgage and Rent Relief Scheme

Up to \$20m per year will be provided by the Commonwealth Government to the States, the Northern Territory, and the ACT for a period of three years, from and including 1982-83, for the provision of short-term housing assistance to low income rent and mortgage payers who are experiencing genuine financial difficulty in meeting their rent or mortgage commitments.

Payment of the grants is conditional upon the States and Territories matching these sums dollar-for-dollar. The 1982-83 allocation of Commonwealth grants to Victoria was \$5.3m.

States administer the scheme, and determine eligibility for assistance. At least 25 per cent of each State's grant is devoted to either rental or mortgage relief.

Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement (Servicemen) 1972

On expiration of the 1956-1966 Housing Agreement on 30 June 1971, a separate agreement was entered into between the Commonwealth and States for the erection of dwellings for servicemen and capital improvements to dwellings built for servicemen under all Housing Agreements.

Operations under the Agreement, from 1 July 1971 to 30 June 1981, are summarised as follows: Commonwealth Government loans to Victoria for construction purposes amounted to \$14,594,088, while grants for improvements to existing dwellings were \$7,893,171. Dwellings constructed by the Housing Commission of Victoria numbered 731.

Home Savings Grant Scheme and Home Deposit Assistance Scheme

The purpose of the Home Savings Grant Scheme and Home Deposit Assistance Scheme is to assist persons to buy or build their first homes. In addition, it is the aim of these schemes to increase funds available for housing by encouraging persons to save with those institutions that provide the bulk of housing finance.

Home Savings Grant Scheme

The Home Savings Grant Scheme was introduced in 1964 by the *Homes Savings Grant Act 1964* which provided grants in respect of first homes acquired by eligible applicants up to 31 December 1976. The *Homes Savings Grant Act 1976* commenced operation on 1 January 1977 and applies to persons who contracted to build or buy their first homes between that date and 2 June 1982.

Applications under the *Homes Savings Grant Act* 1964 may not be furnished after 2 June 1982 and under the *Homes Savings Grant Act* 1976 after 2 July 1982—if a notice of intention to apply for a grant under the 1976 Act was received by 2 July, an application may follow within a further calendar month—before 2 August 1982.

The 1976 Act enables a wide range of persons to qualify for a grant towards their first home. Married, single, widowed, or divorced persons may qualify. To be eligible, they are required to have reached eighteen years of age, unless married or engaged, at the contract date. A grant may be made towards a new or established house, home unit, or flat. The grant is \$1 for each \$3 of acceptable savings held at the contract date.

The acceptable forms of savings are savings bank deposits, deposits with trading banks (but not cheque accounts), deposits and shares with permanent building societies, deposits with credit unions, and payments made in connection with the acquisition of the land or home or the construction of the home, on or before the contract date. For persons who contracted to build or buy their first home on or after 1 October 1980, Australian Savings Bonds held as Inscribed Stock or for safe custody in the name of a bank are also an acceptable form of savings.

The maximum grants are \$667 and \$1,333 for homes acquired in 1977 and 1978, respectively. From 1 January 1979, grants of up to \$2,000 became payable for three years savings ending on the contract date. However, persons with shorter savings periods of one or two years may continue to qualify for the lower maximum grants of \$667 and \$1,333.

Persons who contracted to build or buy their home on or after 1 October 1980 and who are eligible for a grant, may also be eligible for a Family Bonus. A Family Bonus of \$500 is payable for families with one dependent child and \$1,000 for families with two or more dependent children at their contract date. A dependent child includes a student aged 16 to 25.

A qualifying limit applies to the value of the home, including the land, for persons entering into their contracts after 24 May 1979. The limit is \$35,000–\$40,000 for contracts up to 18 August 1980, for contracts dated 19 August 1980 to 30 September 1980 the limit is \$45,000–\$55,000, and for contracts dated 1 October 1980 to 2 June 1982 the limit is \$60,000–\$70,000. The grant reduces progressively within these limits, cutting out completely at the upper limit. A full grant, depending on the amount saved, is payable for homes valued at, or less than, the lower value limit of the relevant value limit range.

VICTORIA—OPERATIONS : HOMES SAVINGS GRANT ACT 1976 (a)

Year	Applications		Grants approved	Average grant
	Received	approved		
			\$'000	\$
1977–78	16,932	14,780	11,219	759
1978–79	16,172	13,790	15,562	1,128
1979–80	12,418	13,650	18,037	1,321
1980–81	14,348	12,752	18,081	1,418
1981–82	26,703	17,377	28,816	1,658

(a) This table does not include grants under the 1964 legislation.

Home Deposit Assistance Scheme

The Home Deposit Assistance Scheme replaced the old Home Savings Grant Schemes and came into effect on 18 March 1982. It offers assistance to persons who contract to buy or build their first home, or owner-builders starting to build their first home, on or after 18 March 1982.

Applicants who comply with the eligibility criteria could be eligible for a savings based grant of up to \$2,500. The ratio of basic grant to savings, however, improves upon the earlier schemes, being \$1 for each \$1 saved or held as acceptable savings during the one or two year periods ending immediately before the contract for, or commencement of, the applicant's first home.

There is also a Family Bonus available in respect of dependent children for those applicants qualifying for a basic grant. It provides \$500 for one dependent child and \$1,000 for two or more dependent children. An applicant whose child was born or adopted after the acquisition of the home can still qualify for the Bonus as the test for

dependency is determined by the Department of Social Security family allowance (Child Endowment Scheme) entitlement up to 11 months after the date of home acquisition. "Dependent child" may include a student child aged 16 to 25 years.

Unlike the earlier schemes there is no value limit on qualifying homes but to be eligible for the grant the income of a sole applicant or the combined income of joint applicants is tested. The combined income of all parties buying or building the home, and of their spouses, must be considered.

The income levels set for the income test generally relate to the movement in Average Weekly Earnings throughout Australia in a manner that permits comparison of incomes in each financial year, with limits set in relation to each financial year. Applicants who acquire their first home during the financial year ending on 30 June 1983, in normal circumstances, will be required to provide taxable income details for the financial year ended on 30 June 1982 for testing against the taxable income limits of \$21,700 and \$24,900 set for that year. A savings based grant, reduced proportionately, would be payable where the tested incomes fall between \$21,700 and \$24,900.

Special conditions may apply if a person's income alters during the year before home acquisition, for example, if one of the joint applicants permanently stops work; or if, for some other reason beyond the applicant's control, his or her current year's income is likely to be less than the previous years.

Applicants must have held savings, excluding borrowed money, in an acceptable form for a period of at least one complete year immediately before the date of home acquisition.

The acceptable forms of savings are savings bank deposits, deposits with trading banks (but not cheque accounts), deposits and shares with permanent building societies, deposits with credit unions, payments made in connection with the acquisition of the land or home, or the construction of the home, on or before the contract date, and Australian Savings Bonds held as Inscribed Stock or for safe custody with a bank.

The maximum savings based grant of up to \$2,500 is payable when the savings period is two complete years; applicants with acceptable savings for one complete year can qualify for a grant of up to \$1,250.

A grant can be made for any new or established home, house, home unit, flat, or any other type of fixed dwelling in the city or the country. This dwelling must, however, be intended for the applicant's principal place of residence.

The grant is available to young or old, married or single applicants. If an applicant is under 16 years of age at the date of the contract he or she must be married or engaged to be married. At least one applicant must be an Australian citizen or have the right of permanent residence in Australia before a grant can be paid. This status may be attained after the date of home acquisition.

Applications lodged promptly upon contracting for the purchase or construction of the home, can be processed and paid prior to settlement.

Defence Service Homes (formerly War Service Homes)

The *Defence Service Homes Act 1918* makes provision for assistance to be granted to persons who satisfy the eligibility conditions set out in the Act, to enable them to acquire homes on concessional terms.

VICTORIA—DEFENCE SERVICE HOMES SCHEME: OPERATIONS

Year	Number of loans granted for—				Total	Capital expenditure during year	Capital receipts during year	Number of loan accounts at 30 June
	Home construction	Purchase of new homes	Purchase of previously occupied homes	Enlargement of existing homes				
1977-78	622	156	707	1	1,486	\$'000 22,417	\$'000 19,076	51,693
1978-79	382	118	537	5	1,042	14,980	20,670	50,192
1979-80	335	123	645	8	1,111	15,835	21,865	48,090
1980-81	357	108	825	19	1,309	22,334	22,475	46,591
1981-82	474	113	935	41	1,563	34,710	22,278	45,498

Transitory flats for migrants

A scheme to provide fully furnished flats for occupation by newly arrived migrant families for a maximum of six months was introduced in 1967. At 30 June 1982, there were 378 flats in use of which 104 were located in the Melbourne metropolitan area.

Housing Loans Insurance Corporation

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation was established by the *Housing Loans Insurance Act 1965-1973* to insure approved lenders against losses arising from the making of housing loans. The main purpose of the activities of the Corporation is to assist persons to borrow, as a single loan, the money they need, and can afford to repay to obtain a home. An amendment to the Act in 1977 broadened the scope of the Corporation's activities and in addition to loans for the purchase or construction of homes for owner occupancy, loans for the purchase of vacant land and commercial housing propositions are also insurable. During 1981-82, 6,675 loans for \$248m were insured in Victoria. Comparable figures for 1980-81 were 11,762 loans for \$414m.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 336-43

Victorian Government*Ministry of Housing*

On 5 December 1972, the Victorian Parliament set up a Ministry of Housing in Victoria to co-ordinate all Victorian Government housing activities. The authorities within the Ministry of Housing are the Housing Commission, the Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies, the Home Finance Trust, and the Government Employee Housing Authority. Details of each of these authorities are provided in the following notes.

Housing Commission

Victoria's population at 30 June 1981 was approximately 3,948,600 persons, more than 380,000 of whom were living in Housing Commission houses and flats.

The Commission, since its inception in 1938, has provided modern, low-rental accommodation, for families on limited incomes and pensioners who formerly had to live in the sub-standard dwellings of depressed areas.

Over the years, special projects have been developed for the housing of the aged. In addition to the normal types of accommodation provided for elderly persons, the Commission in 1976 introduced the "Granny Flat" designed to be erected in a householder's backyard for occupancy by pensioner parents and others in special need, including the disabled.

The Commission in recent years has laid greater stress on quality and variety in housing and, to this end, has generally stopped building houses. Instead, the Ministry is approaching private builders to supply house and land "packages" and contracts for houses to be built to contractors' individual designs.

Greater emphasis has also been directed towards the provision, in collaboration with the local municipalities, and other government departments, of community facilities including schools and pre-schools. An example of this co-operation is at Broadmeadows, where on-going negotiations have resulted in the early establishment of the Bethel Primary School, Broadmeadows Leisure Centre, and the Westmeadows landscaping programme on land owned by the Council, the Commission, and the Education Department.

Aware that Victorians are used to the concept of an individual home on its own block of land, the Commission has encouraged home ownership. Of the 91,706 dwellings completed to 30 June 1981, the Commission had sold 50,015 in total throughout Victoria.

In 1981-82, the Ministry began a self-build housing programme and an urban renewal scheme. The self-build programme allows potential home owners to use their labour as a deposit in the construction of an adobe (mud brick) home. Loans of up to \$20,000 for the house and \$7,000 for the land are available. The urban homesteading scheme encourages persons with "handyman" skills to renovate and buy disused, damaged homes with the assistance of low interest loans from the Ministry. Under this scheme, no more than \$27,000 is initially paid for the house, and \$5,000 is made available for renovations. The applicant's labour replaces the need for a deposit.

The Commonwealth also makes available funds to the Commission for the purchase or construction of homes for Aboriginal families. The number of houses provided specifically for Aboriginals is 379 to 30 June 1982.

In addition, under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement of 1978, a total of 108 houses have been allocated on a rental basis for Aboriginal families.

The *Urban Renewal Act* 1970 provides for renewal procedures designed to ensure that urban areas can be rehabilitated through a system of co-ordinated research and consultation, which joins the interests and skills of the persons of the area, the councils, and the relevant State authorities.

Neighbourhood stabilisation and revitalisation is also achieved with a variety of housing stock initiatives and redevelopment programmes including renovation and infill programmes in areas of publicly owned property (e.g., Emerald Hill Estate), spot purchase and renovation of houses, general housing studies in co-operation with local government, and investigations relating to infill development and upgrading of the public housing stock. A comprehensive article on urban renewal can be found on pages 303-4 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1976.

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION: DWELLING CONSTRUCTION

Geographical distribution (a)	Houses and flat units				
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 (b)
COMPLETED					
Melbourne Statistical Division	986	783	427	521	732
Remainder of Victoria	1,552	1,051	786	647	1,000
Total	2,538	1,834	1,213	1,168	1,732
UNDER CONTRACT AT END OF PERIOD (INCLUDES CONTRACTS LET, WORK NOT STARTED)					
Melbourne Statistical Division	868	606	563	510	228
Remainder of Victoria	1,179	847	616	806	456
Total	2,047	1,453	1,179	1,316	684

(a) Figures are according to boundaries as determined at 30 June 1966.

(b) Includes purchases.

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC. (\$'000)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
REVENUE					
Rentals	48,384	53,819	54,441	57,042	65,505
Gross surplus—house sales	15,978	11,665	8,227	5,297	4,409
Interest—					
House sales (net)	4,167	4,428	4,163	3,698	13,744
Sundry	3,524	2,364	3,795	5,787	
Miscellaneous	1,751	1,532	1,695	2,491	2,425
Total revenue	73,804	73,808	72,321	74,315	86,083
EXPENDITURE					
Interest—less amounts capitalised and applied to house sales	14,627	15,280	15,696	15,760	19,862
Loan redemption—					
Commonwealth Government—					
State Agreement	2,988	3,257	3,410	3,759	4,654
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	25	16	19	17	22
Redemption of debentures and debenture Loan Sinking Fund contribution	7	7	7	7	—
Administration—					
General	6,523	5,200	6,583	7,703	9,686
House and land sales	2,484	2,129	2,264	2,429	708

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
EXPENDITURE—continued					
Rates—less amount capitalised	7,742	8,523	9,679	10,581	12,663
Provision for accrued maintenance	13,170	14,504	17,053	17,946	19,440
Provision for irrecoverable rents	74	161	393	486	601
Communal services—flats and garden maintenance	3,760	4,080	4,527	5,217	6,273
House purchasers' Death Benefit Fund appropriation	443	432	476	493	504
Transfer to House and Land Sales Reserve Suspense Accounts	12,494	Cr. 2,969	Cr. 2,758	Cr. 2,887	—
Maintenance and repairs on houses sold	669	638	686	623	425
Other	2,632	3,257	3,375	4,283	5,355
Total expenditure	67,638	54,515	61,410	66,417	80,193
Operating surplus	6,166	19,293	10,911	7,898	5,890
Fixed assets at 30 June	611,196	650,987	694,444	748,512	766,777
Loan indebtedness at 30 June (a)—					
Government advances	826,647	880,528	902,904	894,852	928,361
Debenture issues	400	1,400	2,570	3,641	4,638
Death Benefit Fund Advances	7,388	7,388	8,697	9,823	11,350

(a) Excludes subsidies from State Loan Fund for slum reclamation.

Further reference: Report of the Board of Inquiry into certain land purchases by the Housing Commission, *Victorian Year Book* 1979, pp. 272-3*Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies*

The *Co-operative Housing Societies Act* 1958 empowers societies to raise money on loan for the purposes of making advances to their members to erect houses; to purchase houses (within certain age limits); to meet street making and sewerage installation charges; to undertake additional permanent improvements to a dwelling acquired through a society; to maintain and keep the house in proper repair; and to purchase a residential flat on the security of a stratum title.

Until 30 June 1956, co-operative housing societies were entirely dependent on institutional finance for their funds, but since 1956 they have received a portion of Victoria's housing loan allocation under the Commonwealth Government-State Housing Agreements.

The following table, compiled from annual reports published by the Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies, provides particulars relating to the operations of societies at 30 June for each of the years 1978 to 1982:

VICTORIA—OPERATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES
AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	Unit	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Societies registered	number	1,898	2,062	2,026	2,040	2,048
Members registered	number	52,108	52,401	50,680	48,506	46,403
Shares subscribed	number	4,818,435	5,251,845	5,501,288	5,634,186	5,600,278
Nominal share capital	\$m	482	525	550	563	560
Advances approved	number	43,384	42,701	41,362	39,458	37,397
Advances approved	\$m	476	536	544	559	549
Government guarantees executed	number	965	1,020	988	988	942
Government guarantees executed	\$m	221	243	251	258	251
Indemnities given and subsisting	number	5,968	6,171	6,042	6,644	7,327
Indemnities subsisting	\$'000	7,263	8,063	8,733	9,904	11,648
Housing loan funds paid into Home Builders' Account	\$m	283	308	325	338	338
Dwelling houses completed to date (a)	number	93,936	97,092	99,155	101,055	104,497
Dwelling houses in course of erection (a)	number	789	1,056	977	668	304

(a) Includes residential flats.

Home Finance Trust

The Home Finance Trust is a corporate body constituted under the *Home Finance Act* 1962. It is authorised to receive money on deposit, the repayment of which is guaranteed

by the Victorian Government, for the purpose of making loans for housing on the security of first and second mortgages. Under the terms of the Act, the Trust is precluded from making loans in certain circumstances.

The number of loans granted by the Trust to 30 June 1982 and subsisting totalled 2,074 on the security of first mortgages, and 3,930 on second mortgages, the amounts involved being \$21.9m and \$18.7m, respectively. Corresponding information for 1981 was 2,198 on the security of first mortgages, 3,864 on second mortgages, and the amounts involved were \$21.5m and \$18.4m, respectively.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1967, p. 618

Approved housing institutions

The *Home Finance Act* 1962 empowers the Victorian Government Treasurer, *inter alia*, to guarantee, in certain circumstances, the repayment of part of a housing loan made by an approved institution on the security of a first mortgage.

The Treasurer's guarantee covers that portion of a loan which exceeds the institution's loan limit, whether statutory or under the terms of a trust, or where there is no such limit, the guarantee applies to the amount of loan in excess of 60 per cent of the valuation of the security. Guarantees are available under the Act for loans up to 95 per cent of the value of the security.

At 30 June 1982, there were six approved institutions. Guarantees given by the Treasurer and subsisting totalled 104, the amount involved being \$193,337.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1967, p. 619

Government Employee Housing Authority

The Government Employee Housing Authority was created as a statutory authority by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 24 March 1982 as a successor in law of the Teacher Housing Authority. Its objectives are to provide suitable housing accommodation for government employees in participating departments, to establish and maintain a register of houses available to government employees, and to keep under review the practices of departments and public statutory authorities relating to housing accommodation of government employees.

There are seven members of the Authority, representing the Ministries of Housing, Education, Treasury, Public Works, the teacher organisations, the building industry, and government employees other than teachers.

The Authority has a stock of over 2,200 houses and flats spread throughout the country areas of Victoria, with a total value of over \$55m. It has the power to fix its own rents. The average rent charged in respect of residences is approximately \$33 per week.

The Authority's capital works programme allows for an expenditure of \$4.2m for the acquisition of new housing and the modernisation of old stock. Over \$2m will be spent in maintaining existing stock.

State Bank

The State Bank grants loans to eligible persons to build, purchase, or improve homes upon such terms and subject to such covenants and conditions as are prescribed or are fixed by the Bank's commissioners.

Loans are made from the Savings Bank and Credit Foncier Departments. Particulars for the years 1977-78 to 1981-82 can be found in Chapter 21 of this *Year Book*.

Other Victorian authorities

Victorian Government authorities (other than those providing rental housing under Housing Agreements) such as the Public Works Department, the State Electricity Commission, the Victorian Railways, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, etc., from time to time provide the necessary land and finance for the erection of dwellings for employees of those departments. The rentals charged are fixed according to the salaries of the officers occupying the dwellings. The dwellings erected by these authorities do not come under the control of the Housing Commission.

Other lenders

Details of all loans made to home purchasers are not available. However, particulars of the value of loans approved by major institutions to individuals for the construction or

purchase of dwellings in Victoria for owner occupation are shown for the periods ending June 1978 to 1982. A dwelling is classified as either a house or other dwelling. Examples of other dwellings are flats, home units, semi-detached cottages, villa units, town houses, etc. The amounts shown are loans approved, as distinct from actual payments, and do not include loans approved to institutions, public authorities, corporate bodies, or to persons constructing or purchasing homes for resale or for investment purposes.

Further reference: Rural Finance and Settlement Commission, *Victorian Year Book* 1978, p. 293

**VICTORIA—HOUSING FINANCE STATISTICS: LOANS APPROVED BY
MAJOR INSTITUTIONS TO INDIVIDUALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION
OR PURCHASE OF DWELLINGS, 1977-78 TO 1981-82
(\$'000)**

Institution	Loans approvals				
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Savings banks	779,545	891,349	997,807	1,014,927	1,012,205
Trading banks	109,342	134,089	137,289	152,594	157,761
Permanent building societies	346,666	476,092	452,596	489,301	355,402
Terminating building societies	70,145	62,821	44,257	38,040	23,241
Finance companies	56,102	47,810	46,012	56,385	31,121
Government	103,375	87,343	78,194	83,508	90,235
Other	35,463	40,933	50,621	52,766	47,950
Total	1,500,638	1,740,437	1,806,776	1,887,521	1,717,915

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- Building approvals—Victoria (monthly) (8701.2)
- Building approvals, Australia (monthly) (8702.0)
- Building approvals by Local government areas—Victoria (quarterly) (8702.2)
- Building activity: number of new dwellings: preliminary estimates—Australia (quarterly) (8703.0)
- Building activity, Australia (preliminary) (quarterly) (8704.0)
- Building activity, Australia (quarterly) (8705.0)
- Building activity—Victoria (quarterly) (8705.2)
- Number of new dwellings commenced—Victoria (monthly) (8708.2)

ENERGY AND MINERALS

ENERGY

Department of Minerals and Energy

The Department of Minerals and Energy is responsible for the administration and regulation of legislation relating to mining and energy. This includes the following Acts: *Coal Mines Act 1958*; *Corio to Newport Pipeline Act 1953*; *Explosives Act 1960*; *Extractive Industries Act 1966*; *Gas Act 1969*; *Groundwater Act 1969*; *Inflammable Liquids Act 1966*; *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Act 1958*; *Liquefied Gases Act 1968* (partially proclaimed); *Mines Act 1958*; *Mining Development Act 1958*; *Petroleum Act 1958*; the *Commonwealth Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967*; the *State Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1982*; *Pipelines Act 1967*; *Shell (Corio to Williamstown) Pipelines Act 1964*; *Underseas Mineral Resources Act 1963*; *Coal Mine Workers' Pensions (Early Retirement) Act 1958*; *Minerals and Energy Act 1976*; *Mines (Aluminium Agreement) Act 1961*; and the *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Subsidy Act 1980*.

The Minister for Minerals and Energy is responsible for the administration of the Department of Minerals and Energy, as well as for the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria, the Victorian Brown Coal Council, and the Victorian Solar Energy Council.

The Geological Survey Division of the Department carries out field geological surveys and regional exploration and the Draughting Branch prepares the resulting geological maps and technical reports which increase understanding of the geology, petroleum, mineral, stone, and groundwater potential of Victoria. Deep drilling to establish groundwater resources for town water supply purposes, together with various shallow drilling programmes, is undertaken by the Drilling Branch of the Oil and Gas Division at sites selected by the Geological Survey Division. The Oil and Gas Division administers, on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, the *Offshore Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1976* and, for the State, the *Petroleum Submerged Lands Act 1982*. Under these two Acts crude oil amounting to about 70 per cent of Australia's requirements is produced. These products and other gaseous liquid substances are transmitted by pipelines constructed under the supervision of the Department. Core and cuttings from drilling operations are retained in a core library, and a geological museum and comprehensive library are maintained. Technical and drilling assistance and loans or grants are considered for mineral exploration, prospecting, and approved development projects. Stamp batteries are maintained at five country locations to enable trial crushings to be made for the benefit of prospectors. The Department also undertakes the capping or filling of disused shafts on Crown land. Through its Energy Division, the Department co-ordinates advice to the Victorian Government on energy policy and monitors the implementation of that policy. The Department plays a leading role in promoting energy conservation in Victoria. The Divisions of Administration and Hazardous Materials make up the full complement of the Department.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 295-7

General

Management of energy

Each year Victorians spend billions of dollars on oil, petrol, electricity, and gas. Considerable advertising and public relations budgets have in the past been allocated to

promote the sale of energy in its various forms. However, as the price of energy and questions about its continued ready availability have assumed more importance, the Victorian Government has sought means by which supply may be balanced with demand, and the most appropriate use made of the various forms of energy at the State's disposal.

Energy conservation is one of the few Victorian Government energy policy options capable of influencing the local short-term supply/demand balance. Consequently, the Victorian Government's energy policies place emphasis on the responsible management of energy resources. At the end of 1982, these policies included price disincentives to energy waste through the introduction of new tariff structures to promote conservation of electricity and gas; a Home Energy Savings Campaign; a Save Petrol Campaign; an Energy Audit for schools; and an industry energy conservation programme.

The Victorian Government also announced its intention to provide new energy management services to the community. These included:

- (1) The Victorian Energy Plan—a project to study energy pricing and future energy use;
- (2) the Home Energy Inspection Service—a service designed to provide free inspections and advice on ways energy may be saved in individual homes;
- (3) the Government Energy Management Programme—a plan to reduce energy use in Government buildings; and
- (4) Energy Sales Centres—centres to combine the marketing of electricity and gas appliances and provide advice on energy and its use. The introduction of the Energy Sales Centre provides for the gradual phasing out of the present separate State Electricity Commission and Gas and Fuel Corporation showrooms.

Sources of energy

During recent years, natural gas has assumed an increasingly important role in the supply of energy in Victoria. Over 99 per cent of all gas used in Victoria for domestic and industrial purposes is produced from the offshore gas and oilfields in Bass Strait. It is estimated that this resource is adequate to provide Victoria's needs for the next 30 years. There is a small but steadily increasing use of liquefied petroleum gas (propane, butane) derived from refineries and the Bass Strait gas and oilfields.

In 1980–81, about 74 per cent of Victoria's electricity needs were produced by the brown coal fired generating stations situated in the coalfields in the La Trobe Valley and 14 per cent by peak-load thermal stations. A further 3 per cent of Victoria's electricity requirements is currently generated in hydro power stations located in the north-eastern ranges of the State and 9 per cent is obtained from the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme in New South Wales.

About 96 per cent of Victoria's petroleum refinery crude oil input in 1978–79 came from the State's offshore oilfields and the balance was derived from crude oil imported from the Middle East.

VICTORIA—PRIMARY ENERGY RESERVES (PROVEN ECONOMICALLY RECOVERABLE), 1980–81

Source	Million terajoules	Per cent
Crude oil	17.3	3.7
Brown coal	442.8	93.8
Natural gas	8.5	1.8
Gas liquids	3.3	0.7
Total	471.9	100.0

Source: Department of Minerals and Energy.

Brown coal

Location

Victoria's largest resources of fossil fuels are the huge deposits of brown coal in the central Gippsland region. These extend over an area of about 500 square kilometres

commencing about 140 kilometres east-south-east from Melbourne, with by far the most valuable and best quality coal being located in the La Trobe Valley. These deposits, which form the bulk of primary energy available to Victoria, compare in extent with other major deposits of brown coal in the world. Smaller deposits exist in other areas in south-eastern Victoria at Gelliondale, and in the south-central region at Anglesea, Bacchus Marsh, and Altona. These deposits, although extensive, do not compare in magnitude and importance with those in the La Trobe Valley and comprise only about 5 per cent of the total resource in Victoria. A map of brown coal areas of Victoria can be found on page 298 of the *Victorian Year Book 1978*.

Resources

The total geological resources of brown coal in Victoria are about 124,307 megatonnes. Knowledge of these resources is gradually being increased by drilling, particularly in the eastern part of the coal bearing areas of the La Trobe Valley and east and south-east of the South Gippsland Highlands.

The resources which have been proved as potentially economically recoverable are classified as reserves. The balance is marginal or sub-marginal according to present criteria but is classified as part of the total resource. This is illustrated in the following table:

VICTORIA—RESOURCES AND RESERVES OF BROWN COAL: ORIGINAL QUANTITIES IN PLACE, 1 JULY 1980
(megatonnes)

Coalfield	Total demonstrated resources	Economically winnable
Yallourn-Morwell	(a)23,331	(a)13,757
Loy Yang	30,248	11,506
Gormandale	4,250	2,117
Holey Plains-Coolungoolun	2,439	1,297
Rosedale	1,381	1,173
Traralgon Syncline	29,935	4,965
Other La Trobe Valley	16,263	939
Stradbroke	2,800	2,800
Gelliondale	(b)5,600	(b)5,600
Anglesea	(c)450	(c)100
Bacchus Marsh	(d)110	(d)30
Bacchus Marsh-Altona	7,500	..
Total	124,307	44,284

(a) Includes 657 megatonnes excavated in the La Trobe Valley to 30 June 1980, and 6,000 tonnes beneath La Trobe Valley townships, storage dams, and the A.P.M. mill area.

(b) Includes 450 megatonnes under Alberton township and offshore from Gelliondale.

(c) Includes 11 megatonnes excavated from Anglesea open cut to 30 June 1980.

(d) Includes approximately 10 megatonnes excavated from Maddingley open cut to 30 June 1980.

La Trobe Valley coalfields

Thick coal seams occur close to the surface in two large areas known as Yallourn-Morwell and the Loy Yang coalfields and in several smaller areas. The Yallourn-Morwell coalfield is split into the Yallourn-Maryvale and the Morwell-Narracan fields by the town of Morwell and the services corridor containing the Princes Highway and the East Gippsland rail line. The brown coal in these seams ranges in geological age from Eocene to early Miocene and are therefore between 50 and 20 million years old.

The La Trobe Valley brown coal resources have been determined as 108,000 megatonnes at 1 July 1980. An amount of 36,000 megatonnes has been classified as economic reserves of which 12,000 megatonnes are considered readily recoverable using present mining techniques.

Other coalfields

Stradbroke

This is a newly discovered field at the eastern end of the South Gippsland Highlands, adjacent to the southern flank of the La Trobe Valley, with estimated reserves of 2,800 megatonnes in the economically winnable category.

Gelliondale

The Gelliondale coalfield is located beneath the flat coastal plain south of the South Gippsland Highlands. The boundaries of the field have not been clearly defined, but an

area approximately 10 kilometres long and 2.5 to 4 kilometres wide has been closely drilled and shown to contain an important economic coalfield. The deposit is second in size to the La Trobe Valley. Measured and indicated reserves total about 5,600 megatonnes.

Production, 1981-82

During the period 1 July 1981 to 30 June 1982, 37.6 megatonnes of brown coal was mined in Victoria. Of this quantity, 36.3 megatonnes was won by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria from three open cuts it operates in the La Trobe Valley and an assumed 1.3 megatonnes by two privately owned companies in the south-central region (Anglesea and Bacchus Marsh).

The principal use for brown coal mined in Victoria is for the generation of electricity, 33.4 megatonnes being used in 1981-82 for this purpose. Only about 4.3 megatonnes was used during the same period for other purposes such as briquette manufacture and steam raising.

Other uses for brown coal

Briquettes

Raw brown coal is treated and compressed into regular shaped pellets of a convenient size called briquettes to produce a high grade solid fuel having a moisture content of about 15 per cent. Briquettes are transported more economically than raw coal for industrial and domestic use. They are also used in power stations as a fuel stock for the production of char and can be used to produce liquid hydrocarbons.

Only coal from the Yallourn open cut is used for making briquettes as it is the highest quality coal available in the La Trobe Valley. Approximately 3 tonnes of raw coal are used to produce a tonne of briquettes and about 1 tonne of brown coal is used for raising steam used in the process of manufacturing 1 tonne of briquettes. The annual production of briquettes reached a peak of 1.9 megatonnes during 1965 but with the advent of natural gas declined to less than 1 megatonne in 1976. Production in 1981-82 was again just short of 1 megatonne.

Char

Char is a form of high-grade carbon made by the carbonisation of brown coal. It can be used as a source of carbon or as a reducing agent in chemical and metallurgical industries. There are two privately owned plants operating in Victoria at present for the production of char. Both are in the La Trobe Valley and both purchase briquettes and small amounts of brown coal from the State Electricity Commission. The larger plant, at Morwell, has an output capacity of 60,000 tonnes a year.

Victorian Brown Coal Council

The Victorian Brown Coal Council manages Victoria's research and development programme into potential uses of brown coal (excluding electricity and natural gas production). The Council was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament which became operative on 1 January 1979, and succeeded an advisory committee (the Victorian Brown Coal Research and Development Committee) established in 1975.

The endowment of Victoria with brown coal in very large quantities—reserves that are economically winnable using existing technology amount to more than 44,000 million tonnes—makes it possible to consider using some of this coal for the production of synthetic fuels, special carbons, chemical feedstock, and its increasing use as a direct fuel.

The Victorian Brown Coal Council is undertaking through its consultants a comprehensive study to recommend a strategy which will achieve the best use of the Victorian brown coal resource taking into account all aspects including labour, infrastructure, and social and community needs.

The brown coal deposits are large and easily accessible, and the coal has been shown to be amenable to the processes of gasification, pyrolysis, solvent refining, and hydrogenation. The potential for its conversion has been widely recognised and a number of proposals are under consideration. The most significant of these has advanced beyond the proposal stage. Erection and operation of a \$200m pilot plant at Morwell in Victoria for the testing of technology for the production of liquid hydrocarbons has begun. The plant is being constructed by Brown Coal Liquefaction (Victoria) Pty Ltd which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Nippon Brown Coal Liquefaction Limited which comprises a

consortium of five Japanese companies (Kobe Steel Ltd, Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Ltd, Nissho Iwai Co. Ltd, Idemitsu Kosan Ltd, and Asia Oil Co. Ltd). This has been taken up as a national project by the Japanese Government under the sponsorship of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry through its National Energy Development Organisation. Construction of this plant is scheduled for completion by mid-1984 and will be capable of processing 50 tonnes of dried coal per day.

However, other possibilities for the development of brown coal exist. Brown coal may be used as a direct fuel. For example, processes to produce dry pulverised brown coal have been announced, and if the problems associated with high moisture content and combustibility can be overcome, its use as a direct fuel could increase.

Further, it is possible to produce a wide variety of chemicals from coal tar or coal itself through gasification and synthesis. These include the primary intermediates for the production of a variety of polymers, and the Victorian Brown Coal Council, through its function of encouraging development of the resource, is interested in promoting these potential new uses for Victoria.

Another new area of possible application for Victorian brown coal is the production of special carbons. These include activated carbons for liquid and vapour phase absorption applications, carbon fibres as possible replacement for asbestos and fibreglass, and carbon electrodes for the aluminium smelting industry.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1980, pp. 288-9; Coal to oil conversion, 1982, p. 268

Electricity

State Electricity Commission of Victoria

The State Electricity Commission of Victoria (SEC) is the largest electricity supply authority in Australia and Australia's largest individual coal producer. In 1981-82, its revenue was \$1,088m. At 30 June 1982, it had capital assets of \$4,763m and a staff of 21,891. In the same year, it distributed electricity directly to 1,342,700 customers and indirectly to a further 280,000 through eleven metropolitan councils which buy power in bulk for retail distribution under franchises granted by the Victorian Government before the SEC's establishment.

The SEC is a semi-government authority with the principal responsibility of generating or purchasing electricity for supply throughout Victoria. It may own, develop, and operate brown coal open cuts and briquetting plant, and develop Victoria's hydro-electric resources. It is required to meet, from its own revenue, all expenditure involved with operating its power and fuel undertakings, and provide for statutory transfers to the Consolidated Revenue of the State.

It was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1921 and now operates under the *State Electricity Commission Act* 1958. The Act charges the SEC with responsibility for ensuring that the State has a safe, effective, and economical supply of electricity through the establishment and improvement of works for the generation, distribution, supply, and use of electricity throughout Victoria. The SEC has now expanded and co-ordinated the generation, transmission, and supply of electricity on a State-wide basis and it now produces all electricity generated in Victoria for public supply.

Existing electricity system

The State Electricity Commission Act requires the SEC to apply the natural resources of Victoria. Of the State's recoverable fossil fuel reserves, brown coal represents 94.6 per cent, natural gas 2.6 and oil 2.8. The SEC has committed itself to increasing the proportion of total Victorian requirements met with coal based energy.

Victoria's electricity system is based upon the State's extensive brown coal resource in the La Trobe Valley; 140 to 180 kilometres east of Melbourne in central Gippsland. It is one of the largest single brown coal deposits in the world, amounting to 108,000 megatonnes of which 35,000 are economically winnable.

The coal is young and soft with a moisture content of 60 to 70 per cent and occurs in thick seams from relatively close to the surface to a depth of several hundred metres. The coal can be won continuously in large quantities and at low cost by specialised mechanical plant. The SEC's coal fired powered stations have been established near the coal deposits

because the coal's moisture content would make the coal expensive to transport, every three tonnes of material including two tonnes of water.

The major brown coal fired generating plants in the system are the 1,600 MW Hazelwood and 1,450 MW Yallourn "W" power stations. Other brown coal fired plants are Morwell (170 MW) and Yallourn "C", "D", and "E" (521 MW). These stations are all located in the La Trobe Valley and generate three-quarters of the State's electricity requirement.

Other thermal stations are the Jeeralang (465 MW) gas turbine station in the La Trobe Valley, Newport "D" (500 MW) gas fired, and Spencer Street (60 MW) oil fired stations in Melbourne. Spencer Street power station ceased operation in 1981 but recommenced in February 1982 to supply New South Wales. There are hydro-electric power stations in north-eastern Victoria: Kiewa (184 MW), Dartmouth (150 MW), and Eildon/Rubicon/-Cairn Curran (137 MW). Victoria is also entitled to about 30 per cent of the output of the Snowy Mountains hydro-electric scheme and half of the output of the Hume hydro-electric station near Albury.

The SEC's total installed generating plant capacity at 30 June 1982 was 6,344 MW, including both capacity within the State and that available to it from New South Wales. In 1981-82, electricity generated by the SEC in its thermal and hydro-electric power stations and purchased totalled 26,331 GWh.

Power station construction

In 1981-82, the SEC was involved in a major capital works programme. The crucial period began in 1971 with the SEC's proposal of a 1,000 MW power station at Newport for initial service in 1976. In a staged development programme, a third 375 MW unit for Yallourn "W" was proposed for service in 1979, and a fourth unit of the same capacity for service in 1980. In the event, a 500 MW Newport power station and Yallourn "W3" were brought into service in 1981 and Yallourn "W4" in 1982 while the SEC was constructing the 2,000 MW Loy Yang "A" power station.

VICTORIA—POWER STATIONS: LOCATION, RATING, AND PRODUCTION

Station	Maximum continuous rating (a)	Electricity production							
		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
		Quantity	Percentage of production	Quantity	Percentage of production	Quantity	Percentage of production	Quantity	Percentage of production
	MW	Mill kWh		Mill kWh		Mill kWh		Mill kWh	
Thermal stations—									
Hazelwood	1,600	9,405.8	45.2	9,758.6	45.7	8,838.2	38.0	8,173.5	33.4
Yallourn	521	2,939.0	14.1	2,608.6	12.2	2,605.7	11.2	2,310.2	9.5
Yallourn "W"	1,450	3,525.8	16.9	3,657.2	17.1	4,446.2	19.1	7,608.4	31.1
Morwell	170	1,178.5	5.7	1,140.1	5.3	1,188.1	5.1	1,009.9	4.1
Newport "C" (b)	..	373.7	1.8	439.2	2.1	252.3	1.1	59.6	0.2
Newport "D"	500	..	..	..	..	1,130.6	4.9	2,751.8	11.2
Spencer Street (c)	60	184.1	0.9	212.7	1.0	116.2	0.5	81.6	0.3
Richmond (d)	..	58.7	0.3	42.0	0.2	14.2	0.1	..	..
Jeeralang	465	478.7	2.3	1,046.6	4.9	2,195.3	9.4	2,276.9	9.3
Total SEC thermal	4,766	18,144.3	87.2	18,905.0	88.5	20,786.8	89.4	24,271.9	99.1
Hydro stations—									
Kiewa (e)	184	327.7	1.6	304.8	1.4	300.6	1.3	414.5	1.7
Eildon (f)	135	228.9	1.1	279.2	1.3	263.9	1.1	312.3	1.3
Dartmouth	150	..	..	..	..	105.6	0.5	9.7	..
Total SEC hydro	469	556.6	2.7	584.0	2.7	670.1	2.9	736.5	3.0
Total SEC	5,235	18,700.9	89.9	19,489.0	91.2	21,456.9	92.3	25,008.4	102.2
Net purchases	..	2,105.9	10.1	1,884.2	8.8	1,797.6	7.7	Cr. 527.0	Cr. 2.2
Total	5,235	20,806.8	100.0	21,373.2	100.0	23,254.5	100.0	24,481.4	100.0

(a) At 30 June 1982.

(b) Newport "C" power station retired from service in December 1981.

(c) Melbourne City Council station.

(d) Richmond "B" power station retired from service in December 1980.

(e) McKay Creek, West Kiewa, and Clover.

(f) Eildon, Rubicon, Lower Rubicon, Royston, Rubicon Falls, and Cairn Curran.

Source: State Electricity Commission of Victoria.

Transmission and distribution

Except for some isolated and remote areas of the State, the distribution of electricity throughout Victoria has been completed. Main transmission is by 500, 330, 220, and 66 kV transmission lines which supply the principal distribution centres and interconnection between generating sources.

Major development of Victoria's transmission system in 1981-82 included the construction of a 500 kV line from Hazelwood to Cranbourne to increase capacity for power generated in the La Trobe Valley. Another major project was the erection of two 500 kV lines from Sydenham to Geelong to meet Geelong's projected demand and a line from Geelong to Portland to supply an aluminium smelter proposed for development at Portland.

Loy Yang power station and open cut project

Construction of the Loy Yang "A" power station complex south-east of Traralgon in the La Trobe Valley was authorised by the Victorian Government in 1976. It is the largest single engineering project undertaken in Australia, its direct capital cost estimated to be nearly \$4,000m in 1982 dollars. Coal fired, Loy Yang will provide base load electricity for the Victorian grid and almost double the State's generating capacity. The project nominally comprises two 2,000 MW power stations, Loy Yang "A" and Loy Yang "B", in eight 500 MW units, an open cut and engineering services. The first unit is to come into service in 1984.

At 30 June 1982, approximately 3000 persons were employed on construction of the power stations. Operation of the first power station and open cut will require approximately 2,000 persons and some 3,000 for the full two station development.

By 30 June 1982 certain major targets had been reached. The first unit was on schedule for first steam to turbine in October 1983; all civil work on the 100,000 tonne raw coal bunker had been completed; the first of four dredgers, each to be capable of digging 60,000 tonnes of coal a day, had moved into the open cut area; and the first of the coal and overburden conveyors, eventually to take coal from the open cut to the coal bunker and into the power stations, had been commissioned.

The SEC has proposed to the Victorian Government that Loy Yang be followed by a similar power station and open cut project.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1982, p. 271; *Jerralang*, 1981, p. 290; *Portland transmission line*, 1982, pp. 271-2

Petroleum

Petroleum products were first imported into Victoria from the United States of America, in drums, during the last few years of the nineteenth century. Victoria's first refinery, a small one erected at Laverton, was closed in 1955. In order to cope with a rapidly increasing demand for petroleum products after the Second World War, two major refineries were erected. The first of these was Shell Australia's refinery at Corio, near Geelong, which was commissioned in 1954, and the second was the Standard Vacuum refinery—now Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd, which commenced full scale operations at Altona in 1955. This latter event led to the closure of the small Laverton refinery. A third major refinery was built by BP Refinery (Westernport) Pty Ltd, at Crib Point in 1965. These three refineries, all of which are within a radius of 75 kilometres from the centre of Melbourne, currently satisfy almost the whole of Victoria's market for refined products.

Discovery and development of indigenous gas and oilfields

Exploration offshore in the Gippsland Basin, 1960 to 1981

Exploration for petroleum has been carried out almost continuously in the offshore waters of the Gippsland Basin in eastern Bass Strait since 1960, principally by the partnership of Hematite Petroleum Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of The Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd) and Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc., with Esso Australia Ltd as the operator. During this period, 79 exploration wells have been drilled of which 40 have proved to be of commercial significance.

Four other companies (B.O.C. of Australia Ltd, Endeavour Oil NL, NSW Oil and Gas Co. NL, and Shell Development (Aust.) Pty Ltd) drilled seven wells during the 1970s but without success.

Following the surrender by Esso-BHP of exploration rights over certain blocks in the waters of the Gippsland Basin, the Minister for Minerals and Energy during 1979 granted to the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria and Beach Petroleum NL, working as a joint venture, an exploration permit over waters adjacent to the Lakes Entrance area of Bass Strait, with Beach Petroleum NL as the operator. Geophysical exploration work has been carried out and the results are still being evaluated.

Tenement holders, 1981

At the end of 1981, tenement holders for exploration in the Gippsland, Murray, and Otway Basins were:

VICTORIA—TENEMENT HOLDERS, 1981

Name of company	Onshore exploration			Offshore exploration	
	Murray Basin	Otway Basin	Gippsland Basin	Otway Basin	Gippsland Basin
Hematite Petroleum Pty Ltd and Esso Exploration and Production Aust. Pty Ltd					Vic./L1 to L11 Vic./P1
Hematite Petroleum Pty Ltd					Vic./P11
Gas and Fuel Exploration N.L. and Beach Petroleum N.L.					Vic./P12
Cultus Pacific N.L., York Resources N.L., Metramar Minerals Ltd, and Archean Investments Ltd					Vic./P13
Bass Strait Oil and Gas N.L., Bass Oil and Gas Participants Pty Ltd, Youngblood Holdings Pty Ltd, Hampton Oil and Gas Group Pty Ltd, and Idlewild Securities Pty Ltd					Vic./P14
Phillips Australian Oil Co., Gas and Fuel Exploration N.L., MIM Investments Pty Ltd					Vic./P15
Esso Exploration and Production Aust. Inc.					Vic./P16
Oil and Minerals Quest N.L., Mincorp Ltd, Central Energy Pty Ltd, Zanex Ltd, and Otway Oil and Gas N.L.					P.E.P. 93 P.E.P. 94 P.E.P. 95
Beach Petroleum N.L.					P.E.P. 96 and 97
Western Mining Corporation Ltd Conserv (No. 779) Pty Ltd					P.E.P. 98 P.E.P. 99
Mincorp Ltd, Southern Oil Pty Ltd, and Alan Robert Burns and Derek Rose Gascoine					P.E.P. 100
Victor Petroleum and Resources Ltd					P.E.P. 101 P.E.P. 101
Gas and Fuel Exploration N.L.					P.E.P. 102
Siberia Oil and Gas N.L., Scmeld Pty Ltd, and Girvan Oil and Gas Pty Ltd			P.E.P. 100		
Sion Resources (Australia) Ltd		P.E.P. 101			
Australian Aquitane Petroleum Pty Ltd, Australian Occidental Pty Ltd, Alliance Resources Pty Ltd, Agex Pty Ltd, and Cluff Oil Pty Ltd					Vic./P17
Phillips Australian Oil Company, Lend Lease Investments Pty Ltd, and Mount Isa Mines Ltd					Vic./P18
Shell Development (Australia) Pty Ltd, The News Corporation Ltd, TNT Management Pty Ltd, Crusader (Victoria) Pty Ltd, and Mincorp Offshore Pty Ltd					Vic./P19

P.E.P. = Petroleum Exploration Permit; Vic./L = Victorian Licence; Vic./P = Victorian Permit.

Source: Department of Minerals and Energy.

Development of the Gippsland fields

The initial stage of development took place between 1967 and 1971, when the four commercial fields discovered to that time were developed as an integrated system. These were the Barracouta and Marlin gasfields and the Halibut and Kingfish oilfields, together with a small oil reservoir in the Barracouta field. This resulted in the construction of the five first-generation platforms listed below:

(1) Barracouta platform, over the Barracouta gas and oilfield, with eight gas wells and two oil wells. Production started in March 1969.

(2) Marlin platform, over the Marlin gasfield, with seventeen gas wells and four oil wells. Gas production started in January 1970. The four oil wells allocated for this platform were brought into production during 1982 after the installation of production facilities to produce oil from a small accumulation beneath the main gas reservoir.

(3) Halibut platform, over the Halibut oilfield, with twenty oil wells. Oil production started in March 1970.

(4) Kingfish "A" platform, over the Kingfish oilfield, with twenty-one oil wells. Oil production started in April 1971.

(5) Kingfish "B" platform, over the Kingfish oilfield, with twenty-one oil wells. Oil production started in November 1971.

The second stage of development took place from 1973 onwards with construction of the following second-generation platforms and one sub-sea completion:

(1) Mackerel platform, over the Mackerel oilfield, with eighteen oil wells. Two of the eighteen wells are high-angle wells drilled directionally to drain the south end of the Mackerel field about 4 kilometres from the platform. Oil production started in December 1977. Drilling was completed in November 1980.

(2) Sub-sea Cobia 2 oil well, over the Cobia oilfield, came on stream in June 1979. This was the first sub-sea well completed in the Gippsland Basin fields and the crude oil from this well is conveyed by two 100 mm submarine pipelines to the Mackerel platform. This was also the first project where the pre-welded pipeline was laid by the spooling method from a specially adapted ship.

(3) Tuna platform, over the Tuna gas and oilfield, with eighteen wells. Oil production started in June 1979; gas production commenced in September 1979. Drilling of all wells on this platform was completed during 1981.

(4) Snapper platform, over the Snapper gas and oilfield. The platform was erected in May 1979 and development drilling of the planned twenty-seven wells commenced in March 1981. Production started in July 1981.

Four more second-generation platforms have been planned and are in various stages of development. These are:

(1) West Kingfish platform, over the western end of the Kingfish oilfield, with twenty-seven wells planned. The platform was launched and set in position in August 1981. Development drilling was continuing.

(2) Cobia platform, over the Cobia oilfield, with twenty-one wells planned. The onshore construction phase was almost complete at the end of 1982.

(3) Fortescue platform, over the Fortescue oilfield, with twenty-one wells planned. The onshore platform jacket was set towards the end of 1982.

(4) Flounder platform, over the Flounder gas and oilfield, with twenty-four wells planned. The onshore construction was nearing completion. The jacket was to be set in 1983.

The completion of these four new platforms during 1983 will bring the total number of platforms in Bass Strait to twelve.

The laying of a gas pipeline from the Marlin platform to the Mackerel platform via the Halibut platform, using the spooling method as used for the Cobia 2 submarine pipeline, was completed during 1980. The pipeline came into operation in August 1981.

The design of Gas Plant 3 at Longford was completed by the end of 1980 and on-site construction had started. Gas Plant 3 came on stream during 1982 to supplement supply to the expanding Victorian gas market.

VICTORIA—CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (a), 1977 TO 1981

Year	Barrels		Kilolitres	
	During year	Average barrels/day for year	During year	Average kilolitres/day for year
1977	145,187,523	397,774	23,074,930	63,219
1978	146,826,012	402,263	23,343,427	63,955
1979	149,790,661	410,385	23,790,661	65,180
1980	128,993,885	352,442	20,508,424	56,034
1981	134,281,582	366,890	21,349,102	58,331

(a) After processing.

Source: Esso Australia Ltd.

**VICTORIA—GIPPSLAND BASIN COMMERCIAL HYDROCARBON
RESERVES AND PRODUCTION, 30 SEPTEMBER 1982**

Item	Initial	Produced	Remaining
		billions (10 ⁹) cubic metres	
Natural gas	220.4	40.7	179.7
		standard gigalitres	
Crude oil	466.2	243.9	222.3
Condensate	34.4	6.3	28.1
Liquefied petroleum gas	88.7	28.9	59.8

NOTE. All figures are for products after processing.

1 gigalitre = 10⁹ litres.

Figures given are based on direct conversion of cubic metres or gigalitres and may be + or - actual production.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1982*, pp. 273-4

Refining

There are three refineries in Victoria: the Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd at Corio near Geelong, the Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd at Altona, and the BP Refinery (Western Port) Pty Ltd at Crib Point, Western Port. Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd also operates a plant at its Corio refinery for the production of lubricating oil. Refining capacity at 1 December 1981 is set out in the following table:

VICTORIA—REFINING CAPACITY AT 1 DECEMBER 1981

Refinery	Location in Victoria and year refinery came on stream	Primary processing capacity (a)
Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd	Corio near Geelong 1954	110,000 to 132,000 BSD 5,000,000 tonnes/year
(Lubricating oil plant)	Corio near Geelong 1954	3,000 BSD 145,000 tonnes/year
Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd	Altona near Melbourne 1954	100,000 BSD 4,670,000 tonnes/year
BP Refinery (Western Port) Pty Ltd	Crib Point on Western Port Bay 1966	60,000 BSD 2,540,000 tonnes/year

(a) BSD: barrels per stream day.

Source: *Oil and Australia*, Australian Institute of Petroleum Ltd, 1981.

Each refinery also imports crude oil from the Middle East for the production of special products including bitumen, asphalt, and certain other heavy products. A certain amount of light ends such as motor spirit and aviation jet fuel are also produced in the process of treating these imported crude oils.

Transportation

Indigenous processed crude oil is shipped by tanker from the Long Island Point and Crib Point jetties at Western Port to refineries in Sydney and Brisbane and by pipeline to Victoria's three local refineries.

The total volume shipped by tanker during the 1980 calendar year was 59,089,003 barrels (9,394,417 kilolitres). The volumes of crude oil conveyed through the pipelines to local refineries during 1980 was 89,623,209 barrels (14,248,976 kilolitres).

The three refineries in Victoria also import between 4.5 and 5 million barrels (0.7-0.8 million kilolitres) of crude oil each year from the Persian Gulf and also import approximately 1.3 million barrels (0.2 million kilolitres) of wholly or partially refined products from overseas or from other States in Australia. Approximately 35 million barrels (5.6 million kilolitres) of wholly or partially refined products are exported to overseas destinations such as New Zealand or the Pacific Islands or transported to other States within Australia.

Marketing

Motor spirit in two grades—97 octane (super grade) and 89 octane (standard grade)—and a wide range of other petroleum products are marketed in Victoria through a

number of industry terminals and depots and 3,541 retail outlets (30 June 1979), the majority of which are operated by the nine major oil companies. At 30 June 1979, Victoria had the capacity to store 3,246,200 kilolitres of crude oil and petroleum products in bulk at 21 installations; in Melbourne (14), Geelong (1), Crib Point (1), Long Island Point (1), and Portland (4), including refineries.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL PETROLEUM PRODUCTS MARKETING, 1981

Item	Megalitres	Item	Megalitres
Aviation gasoline	18.52	Industrial diesel fuel—	
Motor spirit—		Inland	63.78
Super	3,903.15	Bunkers	77.45
Standard	302.59		
		Total	141.23
Total	4,205.74	Fuel oil—	
		Inland (a)	187.79
Power kerosene	5.44	Bunkers	396.72
Aviation turbine fuel	469.32		
Lighting kerosene	33.65	Total	584.51
Heating oil	119.87		
Automotive distillate—		Grand total (b)	6,771.95
Inland	1,147.81		
Bunkers	45.86		
Total	1,193.67		

(a) Excluding refinery fuel.

(b) Other petroleum fuels, including refinery oil, are no longer included as principal petroleum products marketed.

Source: Oil and Gas Division, Department of National Development and Energy, Canberra.

Liquefied petroleum gas (propane and butane)

Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is produced at the Esso-BHP fractionation plant at Long Island Point and by Victoria's three refineries. The principal distributor in Victoria is the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria. A number of oil companies and other marketing companies also distribute LPG throughout the State in accordance with the provisions of the *Gas Franchises Act 1970*.

The Long Island facilities produce over 75 per cent of the total production of LPG in Victoria. The establishment of the Long Island facilities is described in the 1977 and earlier editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Annual production of propane and butane at the Long Island Point plant is now approximately 1.8 million tonnes. The total storage capacity at the plant comprises six tanks, each of 10,000 tonnes capacity of either butane or propane and a 20,000 tonne capacity tank to store butane. Nearly all the production at Long Island Point is shipped to Japan.

Ethane gas

Ethane gas is produced at the Long Island Point Fractionation Plant and has since 1972 been conveyed through a pipeline to the Altona Petrochemical Company Limited at Altona. A new plant using ethane gas as a feedstock and conveyed by pipeline from Altona has been built for Hydrocarbon Products Proprietary Limited at West Footscray at a cost of \$60m and is now in production.

Further reference: *Discovery and development of crude oil in Victoria, Victorian Year Book 1974*, pp. 382-5

Gas industry

Introduction

The gas industry in Victoria dates from the formation of the City of Melbourne Gas and Coke Company in 1850 with the objective of lighting the City of Melbourne by gas. Many other gas companies were formed in the more heavily populated suburbs of Melbourne and country towns of the State during the second half of the nineteenth century, many by municipal authorities.

Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria

In 1877, the Metropolitan Gas Company was formed by the amalgamation of three companies, one of which was the City of Melbourne Gas and Coke Company. The former company subsequently joined with the Brighton Gas Company and the State to form the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria. Since then, the structure of the industry changed from multiple privately owned utilities to gradual unification under the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria—a public authority of the State owned jointly by the Victorian Government and private shareholders.

With the purchase of the Gas Supply Company's Victorian undertakings in 1970, The Geelong Gas Company in 1971, and Colonial Gas Holdings Limited in 1973, complete unification of the gas industry was achieved. The acquisition of The Albury Gas Company Ltd in 1974 made it possible for the Corporation to extend natural gas supply to the Albury/Wodonga Development Project. The Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria is now the sole distributor of gas in Victoria.

During the 1970s, the Corporation progressively extended its natural gas supply system to the point where 99 per cent of the reticulated gas supplied in Victoria is natural gas, and this fuel is currently accessible to more than 80 per cent of the State's population. In 1981-82, natural gas provided 57 per cent of Victoria's total secondary energy requirements, excluding transport.

In areas where it is not economic to supply natural gas, the Corporation meets the community demand for gaseous fuel either by providing a reticulated gas supply based on liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) or by supplying LPG in cylinders or bulk.

Future sources

Approximately 5.3 billion gigajoules (50 billion therms) of the gas reserves in Esso-BHP's Bass Strait fields were contractually dedicated to the Corporation from 1 January 1975, with an option on a similar quantity from any further reserves established in Victoria by the partners.

In keeping with its responsibility to meet the needs of its consumers and ensure continuing security of gas supply, the Corporation, through a fully owned subsidiary company, Gas and Fuel Exploration N.L., is engaged in exploring for oil and gas in the Bass Strait area in joint ventures with Beach Petroleum N.L. and Hudebay Oil (Australia) Ltd in the offshore Gippsland Basin, with Phillips Australian Oil Company and Mount Isa Mines Ltd in offshore Otway Basin, and in its own right in the onshore Otway Basin.

Supplies of natural gas contractually dedicated to the Corporation are adequate to meet the estimated overall requirements of the Victorian market until 2000/2005 and it is anticipated that current and future exploration programmes in the Gippsland and Otway Basins will result in the definition of further resources.

However, if major additional reserves are not developed in these areas and supplies of natural gas are not available from other sources, the Corporation plans to establish large scale substitute natural gas (SNG) production facilities to meet the community's demand for gaseous fuel. This long-term requirement of coal for SNG production is being taken into account in planning the development of the State's brown coal resources.

Conservation of energy

In 1977, the Corporation established Australia's first Energy Management Centre to advise industry and commerce on the efficient use of energy. This Centre provides educational, consulting, and development services to companies and government and international agencies, in a number of spheres including energy auditing and equipment evaluation and demonstration.

In 1978, the Corporation established an Energy Information Centre at 139 Flinders Street, Melbourne, to provide information to the general public on all aspects of the use of energy. It is also actively involved in research directed towards the development of efficient gas appliances, and in promoting low energy housing, the use of insulation in domestic dwellings, and the conversion of motor vehicles to LP Gas operation. These activities have played a significant part in increasing public awareness of the need to conserve energy and in improving the efficiency of energy utilisation in industry, commerce, and homes throughout Victoria.

Gas supply areas

At 30 June 1982, the Corporation was supplying 909,571 consumers with gas through a network of approximately 19,100 kilometres of mains. Of these consumers, 896,325 were receiving natural gas and 13,246 were provided with a reticulated supply based on liquefied petroleum gas.

The areas provided with a reticulated gas supply at 30 June 1982 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—AREAS SUPPLIED WITH GAS AT 30 JUNE 1982 (a)

Supplier	Area supplied with			
	Natural gas			Tempered LPG
Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria	Bacchus Marsh	Kyneton	Queenscliff	Ararat
	Ballan	Lara	Rosedale	Colac
	Ballarat	Longwarry	Sale	Hamilton
	Benalla	Maffra	Seymour	Horsham
	Bendigo	Maryborough	Shepparton	Portland
	Broadford	Moe	Tatura	Stawell
	Castlemaine	Mooroopna	Trafalgar	Warrnambool
	Churchill	Mornington	Traragon	
	Drouin	Peninsula	Wangaratta	
	Euroa	Morwell	Warragul	
	Geelong	Ocean Grove	Wodonga	
	Greater Melbourne	Pakenham		
		Point Lonsdale		

(a) In addition, the Gas and Fuel Corporation provides a reticulated gas supply in Albury, New South Wales, through its wholly owned subsidiary, the Albury Gas Company Limited.

Source: Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria.

Sales

The degree to which natural gas has penetrated the competitive energy market in Victoria is reflected by the fact that total sales by gas utilities have risen from 12.8 million gigajoules in 1967-68—the last full year of manufactured gas supply—to a total of 135.2 million gigajoules in 1981-82. While the introduction of natural gas has resulted in a five-fold increase in the domestic market, from 8.8 million gigajoules in 1967-68 to 45.8 million gigajoules in 1981-82, its greatest impact has been in the industrial market where sales have risen from 2.5 million gigajoules in 1967-68 to 77.9 million gigajoules in 1981-82.

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL SALES OF NATURAL GAS (a)

Year	Quantity	Quantity
	million m ³	million ft ³
1977	3,256.752	114,963.346
1978	3,461.135	122,178.065
1979	4,020.826	141,993.360
1980	4,547.774	160,603.270
1981	5,313.180	183,192.840

(a) Includes sales, field, and plant usage.

Source: Department of National Development and Energy, Canberra.

VICTORIA—SALES OF GAS (a)
(⁰⁰⁰ gigajoules)

Year	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Total
1977-78	31,850	7,327	62,886	102,063
1978-79	35,056	8,675	65,407	109,138
1979-80	36,979	9,425	70,286	116,690
1980-81	40,495	10,276	75,627	126,398
1981-82	46,037	11,603	78,986	136,626

(a) Includes sales to Albury/Wodonga.

Source: Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria.

MINERALS

Economic natural resources

Introduction

Mineral discoveries in Victoria in the past have had an important effect both on the State and Australia as a whole. The first major mineral development occurred in the 1850s with the gold discoveries and the subsequent gold rushes in various parts of the State. A less spectacular development, but one equally important for Victoria's economy, was the commencement of the utilisation of the La Trobe Valley brown coal deposits for power generation in the 1920s. Of equal significance were the oil and gas discoveries in eastern Bass Strait during the 1960s from which Victoria now supplies about 68 per cent of Australia's crude oil requirements and the whole of the State's gas needs.

The recent world energy crisis has emphasised that liquid fuel deposits are not infinite and that in the future, liquid hydrocarbons may have to be manufactured from coal. Victoria, with its vast reserves of brown coal, may be in an excellent position to continue to supply a substantial part of Australia's liquid fuel requirements in the future.

Following the discovery of a copper-zinc deposit by Western Mining Corporation in an area west of Benambra during the middle of 1978, further drilling in the area has established the existence of two separate bodies containing copper and zinc, in the Wilga and Currawong prospects. Silver is an important constituent of these ore bodies. Drilling to evaluate these deposits is continuing. The two bodies constitute the most important finds of base metals in Victoria and have stimulated exploration in the State.

Construction materials

Quarry products used for construction (including clay), and limestone for the manufacture of lime and cement, dropped from 36,500,000 tonnes produced in 1980-81 to 28,500,000 in 1981-82. This represents a downturn of 22 per cent but because of increased commodity prices the overall value (ignoring the effect of inflation) increased from \$122.4m to \$129.5m—a rise of 5.5 per cent.

Fossil fuel reserves

At July 1980, Victoria's measured geological resources of brown coal (lignite) amounted to 65,933 megatonnes, of which 64,923 megatonnes occurred in the extensive coalfields of the La Trobe Valley. The total geological resources down to depths at present uneconomic to mine, amount to 124,307 megatonnes. State Electricity Commission estimates have classified 44,284 megatonnes as *economic reserves* and of these, 12,890 megatonnes could be mined from large-scale open cut operations at about present day costs. The energy contents of economic and readily recoverable brown coal reserves are 442,840,000 and 128,900,000 terajoules, respectively.

The Bass Strait oil and natural gasfields will supply Victoria and other markets with natural gas until well into the twenty-first century at the anticipated rate of consumption. It is estimated that an energy equivalent of 8,500,000 terajoules will be available if new gasfields are not discovered. The crude oil reserves, equivalent to 17,300,000 terajoules, will be seriously depleted by the late 1980s unless new discoveries are made in Victoria and Australia during the next few years.

**VICTORIA—ENERGY EQUIVALENT OF ECONOMICALLY
RECOVERABLE FOSSIL FUEL RESERVES (a)**
(million terajoules)

Crude oil	Natural gas	Gas liquids	Brown coal	Total
17.3	8.5	3.3	442.8	471.9

(a) Proven economically recoverable reserves at 30 June 1981.

The crude oil from the Bass Strait oilfields is deficient in the heavier lubricating fractions and the main commercial derivatives are light petroleum liquids ranging from heating oil to motor spirit. Victoria and Australia still depend on overseas crude oil for production of medium to heavy lubricating oils.

Metallic minerals

Only minor amounts of metallic minerals are produced in Victoria. The most valuable of these is gold. These minerals contribute only about 0.5 per cent of the value of all mineral and quarry products.

Geological Survey of Victoria

The Geological Survey of Victoria, formally established in 1856 was in 1867 brought under the control of the Minister of Mines and since 1 September 1977 has functioned as a division in the Department of Minerals and Energy.

The early work of the Survey included detailed surface and sub-surface mapping of the important goldfield areas. In the 1890s, studies were extended to the black coal deposits in south Gippsland, culminating in the discovery of the Wonthaggi coalfield in the early 1900s.

In the period from 1910 to 1920, the Survey intensified the mapping programmes and undertook surveys of the brown coal deposits of the La Trobe Valley. The Department initiated the re-opening of the Morwell open cut at Yallourn North and developed the brown coalfields as a source of fuel before this responsibility was transferred to the State Electricity Commission of Victoria in 1920.

After the Second World War, the activities of the Survey were diversified with the growing interest in petroleum exploration, groundwater investigation, engineering geology, and the extractive industries. The studies carried out on the Tertiary stratigraphy and micropalaeontology of the onshore Gippsland Basin set a basis for the discovery of the oil and gasfields of Bass Strait during the middle 1960s.

In summary, the main activities of the Survey are the investigation of Victoria's geological structure, and mineral, petroleum, and groundwater resources; engineering geology; and the provision of basic information on these matters in the form of geological maps, reports, and advice to industry, the public, and Commonwealth and Victorian Government departments. The Survey also serves as geological consultant to government agencies when required, and provides scientific information for the appraisal, development, and conservation of Victoria's sub-surface resources.

Mining and quarry production

The mining and quarrying production of Victoria from lands occupied under the Mines Act and the Extractive Industries Act is recorded by the Victorian Department of Minerals and Energy, and from other lands by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The production from both sources for the years 1978-79 to 1980-81 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—MINING AND QUARRYING PRODUCTION

Mineral	Unit	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
Metallic minerals—							
Antimony ore	tonne	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bauxite	"	1,965	n.p.	1,143	n.p.	3,123	28
Gold bullion	'000 gm	26	129	41	456	65	863
Iron ore	tonne	8,409	n.p.	1,791	n.p.	170	2
Tin concentrate	"	1	n.p.	—	—	—	—
Total value of metallic minerals		..	239	..	492	..	893
Coal							
Brown coal (a)	'000 tonne	29,095	79,630	29,544	91,821	29,212	107,052
Briquettes	"	1,131	25,063	1,253	24,938	1,081	22,230
Total value of coal (a)		..	104,693	..	116,759	..	129,282
Petroleum products (b)							
Crude oil	'000 kilolitre	23,074	(d)771,385	22,080	(d)980,800	20,508	(d)1,338,820
Ethane (c)	"	144,025		147,908		125,894	
Liquefied petroleum gas—							
Propane (c)	"	1,542		1,553		1,456	
Butane (c)	"	1,681		1,561		1,434	
Natural gas	million kilolitre	3,715		4,262		4,077	
Construction materials							
Crushed and broken stone—							
Basalt	'000 tonne	12,241	47,950	11,388	56,306	9,659	54,348
Dacite, Rhyodacite, and	"	1,497	7,248	1,601	9,412	471	2,961
Toscanite	"	781	2,981	1,004	4,854	766	5,098
Granite	"						

VICTORIA—MINING AND QUARRYING PRODUCTION—*continued*

Mineral	Unit	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
Hornfels	"	1,478	5,211	1,311	5,850	543	2,249
Limestone	"	680	1,108	845	1,349	1,138	1,830
Quartz and quartzite	"	81	346	34	165	63	134
Sandstone	"	1,710	2,314	1,735	2,442	1,315	2,229
Shale and schist	"	377	1,458	82	160	118	309
Slate	"	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other crushed and broken stone	"	—	—	—	—	198	294
Total crushed and broken stone	"	18,845	68,616	18,000	80,539	14,271	69,452
Sand—For concrete	"	4,248	12,085	3,652	12,594	3,736	14,548
For other purposes	"	4,003	7,061	4,748	8,314	4,194	9,524
Gravel	"	4,759	5,387	5,131	6,272	4,751	6,863
Dimension stone—Granite	tonne	13,094	363	24,772	509	26,556	688
Slate	"	1,312	47	866	18	2,445	91
Other	"	1	—	2	—	3	—
Total dimension stone	"	14,407	410	25,640	527	29,004	779
Other construction materials—							
Earth, soil, and filling	'000 tonne	1,034	1,211	1,299	2,637	1,295	2,215
Salamander	"	155	370	278	578	438	1,095
Scoria	"	1,183	2,057	1,363	2,911	1,143	3,015
Other (e)	"	281	349	415	935	2,518	15,394
Total other construction materials	"	2,653	3,987	3,355	7,061	5,394	21,719
Total value of all types of construction materials	"	..	97,545	..	115,307	..	122,886
Other non-metallic minerals							
Clay—brick and cement	'000 tonne	1,324	1,807	1,338	2,354	1,210	1,720
fire	"	39	95	33	80	8	54
kaolin—refined	"	31	2,728	43	4,248	33	3,827
unrefined	"	6	25	4	27	3	22
stoneware	"	139	157	73	132	76	150
pipe and tile	"	35	95	63	120	21	44
bentonitic	"	—	—	2	n.p.	3	64
other clays (f)	"	59	n.p.	31	n.p.	42	1,783
Diatomite	tonne	378	35	634	125	634	137
Dolomite	'000 tonne	—	—	2	n.p.	—	—
Gypsum	"	201	601	277	882	370	1,325
Limestone	"	2,141	7,810	2,213	8,761	2,351	9,837
Salt	"	n.p.	n.p.	73	1,544	74	1,786
Silica	"	196	1,542	255	2,101	288	3,069
Total value of non-metallic minerals	"	..	16,018	..	20,501	..	23,818
Grand total (value of all minerals)	"	..	989,880	..	1,233,859	..	1,615,699

(a) Excludes the quantity and value of brown coal used for briquette manufacture: 1978-79 = 3,006,000 tonnes, 1979-80 = 3,350,000 tonnes, 1980-81 = 2,891,000 tonnes.

(b) Previously reported in cubic metres, now reported in kilolitres; 1 cubic metre = 1 kilolitre.

(c) Excludes refinery production.

(d) Value shown is an estimate based on prices prescribed in legislation, quoted market prices, and information from the Victorian Department of Minerals and Energy. Values of individual petroleum products are not available for publication.

(e) Includes aggregate previously included under crushed and broken stone.

(f) Includes white clay.

VICTORIA—ASSAYED CONTENT OF METALLIC MINERALS

Metal or element and mineral in which contained	Unit	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Alumina contained in bauxite	tonne	2,829	1,100	963	520	1,677
Gold contained in gold bullion	gm	40,175	9,238	21,752	33,709	54,190
Iron contained in—bauxite	tonne	324	145	138	80	89
iron ore	"	1071	284	5,045	1,075	102
Total iron	"	1,395	429	5,183	1,155	191
Tin contained in tin concentrate	"	1	2	1	—	—

Sources: Department of Minerals and Energy, Victoria, and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA— COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE (a)

Period (b)	Black coal		Brown coal	
	Production	Value	Production	Value
	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000
1926-1930	678,901	1,786	1,539,917	386
1931-1935	479,606	888	2,484,461	512
1936-1940	330,118	568	3,666,671	712
1941-1945	290,872	818	5,090,974	1,052

VICTORIA— COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE (a)—continued

Period (b)	Black coal		Brown coal	
	Production	Value	Production	Value
	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000
1946–1950	158,798	722	6,755,137	2,404
1951–1955	145,838	1,590	8,868,202	7,186
1956–1960	102,512	1,050	12,389,332	11,302
1961–1965	53,418	599	18,607,269	16,605
1966	36,089	497	22,132,593	20,064
1967	32,581	251	23,758,913	20,686
1968	26,736	209	23,339,331	21,555
1968–69	13,312	105	23,499,703	20,879
1969–70	407	6	24,310,900	22,131
1970–71	20	—	23,180,539	22,975
1971–72	—	—	23,630,467	25,706
1972–73	—	—	24,121,155	28,555
1973–74	—	—	26,354,577	31,532
1974–75	—	—	27,541,462	45,341
1975–76	—	—	29,211,090	52,871
1976–77	—	—	30,994,476	61,598
1977–78	—	—	30,492,186	73,183
1978–79	—	—	32,896,279	r87,641
1979–80	—	—	32,894,505	r101,480
1980–81	—	—	32,102,983	116,728

(a) Value of output at the mine. This is essentially the unit selling price of the commodity, less any unit transport costs from the mine or associated treatment works, multiplied by the production. Where a commodity is transferred to another location for further processing without being sold, the unit value is based on production costs plus an allowance for overhead and profit.

(b) Figures for five-yearly periods are annual averages.

Further references: Groundwater in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book* 1969, pp. 384–6; Victorian clays 1970, pp. 376–8; History of the Mines Department, 1970, pp. 105–8; Minerals in Victoria, 1970, pp. 1–29; Mineral exploration, 1972, pp. 363–7; Geological Survey of Victoria, 1975, pp. 362–3; Extractive industries, 1975, pp. 364–5; Mineral deposits in Victoria, 1976, pp. 362–3; Mines Department, 1977, pp. 367–9; History of mining, 1979, p. 287

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WATER RESOURCES AND SEWERAGE

WATER RESOURCES AND THEIR CONTROL

Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply

The Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply was established under the *Water Resources Act 1975* for the purpose of ensuring that the water resources of Victoria are utilised in the most efficient manner.

The *Water Resources Act 1975* vested in the Minister of Water Supply the administration of the Water Act, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act (in respect of water, sewerage, and drainage functions), the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act, the Latrobe Valley Act, the Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act, the West Moorabool Water Board Act, the Dandenong Valley Authority Act, the Sewerage Districts Act, the Groundwater Act Part V, the River Improvement Act, and the Drainage of Land Act.

As part of the Ministry, there is a Water Resources Council, consisting of eleven members appointed by the Governor in Council and comprising the Director of Water Resources who is chairman; the three commissioners of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission; the chairman, secretary, and engineer-in-chief of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works; a representative or nominee from each of the Waterworks Trust Association of Victoria, the Victorian Irrigators Central Council, the Ministry for Conservation, and the Co-ordinator of Works from the Victorian Treasury. The functions of the Council are to investigate and advise the Minister generally on matters pertaining to the water resources of Victoria or to water supply, drainage, or sewerage throughout Victoria, referred to it by the Minister.

During 1982, the Ministry was involved in a number of new and on-going studies, including:

- (1) *Study into institutional arrangements.* This study was aimed at investigating the responsibilities and activities of the various authorities involved in water management in Victoria with a view to identifying areas of overlapping and conflicting interest.
- (2) *Urban Water Services Financing Study.* This study, which was concerned with examining financing of non-metropolitan water and sewerage services, was completed and its recommendations adopted in principle by the Victorian Government. A start has been made in implementing some of the recommendations.
- (3) *Nutrient removal trials.* A pilot study of alternative nutrient reduction processes for sewage effluent, being carried out at the Lilydale Sewerage Authority's plant, was completed in May 1982. A report has been prepared and circulated to interested groups for their information.
- (4) *Reclaimed Water Committee.* Timber growth trials, aimed at determining the feasibility of growing native trees on land irrigated with sewage effluent, continued at various locations including Mildura, Horsham, and Robinvale. Vegetable growth trials to determine the feasibility of growing vegetables on land irrigated with sewage effluent also continued.
- (5) *Fringe Area Committee.* A report on the water supplies in the Upper Yarra Catchment area was considered by the Water Resources Council and the technical advantages of integration of all water supplies in the region were noted. A background paper is being

prepared on the advantages and disadvantages of transferring the responsibilities of the Waterworks Trusts and Sewerage Authorities in this area to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

(6) *Sewerage strategy for the Lower Yarra Valley*. Following the preparation by the Environment Protection Authority of a Draft Statement on Environmental Protection Policy for the waters of the Dandenong Valley, work commenced on a report to examine the implications on the management of wastewater and sewerage authorities in the lower part of the Policy area and on Victoria's resources generally.

Further references: Water resources and their control, *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 373-4; 1979, pp. 291-2; *Water in the Victorian environment*, 1982, pp. 1-19

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS

Introduction

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is the authority for providing water supply, sewerage, and main drainage services to the Melbourne metropolitan area. It is also Melbourne's metropolitan planning authority. The formation of a body such as the Board was urged by an 1889 Royal Commission into Melbourne's sanitary conditions after continuous agitation by local municipalities for a sewerage system in the city. The Board was constituted by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1890 and began operations in July 1891. Its initial functions were to provide a sewerage system for Melbourne and the metropolitan area, and to assume responsibility for the city's water supply, previously administered by the Public Works Department.

In the years since its inception, the Board, in addition to assuming responsibility for main drainage, has also been made responsible for maintenance and improvement of metropolitan rivers and watercourses, town planning, and metropolitan parks. With the exception of town planning, the Board's responsibilities are laid down in the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act* 1958 (as amended). Until 1 August 1978, the Board comprised 54 unpaid commissioners, a full-time elected chairman, and from 1975, a deputy chairman. Commissioners who were required to be members of a municipal council, could not hold their seats for more than three years without reappointment, while the maximum term for the chairman was four years before his appointment was reviewed. The deputy chairman's term was also for four years. Following recommendations by a Board of Inquiry, the composition of the Board was changed on 1 August 1978. It comprised a full-time appointed chairman and six part-time members, four elected by area commissions comprising groupings of municipalities and two appointed by the Victorian Government. Their appointments were for four-year terms. In 1982, as the result of a further review, the Board now consists of a part-time chairman, six part-time members (as above), and a full-time general manager who is not a member of the Board.

Acts of the Victorian Parliament empower the Board to levy four rates annually: the water rate, metropolitan general rate (for sewerage services), metropolitan drainage and river improvement rate, and the metropolitan improvement or planning rate, all of which are based on net annual valuations of rateable properties but subject to specified minimum charges. The incoming revenue is used to operate and maintain the water, sewerage, and main drainage systems, to pay interest and redemption charges on loans raised for capital works, and to meet administrative expenses.

The proceeds of the metropolitan improvement rate meet annual expenditure for town planning, the Board's statutory contribution towards financing the Melbourne underground rail loop, payments of compensation for lands reserved under the Metropolitan Planning Scheme, and for metropolitan parks. The capital works of the Board are financed mainly from money which the Board is given approval to borrow after the annual meeting of the Australian Loan Council has considered the projected loan programmes of semi-governmental authorities throughout Australia.

Further reference: Board of Inquiry into the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, 1977, *Victorian Year Book*, 1980, pp. 304-6

Melbourne's water storages

Water to Melbourne and the metropolitan area is supplied from eight storage reservoirs drawing on the water resources of mountain catchment areas. Pipelines carry the water

from on-stream storages distant from the city to off-stream storages located around the perimeter of the metropolitan area. Water is then conveyed to service reservoirs and elevated tanks throughout the suburbs for distribution to consumers.

When the Upper Yarra Dam was completed in 1957, the usable capacity of the storage reservoirs serving the supply system was increased to 296,000 megalitres, comprising Yan Yean Reservoir (30,000 megalitres), Maroondah (22,000), O'Shannassy (4,000), Silvan (40,000), and Upper Yarra (200,000).

In the 23 years since Upper Yarra was commissioned, this storage capacity has more than doubled to 705,000 megalitres by construction of Greenvale (27,000 megalitres), Cardinia (287,000 megalitres), and Winneke (95,000 megalitres). Work is progressing on a new major reservoir on the Thomson River, in Gippsland. The Thomson Reservoir will have a capacity of 1.1 million megalitres, 950,000 megalitres of which will be available for supply to Melbourne. This additional storage, which will be available by the late 1980s will bring the total storage capacity of Melbourne's system up to 1,655,000 megalitres or approximately three times the expected annual demand at that time.

Other major works undertaken since 1957—and particularly following the severe drought of 1967–68—include duplication of the transfer main between the Upper Yarra and Silvan Reservoirs; diversion of several Yarra tributaries into the supply system; construction of the Yarra Valley Conduit to further increase transfer capacity between Upper Yarra and Silvan; construction of a transfer main between Silvan and Cardinia Reservoirs; and the Thomson–Yarra Tunnel and Easton and Swingler Diversion Works to transfer water from the Thomson River to the Upper Yarra Reservoir.

Greenvale Reservoir is on Yuroke Creek, a branch of the Moonee Ponds Creek in the north of the city, and serves Melbourne's north-western and western suburbs to Werribee. Greenvale is supplied by pipeline from the Silvan Reservoir near Monbulk in the Dandenong Ranges, east of Melbourne. Silvan stores water from the O'Shannassy, Upper Yarra, and Thomson systems.

Cardinia is the biggest of the Board's storages with a capacity of 287,000 megalitres. It supplies Melbourne's south-eastern suburbs as far south as the boundary of Frankston and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission Mornington Peninsula system and is fed from the Upper Yarra system via a pipeline from the southern end of the Silvan Reservoir. Supply to Silvan is supplemented by the new Yarra Valley Conduit from the Upper Yarra Reservoir which enables water diverted into the Upper Yarra from the Thomson River to be transferred to Cardinia Reservoir. This system also provides a marked degree of regulation of water from the Thomson River pending construction of the Thomson Dam.

In mid 1973, the Victorian Government announced a dam building programme aimed at further increasing the storage capacity of Melbourne's water supply system. Included in this programme is the Thomson Reservoir as the main component of the third stage of the Board of Works' largest water supply project to date—the diversion of water from the Thomson River, about 170 kilometres east of Melbourne, into the Upper Yarra system. Construction work on the Thomson project started in 1969 and the first stage—allowing diversion of water from the Thomson through a 19.6 kilometre tunnel to Fehrings Creek, a tributary of the Yarra—was commissioned in September 1974. Water from the Thomson was diverted into the tunnel, then into the Yarra River via Fehrings Creek. From the Yarra, the flow entered the Upper Yarra Reservoir. Stage two of the project involved extending this tunnel at both its western and eastern ends. The western extension carried the tunnel to the Yarra River near the Reservoir, thereby superseding the outlet into Fehrings Creek. The eastern tunnel extension allows diversion of flow from the Thomson at a point known as Swingler, just below the confluence of the Thomson and Jordan Rivers, thus making use of a larger catchment area. Incorporating a concrete diversion dam at Swingler, stage two was completed early in the second half of 1977. The major component of the third stage of the Thomson Diversion Scheme is a large storage on the Thomson River, north of Erica, to be formed by the Thomson Dam. When completed, this dam will be about 165 metres high and the earth and rockfill structure will form a reservoir inundating about 2,200 hectares. The dam will impound about 1.1 million megalitres and the proposed reservoir will extend for some 23 kilometres north of the wall.

A final decision to proceed with the Thomson Dam and its associated works was made by the Victorian Government early in 1976 after a study of the environmental implications

during both the construction and operation of the dam. During the study, members of the public were able to make written submissions, either as individuals or collectively, on any aspect of the investigation, and these submissions were taken into account during preparation of the final report and recommendations. Apart from the Thomson Dam, the works involved in the third and final stage of the Thomson scheme entail an extension of the Thomson-Yarra diversion tunnel in a south-easterly direction for about 5.5 kilometres from Swinger to emerge within the proposed Thomson Reservoir, and allowing water to be transferred to the Upper Yarra system as required, as well as outlet works in the Thomson Dam for the release of water for other uses downstream. Excavation of the tunnel is complete and construction of the dam embankment and associated works is proceeding. The Thomson Reservoir will store water during wetter years when inflows are high and thus provide an adequate water supply for Melbourne during drier years. This will enable the Board to operate its available storages much more efficiently than would be possible without a large back-up storage such as the Thomson. In addition, the dam will provide regulation of the stored water to supplement the variable flows in the Thomson River for the irrigators and water users in the Thomson Valley.

The augmentation programme announced in 1973 also included the Winneke Reservoir Project (95,000 megalitres usable capacity) to develop the resources of the Yarra River at Yering Gorge and the nearby Maroondah aqueduct. Commissioned in November 1980, the Winneke scheme comprises an intake and pumping station on the Yarra in Yering Gorge; a "pressure tunnel" from the pumping station to the reservoir; a draw-off structure and tunnel from the reservoir to carry water to a pumping station below the main dam wall; a pipeline rising from this pumping station to a water treatment plant; a "clearwater" storage basin adjacent to the treatment plant; and a pipeline from the storage basin through which treated water is transferred to the supply system.

The main dam is 85 metres high and 1,000 metres long, impounds 95,000 megalitres of water, and is flanked by two smaller saddle dams. Comprehensive treatment of Winneke water is necessary because it is drawn from a habitated catchment. The treatment plant is located close to the southern end of the main dam. It uses conventional water treatment methods in which chemicals are added to clarify water which is then filtered and chlorinated. As with the rest of Melbourne's water supply, water from Winneke is fluoridated in line with the requirements of the *Health (Fluoridation) Act 1973*.

A final decision to proceed with this project followed a comprehensive environmental study of the implications of the proposal, as a result of which significant changes were made to the original proposals to overcome environmental objections. Winneke commenced operating in February 1981.

Water is conveyed to homes and industry in the Melbourne metropolitan area from various service reservoirs situated in convenient places so that an adequate pressure can be maintained in the mains. There are 77 service reservoirs and tanks with a combined capacity of 2,308 megalitres. Underground distribution and reticulation mains convey the water from the service reservoirs to its point of use.

As part of its water supply catchment management programme, the Board is carrying out extensive forest hydrology research at Coranderrk and North Maroondah, two eucalypt forest areas north and south of Healesville. The experiments are designed to determine a scientifically based, efficient catchment management policy related to water yield and quality. At Coranderrk, the effects of two different timber harvesting operations applied to mature eucalypt forests are being monitored, while at North Maroondah studies are being made to assess the effects of a regenerated eucalypt forest on water yield.

Following consideration of the results of this research up to 1979, the Victorian Government announced in 1981 that commercial logging of timber from the Board's catchments would not be permitted.

In the interest of preserving water quality, public access to the Board of Works' forested catchment areas is not allowed, but there are picnic and passive recreational facilities at all the Board's storages except the O'Shannassy Reservoir. Public access is also available to four smaller reserves—Donnelly's Weir, Coranderrk Weir, Fernshaw, and the top of Black Spur. All the reserves are easily reached by car.

Total water consumption for 1981-82 was 451,416 megalitres. Rainfall over the catchment area averaged 1,044 mm, compared with the long-term average of 1,117.2 mm.

At 30 June 1982, there were 930,573 properties or an estimated 2,545,000 persons in Melbourne supplied with reticulated water.

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS: STREAMFLOW YIELDS
(megalitres)**

Year	Yan Yean	Maroondah	O'Shannassy	Upper Yarra	Thomson Diversion	Total water yield
1977-78	20,800	79,400	109,200	r213,100	67,100	r489,600
1978-79	25,400	r89,700	r123,600	227,900	75,900	r542,500
1979-80	14,300	r60,400	r92,500	122,400	76,800	r366,400
1980-81	10,900	r82,800	r114,400	183,800	112,400	r504,300
1981-82	16,800	90,400	116,200	189,200	105,000	517,600

NOTE. The yield shown for O'Shannassy includes the yield from Coranderrk, for the years 1978-79 to 1980-81 inclusive. In 1977-78, the Coranderrk yield was included with Maroondah.

Further references: Thomson-Yarra Development Scheme, *Victorian Year Book* 1974, p. 253; Cardinia Reservoir, 1975, pp. 188-9; Lower Yarra Development Scheme, 1979, pp. 295-6

Cost of water supply system

The cost of capital works in respect of the water supply system under the control of the Board is shown in the following table for each of the years 1976-77 to 1980-81:

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON WATERWORKS
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Yan Yean system (including Greenvale)	45	42	30	27	17
Maroondah system (including Watson's Creek and Sugarloaf)	21,286	42,355	55,435	49,177	31,104
O'Shannassy, Upper Yarra, and Thomson system (including Silvan and Cardinia)	28,473	22,657	19,297	22,672	36,555
Service reservoirs	3,686	4,704	4,904	3,935	5,916
Large mains and pumping stations	18,488	19,330	9,470	5,097	3,992
Reticulation	9,590	17,712	12,566	14,108	17,418
Afforestation	21	20	—	—	23
Investigations, future works	1	Cr.154	Cr.209	Cr.308	Cr.589
Total outlay	r81,590	106,666	101,493	94,708	94,436

Consumption of water

During the year ended 30 June 1982, the maximum consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs on any one day was 2,838 megalitres on 12 January 1982, and the minimum consumption was 786 megalitres on 27 July 1981.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1977-78 to 1981-82, the number of properties supplied with water and sewers, the quantity of water consumed, the daily average consumption, the daily average consumption per head of population served, etc.:

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
WATER CONSUMPTION AND SEWERAGE CONNECTIONS**

Year	Improved properties supplied with water at 30 June	Total annual consumption of water	Consumption of water on any one day		Daily average of annual consumption of water	Daily consumption of water per head of population served	Improved properties for which sewers were provided at 30 June
			Maximum	Minimum			
	number	megalitres	megalitres	megalitres	megalitres	litres	number
1977-78	868,640	402,632	2,399	705	1,103	444.08	716,670
1978-79	875,485	393,626	2,297	694	1,078	434.85	748,787
1979-80	899,341	446,801	2,657	714	1,221	488.90	768,647
1980-81	913,652	453,306	2,933	771	1,242	491.49	793,118
1981-82	930,573	451,416	2,838	786	1,237	486.05	820,075

Sewerage system

The cost of sewerage works during each of the years 1976-77 to 1980-81, is shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SEWERAGE SYSTEM
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Farm purchase and preparation	742	574	1,235	1,793	2,032
Treatment works	7,458	4,942	4,164	2,675	4,611
Outfall sewer and rising mains	354	89	Cr.214	104	825
Pumping stations, buildings, and plant	921	1,207	1,491	865	855
Main and branch sewers	33,575	14,368	9,669	17,463	18,426
Reticulation sewers	30,667	50,378	46,621	45,128	54,586
Sanitary depots	3	61	Cr.15	1	Cr.34
Investigations	11	56	Cr.48	Cr.377	Cr.349
Total outlay	73,731	71,675	62,903	67,652	80,952

Disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises

The responsibility for the collection, removal, and disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises within the Melbourne metropolitan area was transferred from the individual municipal councils to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works by legislation in 1922. By agreement, each council pays to the Board a prescribed amount per annum to offset the cost of the service, etc. For the year 1980-81, working expenses were \$324,131, costs of conveying and treatment \$135,453, and investment \$40,506, making a total of \$500,090. Revenue was \$438,434, giving a deficit of \$61,656.

Drainage

The Board has been responsible for main stormwater drainage in the Melbourne metropolitan area since 1923. The current drainage area under the Board's control covers some 1,878 square kilometres. Besides being responsible for underground drains and the smaller creeks and watercourses, the Board also has responsibility over the metropolitan rivers within the drainage area. However, considerable portions of the catchments of these rivers are outside the Board's area of jurisdiction, a situation which has caused many problems. Local drainage responsibilities, namely, those areas draining less than about 60 hectares, rest with the respective municipal councils.

The drainage functions of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works are aimed at the control of flooding, erosion, and pollution and include construction of works, maintenance of works and natural channels, and policing of regulations. Total prevention of flooding is not financially feasible, so efforts are directed towards control and minimisation of the effects. Structural measures such as pipes and channels considerably improve the hydraulic efficiency of a waterway. (Lined channels are often used to overcome the susceptibility of many of Melbourne's soils to erosion.) However, such solutions are not always viable. Alternative solutions such as retarding basins have been successfully provided and 27 such basins are operated by the Board. A retarding basin is a reservoir, normally empty, having an outlet, always open, which is smaller than the inlet. During high flows the constriction holds back some of the flow and this only gradually escapes to the downstream system as the inflow subsides.

Other measures to minimise flooding take the form of regulations. The prevention of building in flood prone areas, the setting of designated flood levels which control floor levels in new buildings, and the restriction of filling in of flood plains which use up valuable natural flood storage, are examples of such regulations.

During 1980-81, the Board published an Interim Drainage Basin Management Criteria Manual which is aimed at achieving a co-ordinated approach to the drainage, flood control, and flood plain management based mainly on the total catchment management principle.

The Board carries out continual maintenance to ensure the required waterway area is always available. Such maintenance includes the removal of sedimentation, erosion

prevention measures, clearing debris and rubbish, and de-snagging. In so doing the appearance of the creeks and watercourses is preserved and dangerous areas eliminated.

The Board is also the delegated agency of the Environmental Protection Authority in regard to pollution of the rivers, creeks and drains in the Melbourne metropolitan area. These responsibilities include conditional licensing of trade and industrial waste discharges, monitoring and analysing samples, and reporting any infringement or illegal discharge to the Authority.

At 30 June 1982, the total length of constructed drains under the Board's control was 534 kilometres.

Finance

Assessed value of property

The net annual value of property in 1977-78 to 1980-81 for the purpose of the Board's rating is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS: ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY RATED (\$m)

Rate	Net annual value of property			
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Water rate	1,641.5	1,677.9	1,719.5	1,752.3
Metropolitan general rate (for sewerage services)	1,321.6	1,374.5	1,435.7	1,478.3
Metropolitan drainage and river improvement rate	1,360.6	1,382.6	1,402.1	1,421.7
Metropolitan improvement rate	1,668.9	1,706.5	1,743.9	1,777.3

Finance for capital works

Capital works are financed mainly from money which the Board is given approval to borrow after the annual meeting of the Australian Loan Council has considered the projected loan programmes of semi-governmental authorities throughout Australia.

Board's borrowing powers and loan liability

The Board is empowered under section 187 of its Act to borrow up to \$2,000m, exclusive of loans of \$4.8m originally raised by the Victorian Government for the construction of waterworks for the supply of Melbourne and suburbs. In addition, the Board may, under section 200 of its Act, receive advances by way of loan from the Treasurer of Victoria, and the value of these loans is not included in the limit of \$2,000m quoted in section 187. At 30 June 1981, the Board's total loan liability amounted to \$1,626.8m, of which \$1,369.0m had been incurred under section 187. All money borrowed is charged and secured upon the Board's revenues.

Revenue, expenditure, etc.

The following table shows the revenue, expenditure, surplus or deficit, and capital outlay of the Board in respect of its water supply, sewerage, and drainage functions during each of the years 1976-77 to 1980-81. The Board keeps a separate account of its financial activities as the Metropolitan Planning Authority.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC. (\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
REVENUE					
Water supply—					
Water rates and charges (including revenue from water supplied by measure)	67,189	73,951	82,037	111,452	132,291

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
REVENUE—<i>continued</i>					
Sewerage—					
Sewerage rates	84,228	92,390	103,792	121,972	132,451
Trade waste charges	6,681	7,411	7,989	9,717	11,221
Sanitary and miscellaneous charges	2,423	2,712	3,042	4,127	4,760
Metropolitan farm—					
Grazing fees, rents, pastures, etc.	3	2	4	3	3
Balance, livestock account	229	421	1,279	2,374	1,343
Metropolitan drainage and rivers—					
Drainage and river improvement rate	11,870	13,697	15,541	18,499	20,040
River water charges	12	16	18	122	165
Total	172,635	190,600	213,702	268,266	302,274
EXPENDITURE					
Water supply—					
Management	8,694	10,445	12,087	15,199	18,212
Maintenance	16,488	18,847	20,819	23,784	30,448
Water supply works	1,652	1,652	1,932	(a)	(a)
Sewerage—					
Management	10,755	13,144	13,754	15,507	18,387
Maintenance	19,599	22,102	24,747	27,382	31,359
Sewerage works	3,068	3,068	3,588	(a)	(a)
Metropolitan farm—					
Management	813	884	941	1,027	1,087
Maintenance	2,992	3,383	3,751	4,308	5,729
Metropolitan drainage and rivers—					
Management	1,735	2,165	3,164	3,510	3,906
Maintenance	4,162	4,691	4,705	5,306	6,596
Drainage works	1,180	1,180	1,380	(a)	(a)
Pensions and allowances	844	—	—	—	—
Loan flotation expenses	1,128	672	1,593	2,430	2,693
Interest (including exchange)	74,246	89,052	106,304	118,818	118,747
Contributions to—					
Sinking fund	2,727	3,172	3,693	4,074	4,555
Loans redeemed reserve	6,436	7,159	7,850	8,378	8,698
Renewals fund	1,796	2,449	3,168	5,632	6,520
Depreciation	1,019	372	299	309	322
Superannuation account	4,965	5,317	5,653	5,450	6,289
Provident Fund	—	—	—	—	2,000
Municipalities for valuations, etc.	265	444	442	441	448
Rates equalisation reserve	4,371	202	Cr. 6,468	2,952	Cr. 2,408
Appropriations for contingencies, accrued interest, etc.	3,200	200	300	—	5,000
Insurance fund	..	..	..	4,500	4,292
Capital works	..	..	..	18,400	28,200
Other	500	—	—	859	1,194
Total	172,635	190,600	213,702	268,266	302,274
Capital outlay at 30 June—					
Water supply	515,931	622,597	724,091	818,798	913,234
Sewerage	700,769	772,445	835,348	903,001	983,953
Drainage and river improvement works	74,098	83,343	91,981	101,339	114,153

(a) Not now apportioned between services. See contributions to capital works.

Town planning, metropolitan freeways, etc.

As a result of the passing of the *Metropolitan Bridges, Highways, and Foreshores Act* 1974 by the Victorian Parliament, the Board's road making powers, road assets, etc., and certain officers and other employees were transferred to the Country Roads Board, on 1 July 1974.

Also, under the same Act, the Board's responsibility for foreshores reverted to the Public Works Department.

In respect of its town planning functions, the Board now operates under the authority of the Minister for Planning.

The following table summarises the revenue, expenditure, and capital outlay of the Board in connection with its functions as the Metropolitan Planning Authority during the period 1976-77 to 1980-81:

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT FUND: REVENUE ACCOUNT
AND CAPITAL OUTLAY
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
REVENUE					
Metropolitan improvement rate and sundry income	16,344	17,447	17,995	19,447	20,866
Sales of land	1,644	4,781	2,766	2,565	4,734
Other	19	—	—	—	—
Total revenue	18,007	22,228	20,761	22,012	25,600
EXPENDITURE					
Management	4,576	4,864	5,650	6,453	7,532
Maintenance	305	453	757	1,027	1,580
Interest	120	210	51	51	51
Reserved land and acquisitions	5,557	2,409	7,084	2,415	4,535
Metropolitan parks land acquisitions	6,080	6,629	2,775	6,677	2,663
Construction works	894	1,451	1,284	1,847	1,869
Contribution to Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority	1,372	2,250	3,036	3,900	5,225
Transfer to rates equalisation fund	Cr.1,289	3,540	Cr.337	Cr.828	1,513
Other	392	422	461	470	632
Total expenditure	18,007	22,228	20,761	22,012	25,600
Capital outlay at 30 June	55,591	61,238	69,498	75,715	80,786

STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION

Operations

Following a Royal Commission on water supply, the Victorian Parliament passed the Irrigation Act of 1886 which vested the right to the use and control of all surface waters of Victoria in the Crown. This Act also provided for the establishment of irrigation trusts. Within a few years, large areas of Victoria were included in their districts. Inadequate water conservation, divided control of water resources, insufficient charges, and irregular revenue because water was used on a large scale only in dry years, caused most of the trusts to fail. Their failure made clear the need for a single authority to manage Victoria's water resources and resulted in the formation of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was constituted under the Water Act passed by the Victorian Parliament in 1905. Under the provisions of the Act, the Commission was made responsible in general terms for the conservation, distribution, and management of Victoria's water resources outside the Melbourne metropolitan area.

In recent years the Commission's role has broadened. The *Groundwater Act 1969* gave the Commission additional responsibilities in regard to control of underground water. Amendments to the Local Government Act in 1973 extended the Commission's powers over sub-division of land. Prior to the amendment, the Commission's approval was only required for sub-divisions within irrigation districts; its approval is now required for all sub-divisions outside the Melbourne metropolitan area. The *Drainage of Land Act 1975* conferred on the Commission additional powers relating to the drainage of land and management of flood plains, outside the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and Dandenong Valley Authority areas.

The Commission comprises three commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council. At 31 August 1982, it employed a permanent workforce of 1,839 persons throughout Victoria. Maximum numbers of permanent staff engaged on programmes were: 260 on water resources; 81 on the management of waterways and related lands; 850 on management of irrigation, drainage, and salinity control works; 396 on operation and

management of urban water and waste-water systems; and 252 on management support. A casual labour force of 1,100 persons was also employed on construction, operation, and maintenance activities.

In addition to the administration of flood protection, drainage, and river improvement works throughout Victoria, more than 60 large storages, 320 subsidiary reservoirs, and 30,000 kilometres of channels and pipelines are operated by the Commission to supply water for irrigation, stock and domestic purposes, and reticulated town supplies. All these works were designed and constructed, and are operated and maintained by the Commission. Delivery of irrigation water totalled 3,060,955 megalitres for 1981-82.

The Commission's engineering functions are divided among the following five Branches, each under the control of a director:

- (1) Engineering and Technical Services Branch is responsible for survey, design, and construction of major projects, maintenance and operation of major storages, and laboratory services;
- (2) Rural Water Supplies Branch is responsible for design of works and operation and maintenance of irrigation, drainage, flood protection, river improvement districts, and flood plain management;
- (3) Urban Water Services Branch is responsible for the construction, operation, and maintenance of urban water supply systems, as well as engineering and financial supervision of local water supply and sewerage authorities;
- (4) Mechanical Branch is responsible for the design, construction, and maintenance of the Commission's mechanical and electrical engineering works as well as supervising the Commission's plant and vehicle fleets; and
- (5) Planning and Development Branch is responsible for investigations of major proposals and salinity control works, and for developing corporate works programmes.

Support services to these Branches are supplied by the Finance, Stores, Personnel, Property and Legal Services, Valuations, and Secretarial Divisions of the Commission.

Outside the Melbourne metropolitan area there are now 461 towns served by a reticulated water supply scheme, of which 126 are managed by the Commission and the remaining 335 are managed by 202 local water authorities. There are also 139 sewerage authorities, 28 river improvement trusts, and 4 drainage trusts serving Victoria outside the Melbourne metropolitan area.

Other services offered by the Commission include: irrigation and agricultural extension services, such as surveying, irrigation land layout, and surface and underground drainage layout; salinity control; licensing and control of private diversions from rivers and streams and from underground sources; and assessment, licensing, and policing of discharges to water outside the Melbourne metropolitan and La Trobe Valley and Dandenong Valley areas. The Commission has also developed, patented, and arranged for the manufacture under licence of small control structures, both manual and automatic, for use in farm channels.

VICTORIA—MAJOR WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS COMPLETED, 1974 to 1982

Project	Features
Rosslynne Reservoir (1974)	Earth and rockfill dam, storage 24,500 megalitres.
Millewa Domestic and Stock Scheme (1975)	Replacement of channels with pipelines, serving 227,000 hectares.
South Otway Pipeline (1975)	80 kilometre concrete-lined, mild steel pipes of 450 mm diameter.
Tarago-Western Port Pipeline (1977)	90 kilometre concrete-lined, mild steel pipes of 1,050 mm diameter.
Merrimu Stage 2 (Lerderderg River to Goodmans Creek) (1979)	Tunnel 4 kilometres long and Diversion Weir on Lerderderg River.
Dartmouth Dam (River Murray Commission) (1979)	Earth and rockfill dam, storage capacity 4,000,000 megalitres.
Cardinia-Frankston Pipeline (Stage 1) (1981)	11.73 kilometres concrete-lined, mild steel pipes 1,420 mm diameter.

VICTORIA—MAJOR WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS COMPLETED, 1974–1982—*continued*

Project	Features
Mildura–Merbein Groundwater Interception Scheme (1981)	Construction of bores adjacent to Murray River, and pipeline to inland evaporation basin, to intercept saline groundwater entering Murray River.
Nyah Pipeline Project (1982)	Replacement of channels with 44.74 kilometres of concrete pipeline serving an area of 1,566 hectares.

Future programmes

Proposed expenditure on major works, urban water supply, provision of sewerage facilities, environmental protection, and water quality improvement under the Commission's six-year programmes of capital works for the period 1982–83 to 1987–88 requires an allocation of \$297m (at December 1981 prices) over the programme period, subject to the availability of funds. This involves an average annual expenditure of \$49.5m.

Major provisions in the programme include:

- (1) Completion of three major water conservation dams already under construction, augmentation of three further dams for urban, industrial, and irrigation supplies, and water resource assessment. Total estimated cost of this programme is \$43m.
- (2) Management of waterways and related lands, flood plain management, and control of flood protection districts. Total estimated cost of this programme is \$21m.
- (3) Provision of rural water supplies, including private diversions and drainage and salinity control measures. This programme aims to enhance the viability of existing irrigation schemes, having regard to the need to protect Murray River water quality. Total expenditure is estimated to be \$41m. This includes amounts for ongoing investigations and monitoring.
- (4) Provision of urban water supply and wastewater services. Expenditure includes works to augment water supply systems, improve their operating capabilities, and for water quality improvement works. Total expenditure for main urban districts is estimated to be \$77m.

Irrigation

Most irrigation is carried out in districts directly controlled by the Commission, although there is an increasingly large proportion of "private diverters", that is, irrigators who are authorised to take water from watercourses but whose holdings are not located inside an irrigation district. In the irrigation districts, water assigned to a given district is allocated to lands commanded by the channel system and suitable for irrigation on the basis of a water right. Irrigators pay a fixed sum for the volume of water allocated under water rights whether or not the water is actually used. Water rights are available in all but the driest years, and volumes in excess of water rights are usually available. The water right system ensures the irrigators of a minimum volume of water each year (except in severe drought years). Similarly, the Commission can rely on fairly constant revenue to meet the costs of district operations.

A feature of Victorian irrigation policy has been the development of closer settlement by intensive irrigation, that is, by allocating relatively large quantities of water per holding instead of limiting the allocation of water to a portion of each holding. This has meant that Victorian irrigation is predominantly devoted to dairying and horticulture, rather than to sheep raising. Delivery of irrigation water totalled 3,060,955 megalitres for 1981–82.

In 1981–82, the area watered by private diversion from lakes, rivers, etc., was 76,375 hectares and the number of private diversions authorised for irrigation was 7,775. The water delivered was used mainly to produce annual and perennial pastures and fodder, as well as potatoes, tobacco, hops, vegetables, vines, fruits, and cereals. About half the area privately watered is supplied from streams regulated by storages, the other half being from streams wholly dependent on rainfall. Many private storage dams are being built, frequently at substantial cost, to insure against low flows in the natural source.

The following table shows the areas irrigated in Victoria for the years 1977-78 to 1981-82:

VICTORIA—AREA IRRIGATED
(hectares)

Source of supply	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Goulburn-Loddon system	272,339	259,836	256,350	264,786	269,977
Murray River system	181,643	179,329	193,553	192,216	185,136
Other northern systems	7,035	6,541	6,975	7,549	7,593
Southern systems	36,341	34,800	37,725	36,815	37,090
Private diversions	77,988	71,101	74,045	75,753	76,375
Total	575,346	551,607	568,648	577,119	576,171

Further references: Irrigation, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, pp. 479-83; Wimmera-Mallee region water supply, 1963, pp. 499-501; Flood protection, river improvement, and drainage, 1963, pp. 501-2; Underground water, 1964, pp. 544-5; Water supply in Victoria, 1964, pp. 535-44; Goulburn-Murray Irrigation District, 1965, pp. 477-9; Spray irrigation in agriculture and dairying, 1965, p. 502; Private irrigation development, 1966, pp. 477-9; Water Research Foundation, 1966, pp. 479-80; River improvement, 1967, p. 298; Rivers and streams fund, 1967, p. 298; Dandenong Valley Authority, 1968, pp. 300-1; Water conservation, 1969, pp. 309-10; Water supply to Western Port, 1971, pp. 288-90; Lake William Hovell dam, 1972, pp. 294-5; River Murray Agreement and the River Murray Commission, 1972, pp. 296-301; Ten year plan, 1974, pp. 298-304; Millewa pipeline project, 1974, pp. 296-7; Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme, 1974, pp. 298-304; Millewa Scheme, 1975, pp. 403-6; Tarago-Western Port pipeline, 1975, pp. 406-7; Storages, 1979, pp. 303-5; Water pollution control, 1981, p. 312

COUNTRY TOWN SUPPLIES

Introduction

During the gold rushes of the 1850s, large numbers of persons migrated to areas without adequate water supply either for domestic or mining purposes. The mining population was too unsettled to accept responsibility and no suitable supply authority existed. The Victorian Government, therefore, established the Victorian Water Supply Department which constructed reservoirs where needs were most pressing. The earliest reticulated supplies were to Bendigo in 1859, Ballarat in 1862, and Geelong in 1865. From 1872, government loans enabled municipal corporations to construct many waterworks of enduring value.

The first comprehensive legislation for the supply of water to country districts was the Water Conservation Act of 1881. This Act provided for the constitution of waterworks trusts to construct and manage supply works throughout Victoria. More detailed legislation to control supplies in urban areas was added in 1884.

By 1945, there were 258 cities and towns in Victoria with water supply systems, providing reticulated supplies to 51 per cent of Victoria's population outside the Melbourne metropolitan area. There are now 461 cities and towns with reticulated water supplies. Supplies to 126 of these are managed by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—either as part of its major urban supply systems or as isolated towns in areas supplied for irrigation or domestic and stock purposes. The remaining 335 towns are supplied by local water authorities.

Eighty-two towns are supplied by the Commission's major urban supply systems on the Mornington Peninsula, Bellarine Peninsula, Otways, and Coliban areas which were constructed primarily to supply towns (although a substantial volume of water for irrigation is supplied to the Bendigo-Castlemaine areas). A further sixty towns are supplied from irrigation or waterworks districts in isolated areas of the State.

Local authorities

The administration of water and sewerage systems by separate authorities in country towns is unique to Victoria. Each authority enjoys autonomy in most of its functions but, as the Victorian Government usually provides a high degree of financial assistance, it requires that each trust submits proposals for new works to the Commission's scrutiny before approval and funds are forthcoming. At June 1982, there were 202 local water authorities supplying 335 Victorian country towns. A further seven town supply systems are under construction.

VICTORIA—LANDS UNDER IRRIGATED CULTURE: EXTENT OF IRRIGATION AND AREAS WATERED, 1981-82

Name of district, area, etc.	Total area of holdings in irrigation districts	Area classified as suitable for irrigation	Water rights apportioned (including extra water right)	Area irrigated, (including lands adjoining a district)										
				Total	Cereals including millet	Lucerne grown for pasture and hay	Sorghum and other annual fodder crops	Pastures			Vine- yards	Orchards	Market gardens	Fallow and mis- cellaneous
								Native	Annual	Perennial				
	hectares	hectares	megalitres	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares
GOULBURN-CAMPASPE-LODDON SYSTEM														
Shepparton	82,321	75,876	181,481	37,577	1,042	277	88	267	12,164	18,835	101	3,602	463	738
Rodney	109,136	100,791	254,350	62,435	—	738	3,279	518	21,566	30,999	55	3,169	1,655	456
Tongala-Stanhope	31,164	28,610	105,071	25,278	795	67	—	10	6,684	17,419	—	143	50	110
Deakin	62,850	41,431	43,573	10,791	299	159	—	13	5,346	4,294	—	—	337	343
Rochester	75,682	69,170	148,814	48,656	1,380	173	557	—	24,007	20,555	—	9	899	1,076
Dingee	4,379	3,822	10,051	2,336	50	—	6	—	684	1,596	—	—	—	—
Calivil	26,734	24,721	39,991	11,569	327	108	22	44	5,730	4,797	—	—	—	541
Tragowel Plains	88,805	76,216	121,956	45,145	3,637	58	544	1,997	30,770	5,112	—	—	32	2,995
Boort	47,288	40,606	54,077	21,216	2,742	735	97	80	11,351	1,982	—	—	380	3,849
Campaspe	8,535	8,119	19,381	3,896	192	377	—	—	528	2,544	—	—	200	55
East Loddon	—	—	—	165	8	—	—	—	99	58	—	—	—	—
West Loddon	—	—	—	913	24	48	—	—	327	40	—	—	—	474
Total	536,894	469,362	978,745	269,977	10,496	2,740	4,593	2,929	119,256	108,231	156	6,923	4,016	10,637
MURRAY RIVER SYSTEM (Torrumbarry Weir)														
Cohuna	52,326	49,110	135,834	41,108	203	287	1,299	521	19,972	18,682	—	—	23	121
Koondrook	38,139	32,464	73,168	25,210	2,171	87	186	186	16,423	5,262	—	91	5	799
Swan Hill	15,479	14,700	56,056	8,138	68	262	27	4	1,418	3,281	1,359	467	846	406
Third Lake	9,279	8,386	13,207	3,407	365	174	133	28	2,391	183	—	1	—	132
Mystic Park	8,673	7,735	11,508	4,775	790	42	—	57	3,372	320	26	16	28	124
Tresco	1,842	983	5,315	1,045	—	—	—	1	14	2	775	145	108	—
Fish Point	7,431	7,044	9,981	2,202	101	—	47	1,216	680	97	—	—	—	61
Kerang	34,246	29,668	62,150	22,726	1,456	193	227	1,461	14,033	3,996	—	—	8	1,352
Kerang North-West Lakes	—	—	—	558	71	38	15	—	195	—	79	41	7	112
Total	167,415	150,090	367,219	109,169	5,225	1,083	1,934	3,474	58,498	31,823	2,239	761	1,025	3,107

VICTORIA—LANDS UNDER IRRIGATED CULTURE: EXTENT OF IRRIGATION AND AREAS WATERED, 1981-82—*continued*

Name of district, area, etc.	Total area of holdings in irrigation districts	Area classified as suitable for irrigation	Water rights apportioned (including extra water right)	Area irrigated, (including lands adjoining a district)										
				Total	Cereals including millet	Lucerne grown for pasture and hay	Sorghum and other annual fodder crops	Pastures			Vine- yards	Orchards	Market gardens	Fallow and mis- cellaneous
								Native	Annual	Perennial				
	hectares	hectares	megalitres	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares
MURRAY RIVER SYSTEM—continued (Yarrowonga Weir)														
Murray Valley (direct from river by pumping)	128,944	113,531	254,505	56,254	2,826	538	264	2	25,004	23,101	34	1,811	302	2,372
Nyah	1,566	1,327	9,359	994	—	—	8	44	36	77	592	65	144	28
Red Cliffs	5,503	5,169	43,798	4,831	—	8	—	30	1	7	4,518	177	18	72
Merbein	3,732	3,501	30,318	3,351	—	3	—	9	7	13	2,972	301	1	45
Robinvale	3,608	3,079	17,551	2,226	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,118	101	2	5
Carwarp-Yelta	—	—	—	238	166	13	—	10	49	—	—	—	—	—
Total	143,353	126,607	355,531	67,894	2,992	562	272	95	25,097	23,198	10,234	2,455	467	2,522
First Mildura Trust	15,863	8,073	73,820	8,073	—	—	—	—	—	214	6,223	284	—	1,352
Murray River system Total	326,631	284,770	796,570	185,136	8,217	1,645	2,206	3,569	83,595	55,235	18,696	3,500	1,492	6,981
OTHER NORTHERN SYSTEMS														
Coliban	—	—	—	4,624	5	69	—	288	750	2,900	44	394	100	74
Wimmera	—	2,988	—	2,969	10	4	—	—	22	2,879	—	34	20	—
Total	—	2,988	—	7,593	15	73	—	288	772	5,779	44	428	120	74
SOUTHERN SYSTEMS														
Bacchus Marsh	2,060	1,297	3,760	1,234	—	55	—	26	—	604	—	236	266	47
Werribee	3,760	3,511	9,673	3,120	5	53	—	—	2	1,041	—	33	1,959	27
Maffra-Sale	34,680	28,602	66,358	19,632	29	99	98	627	—	18,768	—	—	11	—
Central Gippsland	17,896	15,417	40,126	12,875	40	18	110	434	—	12,273	—	—	—	—
Mornington Peninsula	—	—	—	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	46
Bellarine Peninsula	—	—	—	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	20
Total	58,396	48,827	119,917	37,090	74	225	208	1,087	2	32,686	—	269	2,399	140
PRIVATE DIVERSIONS THROUGHOUT THE STATE														
Total	—	—	—	76,375	1,683	3,135	1,210	366	14,151	30,800	4,100	4,885	11,305	4,740
GRAND TOTAL 1981-82	921,921	805,947	1,895,232	576,171	20,485	7,818	8,217	8,239	217,776	232,731	22,996	16,005	19,332	22,572
GRAND TOTAL 1980-81	922,403	805,840	1,891,678	577,119	31,581	8,276	3,627	8,901	213,714	229,689	22,707	15,975	18,622	24,027

Organisation

There are two broad classes of local water authority:

- (1) "Local governing bodies", which are municipal councils constituted as local governing bodies under the Water Act; and
- (2) "waterworks trusts", the commissioners of which might comprise:
 - (i) councillors for the time being of the municipality concerned plus one Victorian Government nominee;
 - (ii) councillors of one or more municipal ridings plus up to three nominees; or
 - (iii) commissioners elected directly by the water ratepayers.

Local governing bodies (16) are usually limited to cities or boroughs as their water supply districts must be essentially urban in character. Although a local governing body may be composed entirely of councillors and use the council's name, it is a separate legal entity and its business and accounts must be kept apart from the administration of municipal affairs. Waterworks trusts usually comprise about six commissioners and have jurisdiction over a waterworks district, within which there may be one or more urban districts, and in some cases, rural districts.

Five local water authorities operate under special Acts which are usually supplementary to the Water Act. These special authorities include the Mildura Urban Water Trust, the First Mildura Irrigation Trust, the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board supplying water in bulk to towns and industries in the La Trobe Valley, and the West Moorabool Water Board which supplies water in bulk to the local authorities at Ballarat and Geelong. A number of small townships in Victoria are still supplied by local municipal councils under powers conferred by the Local Government Act. However, the provisions of that Act in relation to water supply are not sufficiently specific for the management of any substantial town water supply system. Although such supplies can receive consideration for a capital grant under the town water supplies assistance formula, the remainder of the costs must be found by the municipality concerned from its normal sources of loan funds.

The structure and organisation of country town water and sewerage supplies have been subject to the scrutiny of the Public Bodies Review Committee. Recommendations published in the Committee's Sixth Report entitled *Future Structures for Water Management: Regional and Local Structures for Urban Services* are now being used as the basis to begin re-structuring these local authorities.

FORESTRY

FORESTS OF VICTORIA

Introduction

Forests are complex and dynamic ecosystems of living organisms and their physical habitat. The living organisms include plants, animals, birds, fungi, and a vast collection of micro flora and fauna. The physical components of the ecosystem include those associated with the atmosphere, the soils, and the rock formations from which the soils have been derived.

The objectives of forest management vary according to the demand for the benefits that a forest ecosystem can provide and the capability of the ecosystem to supply the desired benefits without detriment to its long-term productive capacity. Forests owned by the community, such as the State forests of Victoria, provide a wide range of benefits both tangible and intangible. The efficient management of forest ecosystems to produce these benefits is a demanding task involving considerable resources of skilled manpower, finance, and equipment. The services of a wide range of expert personnel are required, including foresters, botanists, zoologists, pathologists, entomologists, hydrologists, engineers, surveyors, management specialists, economists, sociologists, landscape architects, and administrators.

Approximately 36 per cent or 8.1 million hectares of the total land area of Victoria is occupied by forests. Of this, 6.9 million hectares are State forest of which 2,890,000 hectares are reserved forest. The reserved forests are permanently reserved as forest land and can be excised or alienated only in exchange for other areas of Crown or private land. The remaining 4 million hectares are mainly protected forest which are not permanently reserved although the Forests Commission is responsible for their management.

The major belt of forest in Victoria is located in the eastern half of the State extending from a point to the north of Melbourne to the New South Wales border. This area forms the southern end of the vast and continuous belt of forest that straddles the Great Dividing Range along the length of the eastern coast of Australia. Other extensive areas of forest in Victoria are situated to the north-west of Melbourne, in the South Gippsland Ranges, the Otway Ranges, the south-western region, the Mallee, and the northern and central parts of Victoria where forests of red gum, ironbark, and box are present.

Types

The forests of Victoria embrace many types ranging from the tallest of hardwood forests in the world, which occupy the cool mountain regions in the east, to the stunted mallee heathlands of the arid north-west. The main types recognised within State forests are mountain forests, stringybark forests, red gum forests, ironbark and box forests, arid woodlands, arid heathlands, and forest plantations. The majority of native forests are hardwoods, while most forest plantations are of softwood species.

Mountain forests

The mountain forests occupy about 840,000 hectares of the cool, high rainfall country in the Central and Eastern Highlands, the South Gippsland Ranges, and the Otway Ranges. The forests comprise two main types, namely, sub-alpine woodland, and ash forests of alpine ash, mountain ash, and shining gum.

The sub-alpine woodland occupies the highest elevations in the State ranging from approximately 1,400 metres to 1,800 metres. It covers about 210,000 hectares in Victoria and typically consists of snow gum forests interspersed with snow grass and herb plains. Because they occupy an area where the climate is severe, sub-alpine woodlands must be carefully managed to ensure the protection of vegetation and soils.

The sub-alpine woodland yields large quantities of water which is used for domestic, irrigation, and hydro-electric purposes. It also provides an environment suitable for specialised recreational use, including intensively developed ski resorts, scenic roads, and walking tracks. The alpine walking track, which is planned to extend along the total length of the Great Dividing Range, passes through sub-alpine woodland for a considerable portion of its length.

The ash forests of alpine ash, mountain ash, and shining gum extend from the lower limits of the sub-alpine woodland down to elevations of approximately 600 metres, or lower on some southern aspects. They occupy the cool, moist regions to the east of Melbourne and in the South Gippsland and Otway Ranges, and cover a total area of approximately 630,000 hectares.

The mountain forests play an important role in Victoria's economy because they are among the most productive forests in the State, yielding large quantities of wood and water, and providing an environment for recreational activities. They produce large volumes of timber of seasoning quality, and the majority of the hardwood pulpwood used by the paper making industry in Victoria. They occupy significant portions of the catchment areas used to supply water to major population centres. The very tall trees and dense understorey of shrubs and ferns found in ash forests provide magnificent scenery, and afford an excellent habitat for well known wildlife species, such as lyrebirds, possums, and wallabies.

Stringybark forests

The stringybark forests of Victoria include a wide variety of forest types in which various stringybark eucalypts and associated species occur. They are the most extensive of the Victorian forest types and occupy practically all of the forest land on the coastal plains, and in the foothills to the north and south of the Great Dividing Range up to elevations of 900 metres. The total area of stringybark forests is 4,300,000 hectares.

The presence of the root-rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (Rands) in the stringybark forests is currently causing concern. Sections of the coastal silvertop forest in eastern Gippsland and other stringybark forests in south-west Victoria have been damaged, and in some cases killed, by the fungus. A detailed research programme is currently in progress, and in the meantime controls have been imposed to restrict the spread of the fungus through transfer of soil by trucks and tractors.

The stringybark forests provide wood, water, and recreation. They yield some 65 per cent of the total volume of timber produced from State forests. The principal uses of the timber are for house framing, general construction, and wood pulp for hardboards, paper, and packaging material. A large portion of the total yield is now coming from the extensive forests of eastern Gippsland. Some areas of intensively managed stringybark forest in the central part of Victoria have been producing regular timber yields for over a century and some have entered their third rotation of timber production. In western Victoria, where they are practically the only reserves of original native vegetation, they are an important source of timber for farm buildings, fencing, and fuel.

Stringybark forests occupy the water catchments of many cities and towns in Victoria. They are rich in birds, animals, and wildflowers, and their distinctive character makes them an attractive location for recreational activities. They attract large numbers of day visitors throughout the year, and are frequently used for fishing, camping, and hiking, especially during the early summer and autumn months.

Red gum forests

The red gum forests are the most widely distributed of the Victorian forest types although their total area is relatively small. Extensive areas of river red gum can be found along the flood plains of the Murray River downstream from Cobram, and along the northern reaches of its tributaries. Savannah woodlands of red gum occur on the western plains and the species is common along watercourses throughout most of Victoria.

The red gum forests produce substantial quantities of wood and are extensively used for recreational pursuits. In addition, they play an important role in the control of water flows along the Murray River system and its tributaries. The forests have supported a viable timber industry since the earliest days of settlement. Red gum timber is used for sawmilling, sleepers, posts, and piles, and because of its strength, durability, and attractive appearance it is keenly sought.

The open woodland and gentle slopes of the red gum forests are well suited for outdoor recreation. Roads and tracks are inexpensive to construct and there are many suitable sites for camps and picnics. Streams and billabongs are focal points for recreation and the numerous species of birds and animals associated with the water are major attractions. The red gum forests also provide an excellent grazing area for domestic stock and native animals.

Ironbark and box forests

The major areas of ironbark and box forests occur on poor soils in the north-central regions of Victoria where low rainfall and hot, dry summers are characteristic of the climate. The main forests are mixtures of red ironbark and box eucalypts with the species mixture generally being determined by the fertility and water holding capacity of the soil. The ironbark and box forests are used for railway sleepers, fencing timbers, and fuel, and they are highly valued for honey production and recreation.

Arid woodlands and heathlands

The arid woodlands and heathlands occupy large areas of the Murray Basin plain in the north-west of Victoria. They are forests of tremendous diversity with a wealth of plant species and many distinct associations. The diversity of these ecosystems is mainly a result of variations in soil type and the history of the areas they occupy. The arid woodlands and shrublands offer environments suitable for recreation and they are of considerable scientific and aesthetic interest. Because they occupy low rainfall areas, and are of a stunted form, they are of relatively minor value for water and wood production.

Forest plantations

The lack of native species suitable for the commercial production of softwood and the presence of derelict and marginal farmland have led to the development of extensive forest plantations in Victoria. The total area of these plantations (including privately owned plantations) is approximately 195,000 hectares.

Early planting trials covering a wide range of softwood species indicated that radiata pine was eminently suited to the medium rainfall environments of Victoria, and it has been used in the majority of plantations. Small areas of Corsican pine, maritime pine, ponderosa pine, and Douglas fir have also been established. Mountain ash is the only native species that has been used on any significant scale for plantation purposes.

The prime use of forest plantations is for wood production, but they also provide valuable cover for water catchments, and recreational benefits, such as those obtained from driving, picnics, and general scenic enjoyment. Another benefit from plantation development has been the reforestation of abandoned farmlands and rehabilitation of lands degraded by mining and bad farming practices.

Management

The State forests of Victoria are managed by the Forests Commission under the *Forests Act 1958*. This Act provides for State forests to be managed to produce a sustained yield of wood, and to provide protection for water catchments, recreational and educational opportunities for people, a habitat suitable for native flora and fauna, and a range of minor forest products such as forage for grazing, honey, essential oils, gravel, and stone. The Forests Commission also has explicit responsibilities under the Act to protect State forests from misuse and damage by fire, insects, and fungi.

In order to fulfil its obligations under the Act, the Commission is organised into functional and territorial divisions. The functional divisions cover administration, forest management, forest operations, economics and marketing, forest protection, and forestry education and research. Territorial organisation is based on seven field divisions each of which is subdivided into a number of forest districts. The forest district is the basic territorial unit through which the management of State forests is implemented. There is a

total of 44 districts in Victoria, each of which is under the control of a professional forester.

Establishment and tending of State forest plantations

The establishment of plantations to meet future requirements for wood and to reafforest derelict areas of farmland continued on a major scale in 1981-82. A total of 361 hectares of native hardwood plantations was established during the year, the main planting being mountain species in the eastern Strzelecki Ranges of South Gippsland. During 1981-82, a total of 3,128 hectares of new softwood plantations was established, the whole area of which was radiata pine. Softwood plantings were concentrated in six of the eight development zones where it is planned to establish an area of plantation sufficient to support large and integrated wood using industries.

VICTORIA—STATE FOREST SOFTWOOD PLANTATIONS:
ESTABLISHMENT AND TENDING ACTIVITIES
(hectares)

Activity	Area				
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
New planting	4,136	3,667	2,940	2,608	3,128
Re-planting felled areas	545	520	719	620	568
Thinning—					
commercial	396	940	1,094	1,775	2,120
non-commercial	112	149	5	—	167
Pruning	387	342	127	196	101
Fertilisation	3,006	3,631	3,488	2,218	743
Firming	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning—					
ground	5,263	4,772	6,040	4,558	4,435
aerial	1,751	9	—	398	760

Source: Forests Commission, Victoria.

VICTORIA—NATIVE STATE FORESTS ESTABLISHMENT AND
SILVICULTURAL TREATMENT
(hectares)

Activity	Mountain forests			Stringybark and other forests		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
New planting	299	204	246	30	114	125
Aerial seeding	1,406	1,646	1,445	1,104	994	1,018
Hand seeding	709	838	1,071	1,041	1,051	1,368
Induced seed fall (a)	94	135	57	3,771	2,750	3,398
Regeneration felling/natural seed fall	212	143	109	7,326	7,148	7,727
Liberation felling	62	229	75	2,464	1,760	1,005
Thinning	29	17	17	2,741	3,548	3,114
Coppicing	—	—	—	623	283	508
Other	68	67	29	809	1,011	2,334

(a) Artificially induced seed fall from standing trees.

Regeneration and tending of native forests

The regeneration and tending of native forests is aimed at maintaining them in a healthy, productive condition so that they can continue to supply benefits to the community in perpetuity.

During 1981-82, a total of 23,275 hectares of native forest was subjected to regeneration or other silviculture treatment.

**VICTORIA—SILVICULTURAL TREATMENT OF NATIVE FOREST TYPES IN
STATE FORESTS, 1980-81
(hectares)**

Treatment	Area treated					Total
	Ash forest	Stringy-bark gum	Box, iron-bark	Red gum	Native pine	
Aerial seeding	1,646	994	—	—	—	2,640
Hand seeding	838	1,051	—	—	—	1,889
Induced seed fall	135	2,450	—	300	—	2,885
Regeneration felling/natural seed fall	143	5,237	316	1,595	—	7,291
Liberation felling	229	1,425	285	50	—	1,989
Thinning	17	374	1,722	520	932	3,565
Coppicing	—	15	260	8	—	283
Other	67	871	140	—	—	1,078
Total	3,075	12,417	2,723	2,473	932	21,620

Source: Forests Commission, Victoria.

**VICTORIA—SILVICULTURAL TREATMENT OF NATIVE FOREST TYPES IN
STATE FORESTS, 1981-82
(hectares)**

Treatment	Area treated					Total
	Ash forest	Stringy-bark gum	Box, iron-bark	Red gum	Native pine	
Aerial seeding	1,445	960	58	—	—	2,463
Hand seeding	1,071	1,337	1	30	—	2,439
Induced seed fall	57	3,250	27	121	—	3,455
Regeneration felling/natural seed fall	109	5,393	474	1,860	—	7,836
Liberation felling	75	949	—	56	—	1,080
Thinning	17	149	1,221	1,147	597	3,131
Coppicing	—	28	373	107	—	508
Other	29	2,154	155	—	25	2,363
Total	2,803	14,220	2,309	3,321	622	23,275

Source: Forests Commission, Victoria.

Forest recreation

Victoria's State forests provide diverse opportunities for recreation. The diversity arises from the range of forest types and topography present within the State, and from the differing standards of access and levels of facilities provided in the various forests.

Pleasure driving and picnicking are the most popular activities, but the forests are also used for camping, fishing, hunting, walking, orienteering, rock climbing, fossicking, nature study, skiing, canoeing, four-wheel driving, and horse riding.

Use of the forests for recreation greatly increased during the 1970s, as the community became more mobile, with more leisure time and interest in the outdoors. The Forests Commission estimated that in 1981 about 7 million visitor days were spent on recreation in State forests. The following table shows the number and main activities of visitors to some selected State forests in Victoria during 1981-82:

**VICTORIA—NUMBER AND MAIN ACTIVITIES OF VISITORS
TO SELECTED STATE FORESTS, 1981-82**

Forest	Main activities	Number of visitor days
You Yangs	Drives, picnics	250,000
Mt Macedon	Drives, picnics	236,000
Mt Disappointment	Drives, picnics	44,000
Grampians	Drives, picnics, camping, and hiking	1,140,000

VICTORIA—NUMBER AND MAIN ACTIVITIES OF VISITORS
TO SELECTED STATE FORESTS, 1981-82—*continued*

Forest	Main activities	Number of visitor days
Mt Buller	Skiing and other snow sports	360,000
Mt Baw Baw	Skiing	53,000
Lorne/Angahook	Drives, picnics, walks	100,000
Barmah	Drives, camping, boating, and fishing	40,000
Lake Mountain	Cross country skiing and other snow sports	125,000

Source: Forests Commission, Victoria.

Forest management has responded to the increase in demand by devoting more resources for encouraging the wider use of forests. This involves provision of facilities at appropriate locations, construction of walking tracks, better signposting of forest roads, and the provision of maps and information to assist visitors to the forests.

Increased recreational use has also brought problems; basically these consist of the conflict between different forms of recreation use, and the conflict between recreation use and conservation of the forest. Management, however, aims to separate incompatible uses, such as trail-bike riding and picnicking, to divert visitors away from sensitive areas, and to control erosion, littering, and pollution of water resources. In intensively used areas, including the forests around Melbourne and in the Grampians, rangers have been appointed to assist visitors to enjoy the forest, while protecting the forest environment.

Areas with particular significance for recreation or conservation may be set aside as special reserves. In October 1982, there were 123 of these Reserves totalling 60,352 hectares. Committees of Management and Advisory Committees have been appointed in relation to 45 of these Reserves. The Forests Commission estimates that the area reserved will increase in the next few years as the recommendations of the Land Conservation Council for parks and reserves to be managed by the Forests Commission are implemented.

Participation in skiing—downhill and cross-country—continues to grow rapidly. The Commission manages two residential resorts, Mt Buller and Mt Baw Baw, and two day resorts, Lake Mountain and Mt Donna Buang. In addition to these resorts, many other areas in the high country are used by cross-country skiers. In the management of the resorts the Commission is assisted by Committees of Management.

Research and development

The Forests Commission maintains a research programme to ensure that factual information is available for planning and monitoring forest management practices to meet changing community needs. Both short and long-term studies are in progress into many aspects of silviculture of both native hardwood and exotic softwood forests, and also into genetics and tree breeding, entomology and pathology, protection, hydrology, other environmental effects, and planning techniques.

In nurseries, studies are being made of the nutritional and soil physical requirements of both eucalypts and conifers, the treatment of seeds and seedlings, methods of site preparation, planting and seeding, fertiliser and nursery techniques, and the identification and control of pests, weeds, and diseases, for the efficient production of seedlings.

Investigations are being conducted to develop cultural practices for optimal establishment and growth of first and second rotation radiata pine plantations and maintenance of long-term site productivity. A tree breeding programme with *Pinus radiata* is now yielding improved seeds for general planting purposes, and crossbreeding is proceeding to further develop the desired characteristics. The natural variation in several eucalypt species is being examined in extensive field studies, and the offspring of outstanding individuals are being grown in progeny trials and seed orchards.

The use of tree planting for salinity control in dryland and irrigated farming areas is under investigation with regard to the short-term and long-term salt tolerance of tree and shrub species, their annual water use and effect on the water table.

Other silvicultural studies concern the use of native trees as an effluent disposal system; the regeneration of burnt sites and high-elevation forests; the reforestation of former pine

plantation sites; and the effects of thinning on growth and wood quality of eucalypts and conifers.

Continuing surveys of the mechanisms of, and factors controlling, the biology of major pests and diseases of forests, are concerned with specifying the timing and type of control procedures to be adopted; monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of these measures; assessing the likely environmental impact of control measures; and providing service information within and outside the Department.

The major emphasis in entomological research is directed at the sirex wood wasp (*Sirex noctilio*) and its impact on the management of *Pinus radiata* plantations; and at populations of the stick insect (*Didymuria violescens*), which cause defoliation of ash-type eucalypt forests. Pathological research continues on the cinnamon fungus (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*) and honey fungus (*Armillaria spp*), including assessment of site and stand characteristics associated with eucalyptus-crown dieback, and the rate of spread and effect of the fungus on different species in mixed eucalypt forests while in softwood plantations the needle cast fungus (*Phaeocryptopus gaeumannii*) is being monitored.

Research into the ecology of birds and animals in the forests is being conducted to assess the influence of management practices on forest flora and fauna. Studies look at the distribution and abundance of species and their habitats in the various layers of forest vegetation, especially in streamside reserves and corridors of native vegetation in plantations, and in plantations and adjacent native forests after utilisation. Emphasis is also being given to evaluating the effect of harvesting, flooding, pesticide application, fire, and controlled burning; on water quality and yield, nutrient status, site productivity, and flora, fauna, and wildlife habitats. This information is used to develop forest management procedures which allow for the efficient production of wood consistent with the conservation of other forest values such as water quality, recreation, and wildlife habitat.

Information for planning forest management is generated by computer analysis of growth habits of major commercial species under various cultural regimes. This data enables prediction of the quantities and sizes of future timber supplies as stands develop under different patterns of use.

Further references: Fire protection, *Victorian Year Book* 1965, pp. 553-4; Economic aspects of forests, 1967, pp. 361-2; Commonwealth-State Reforestation Agreement, 1969, pp. 372-4; Forests of Victoria, 1972, pp. 1-26; Victorian School of Forestry, 1977, pp. 399-400; Victoria's forests and man, 1978, pp. 1-35; R. J. Hamer Forest Aboretum, 1979, pp. 313-14; Forests along the Great Dividing Range, 1980, pp. 325-6; Tree planting on farms, 1981, p. 324; Forest protection, 1982, pp. 303-5

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FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE IN VICTORIA

Fisheries and Wildlife Division

Introduction

In Victoria the management of fish and other animal resources in the wild has been the responsibility successively of Departments of Trade and Customs (before Federation), Public Works, Agriculture, The Chief Secretary and, since 1973, Conservation.

The Fisheries and Wildlife Division of the Ministry for Conservation plans for the management of Victoria's natural animal resources in ways which will help to ensure their survival as essential components of the Victorian countryside. Education and extension work encourages sympathetic attitudes in the community. Better knowledge of the fauna enables practical field management to be implemented to improve wildlife habitat and the ways the resources are used.

Victorian laws now protect, or prevent the indiscriminate use of, more than 700 species of vertebrate animals: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals. Each kind has different characteristics, requirements for survival, and values which must be understood if it is to be effectively conserved.

The Division attempts to make inventories of the fauna and study the way in which animals are distributed and how they exercise a role in functioning ecosystems.

These days man is frequently one of the components of those ecosystems. Consideration must be given to the needs or expectations of humans to use the resource for food, clothing, sport, or aesthetic appreciation. Laws are proposed to government and management techniques are developed in an attempt to co-ordinate or reconcile the needs of humans and wildlife. The policies of governments can be pursued through public education, law enforcement, and practical field management.

Until the 1940s, the Division had only about ten staff in addition to several honorary inspectors in country towns, and this limited its role to the enforcement of hunting and fishing laws and the regulation of fish acclimatisation work carried out largely by private organisations. Information about the fauna and its needs was scant and there were few field studies except those undertaken by amateur naturalists. By 1952, there were 40 staff and an annual budget of \$82,000 of which \$5,000 was for research.

By 1980, an organisational structure had evolved which reflected the main categories of the resource and the links between the Division and its traditional client groups or users of the resource, but which made it difficult to co-ordinate the Division's diverse functions or to redeploy staff efficiently in response to changing needs. Thus the Director of Fisheries and Wildlife had three Assistant Directors responsible for both research and management in each of the broad fields of Commercial Fisheries, Freshwater Fisheries, and Wildlife, respectively. However, law enforcement and much of the extension and public relations work relating to all three resource categories was carried out by the Chief Fisheries and Wildlife Officer and his staff who were immediately responsible to the Director.

During 1981, the Division was extensively re-organised to bring law enforcement and field operations together under one Assistant Director (Field Management), and the routine functioning of this Branch was decentralised by placing District Superintendents in Melbourne, Bairnsdale, Horsham, Wangaratta, and Warrnambool.

Some staff with research and management experience in both wildlife and fisheries work were allocated to a new Resources and Planning Branch with its own Assistant Director.

The third Assistant Director's position (Commercial Fisheries) was retained because the structure and function of that Branch is closely matched to the industry it serves and it operates somewhat independently of the other Branches. However, its former biological research functions had gradually been transferred to the Marine Science Laboratory at Queenscliff which was incorporated directly within the Marine Studies Branch of the Ministry for Conservation in 1977, but re-affiliated with the Fisheries and Wildlife Division in 1982.

The Marine Science Laboratories and the Arthur Rylah Institute at Heidelberg then became the Division's two major research centres and have also begun to carry out research related to the Division's interests in conjunction with other organisations or agencies of the Ministry, such as the National Parks Service and the Environment Protection Authority.

In 1982, the Fisheries and Wildlife Division employed 310 permanent and temporary staff and had a total budget of \$10m.

Education, extension, and public liaison

There are many avenues by which the Division propagates information and derives ideas from the wider community. Liaison with specially skilled groups such as professional fishermen or anglers requires a detailed knowledge of the subject and is carried out mainly through personal contact by staff of the Commercial Fisheries and Resources and Planning Branches.

Officers of the Field Management Branch are deployed throughout Victoria and have many opportunities for formal and informal liaison with the public through talks to schools and clubs and in field situations. Press releases, information leaflets, feature articles, radio and television interviews, and programmes are prepared by the Ministry for Conservation's Central Information and Extension Branch. Scientific staff exchange information through appropriate journals, conferences, and written reports.

The Director and other senior executives keep in touch with community ideas and promote co-operation through regular meetings with organisations such as the Victorian Field and Game Association, the Bird Observers Club, and the Conservation Council of Victoria.

The Division is also represented on a number of formally constituted bodies which are responsible for reporting to the Minister for Conservation. These include the Deer Advisory Council and the Victorian Recreational Fishermen's Advisory Council.

Reserve management

Fish and wildlife conservation are forms of primary production and depend ultimately on the appropriate management of the habitat where animals live and from which they derive their food. Some wildlife species may survive or even flourish on land which is used for other commercial purposes such as forestry or agriculture. Many, however, are more or less intolerant of these changes and require habitat which is kept in a near natural state if they are to survive. For some thirty years, the Victorian Government has made provision for land to be reserved and managed by the Division where wildlife conservation will be the primary objective. Some Crown land may be set aside for this purpose or freehold land may be repurchased. The deliberations of the Land Conservation Council since 1970 have greatly increased the area of wildlife reserves on Crown land; however, patterns of land alienation before that time, and continued competition for some kinds of land mean that many habitats and their species are still not adequately provided for. Wildlife Reserves now comprise about 117,000 hectares, but many reserves are very small which makes them difficult and expensive to maintain and protect from harmful influences.

It is much more difficult to deliberately manipulate or modify the habitat of marine organisms, but there is the need to regulate some activities or processes which would be detrimental to the waters or the seabed, and to protect some areas from overuse. Victoria's first Marine Reserves were declared in 1979 around Port Phillip Heads and another small Marine Park was proclaimed at Point Cook in 1982.

The remaining sections outline some examples of the varied developments during 1981 and 1982 in the fields of research, management, and extension.

Further reference: *Mud Islands, Victorian Year Book 1980*, pp. 330-1

Wildlife on private land

Nearly two-thirds of Victoria is privately owned and much of that land is used for agriculture. Some agricultural land already supports some wildlife species but appropriate management could result in the provision of much more habitat without detracting from the primary purpose of the land.

The provision and management of wildlife habitat on private land can make a significant contribution to conserving Victoria's wildlife resource. An increasing number of landholders are undertaking wildlife conservation practices on their properties and are interested in making known to others their concern for wildlife and this practical response.

In 1981, following a suggestion by the Bird Observers Club, the Division and Club members embarked on a joint initiative, the "Land for Wildlife" scheme, to recognise new or existing wildlife conservation efforts by landholders and to encourage other landholders to initiate similar wildlife conservation practices on their properties.

At present, the scheme does not provide any financial assistance or incentives; it simply recognises voluntary wildlife conservation work on private land. An attractive "Land for Wildlife" sign is presented to a landholder whose property meets certain criteria, and this can be displayed on the property. Within a year, this scheme had registered 132 properties throughout Victoria as "Land for Wildlife" properties from 164 applications.

To qualify as a "Land for Wildlife" property, landholders need to establish some minimum standards and management practices. These may include developing and protecting farm dams for waterbirds, establishing native trees and shrubs in gardens and shelter belts, protecting streamside and other remnant patches of native vegetation, conserving trees which have hollows for animal nesting and shelter, and protecting small areas from stock grazing and controlling vermin.

Farmers are discovering that good wildlife conservation and good farm management often reinforce each other. The protection or re-establishment of native vegetation enhances the landscape and increases property values; it may also improve shelter for stock and improve stock condition and productivity. Judicious tree planting improves water quality, soil stability, and salinity control. Production of game species for recreational hunting can be increased. Greater numbers of birds may help to suppress outbreaks of insect pests. The growth and development of the wildlife areas is instructive and satisfying, and the presence of wildlife around the farm brings variety and pleasure.

While this "Land for Wildlife" scheme is obviously ideal for farm properties on which wildlife conservation practices can enhance traditional farming practices, the same ideas can be adapted to land used for many other purposes. Private house blocks, golf courses, school grounds, municipal reserves, roadside reserves, and even some industrial sites can incorporate one or more wildlife conservation practices.

Officers of the Field Management Branch and members of the Bird Observers Club are co-operating to assess properties which are entered for the scheme and they can help landowners to develop further this nurturing of the land from which the owner and the community as a whole both stand to benefit.

Threatened species

There are many different kinds of problems associated with the conservation of wildlife and many demands for the Division to pursue one line of action or another.

One way to establish some priorities is to identify those species which seem to have declined seriously and are most likely to become extinct if deliberate and well planned action is not taken to counter the adverse influences.

Eighteen mammal species and two bird species have already become extinct in Victoria since European settlement. Among remaining species, those whose status is considered threatened may be divided into ranked categories, enabling the extent of threat to be more readily assessed.

Highest priority is afforded to species of the "Endangered" category. This currently includes the Leadbeater's Possum, Long-footed Potoroo, Orange-bellied Parrot, Plain

Wanderer, Regent Honeyeater, Helmeted Honeyeater, Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby, and Eastern Barred Bandicoot. Such species are believed to have been reduced in population size to a critical level or to have suffered drastic habitat reduction (or both) and are considered unlikely to survive if present adverse conditions persist.

The "Vulnerable" category receives second highest priority and includes wildlife species which are likely to become endangered unless special action is taken. This category presently contains the Baw Baw Frog, Mountain Pygmy-possum, Bush Thick-knee, Australian Bustard, Red-tailed Black Cockatoo, Large-footed Myotis, Eastern Horseshoe-Bat, Common Bent-wing Bat, and Little Tern.

Three further categories of threatened species were identified, comprising 30 species in Victoria at present and representing those which have a restricted distribution or are rare (or both), which have indeterminate status but are suspected to be threatened, and those which require careful monitoring to detect possible threats.

During 1982, the allocation of wildlife staff and funds was strongly influenced by this ranking system although at present it has been possible to commence limited studies or management of only ten of the seventeen species classified as "Endangered" or "Vulnerable".

Ecological inventory and evaluation

Scientists at the Arthur Rylah Institute for Environmental Research have been compiling inventories and classifying land in terms of the abundance, quality and distribution of its natural attributes, and some cultural attributes such as archaeological sites. These characteristics, considered individually or in various combinations, provide basic information for planning and sustainable land-use management. Single feature inventories often need to be integrated with other information and interpreted and evaluated in terms which can be directly used by planners.

Information was provided to the Shire of Otway on the values of the vegetation on private land for soil, water and fauna conservation as well as its scenic qualities and intrinsic botanical values. The project was designed to provide data in a form which could be used by the Shire in the development of a planning scheme.

With the continuing development of oil, gas and coal fields in South Gippsland many major changes along the coast must be anticipated. The existing information about wading birds in Corner Inlet has been collated and analysed to evaluate the relative importance of different parts of the Inlet for waders and to provide for their conservation in any development plan.

Of all the migratory wading birds in Victoria during summer probably one quarter occur at Corner Inlet and nearby Shallow Inlet. The adult birds leave in March or April and return to their breeding grounds in the Northern Hemisphere but many juveniles remain in Victoria and about half of them depend on this area. Corner Inlet has international significance for migratory wading birds. Of the 21 species of migratory waders recorded, 15 are afforded protection under an agreement between the governments of Australia and Japan.

Waders have two major habitat requirements—feeding and roosting sites. Some 49 roosting sites have been located around Corner Inlet. Extensive tidal flats that are exposed at low tide provide essential feeding areas. By identifying and mapping these critical habitat areas for waders it is hoped that in the planning for future development in the region the requirements of wading birds can be more readily accommodated.

Mountain Pygmy Possum

The Mountain Pygmy Possum (*Burramys parvus*) is regarded as a vulnerable species and a major part of its known range occurs in Victoria. The first living Mountain Pygmy Possum was found in a ski hut in 1966 within the Mount Hotham Alpine Reserve Area. Prior to this date, the species was only known from fossil remains.

In an attempt to locate live specimens of the Mountain Pygmy Possum, trapping was carried out within the Mount Hotham Alpine Reserve Area in 1979 and 1980. On these occasions, trapping effort was concentrated in the vicinity of Mount Higginbotham because of the occurrence there of a range of plant species which were favoured by this animal in its diet as well as the occurrences of rocky scree which the animal appears to favour as a habitat.

During 1982, trapping was carried out at a range of sites away from Mount Higginbotham. These sites were selected on the basis that their visual appearance was not unlike sites where the animal had been trapped successfully. Trapping was also carried out over a reference grid which had been marked out on Mount Higginbotham.

Specimens of Mountain Pygmy Possum were most frequently encountered on Mount Higginbotham and overall, 80 per cent of all the specimens were encountered in the Mount Higginbotham grid despite the fact that only 20 per cent of total trapping effort was expended there and the grid area represented only 20 per cent of the total area in the Alpine Reserve where traps were laid. These results indicate that Mount Higginbotham is an exceptional area of habitat for the Mountain Pygmy Possum.

Long-billed Corella

The Long-billed Corella (*Cacatua tenuirostris*) occurs naturally only in Australia and its distribution within the continent has contracted since European colonisation so that the population in south-western Victoria is now the largest one remaining.

However, despite its rarity on a world scale, local flocks may be large enough to cause serious damage to individual cereal and oil seed crops.

In 1978, research was commenced into the ecology of the Corella to seek ways to relieve the problem of damage on farms while at the same time ensuring the survival of the species. Detailed information has been collected on the changing patterns of distribution and abundance of the birds, and the distribution of elements of the habitat which may have an important influence on the Corella's behaviour, such as native vegetation, crops and other introduced food plants, rainfall, and related bird species. Observations have been made on the composition and behaviour of feeding flocks, their choice of foods throughout the year, breeding biology, and the movements of flocks and individuals.

A computer is used to analyse any relationships which exist between distribution, daily patterns of behaviour, changes in the habitat, flock size and activity, and the weather.

During 1982, nets propelled by explosives were used to capture samples of birds from flocks while they were feeding. Each bird was identified by a tag so that it could be recognised again later. Measurements were made of the body and feathers of each bird to indicate its age and help to determine the proportions of different ages in the flocks. Such information may be used to predict the ways in which flocks could respond or be affected by different management options.

Minimum streamflow

The minimum rate of flow in a stream and the general characteristics of the habitat needed by native and introduced freshwater fish have received much attention over the past few years. These investigations are prompted by the increasing number of water diversion and withdrawal schemes proposed or instituted by water resource managers.

The collection and interpretation of information on species likely to be adversely affected by reduced or altered water flows enables the Division to make biologically sound recommendations to resource managers concerning the temporal distribution of water releases and the minimum flows which will permit resident fish species to survive and reproduce successfully. Currently, the Division is placing its research emphasis on streams south of the Great Dividing Range, particularly on those streams which have been or will be altered by water development schemes. These include the Gellibrand, Thomson, Tambo, Avon, and Mitchell Rivers. Similar studies will be developed for rivers in other parts of Victoria as the need arises.

Native fish management

Several studies of freshwater fish have been completed recently and a response is now being made to the renewed interest by anglers in some of the excellent native species, several of which have declined seriously in status with changing patterns of water use.

The first stage is to map the distribution and abundance, and determine the habitat requirements of the larger species north of the Great Dividing Range, Murray Cod (*Maccullochella peelii*), Macquarie Perch, (*Macquaria australasica*), and Trout Cod (*Maccullochella macquariensis*).

The results will be used not only in the development of techniques for managing the habitat of those species, but also to enable fish produced at the Snobs Creek Hatchery to

be used more efficiently for stocking streams. Knowledge gained in the field and in the course of artificial propagation complement each other to build up a better understanding of the species and their ecological needs.

It is now regarded as an essential component of any artificial stocking programme to evaluate the success of the operation in terms of the survival of the fish and their ultimate contribution to the ecology of the stream and the angler's sport.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1982, pp. 311-15

Marine pollution

At the Marine Science Laboratory, techniques are being developed to use the living organisms of the sea to monitor the quality of marine waters cheaply and efficiently.

In one procedure animals and plants are used as accumulators of toxicants from surrounding waters instead of attempting to measure directly the very low but nevertheless important concentrations of pollutants in the sea water itself.

In the course of refining such a technique, methods must be perfected for collecting water samples which adequately represent the variations over time of heavy metal and hydrocarbon concentrations; the response of various organisms to different concentrations of known and potential toxicants must be tested in the laboratory; a relationship must be established between levels of toxicants in sea water and those accumulated by the selected species; and allowance made for the variability of toxicants accumulated by different organisms.

Further reference: *Water pollution; Environmental studies, Victorian Year Book* 1981, p. 331

Mussel culture

Port Phillip Bay naturally produces large quantities of mussels (*Mytilus edulis*) which traditionally have been commercially harvested by dredging. There are fears that continued exploitation by this means will not only deplete the stock but adversely affect the associated fauna including such important commercial and recreational fishes as the Snapper (*Chrysophrys unicolor*).

A study is now well advanced which aims to develop and assess alternative strategies for culturing mussels which would not only avoid the detrimental effects of wild harvesting but possibly enhance productivity and efficiency, and the quality of the product.

The progress of the trials has been encouraging and much information and advice has already been made available to prospective mussel farmers.

Fishing Industry Council

One of the most significant developments to occur in Victorian commercial fisheries in recent years was the establishment of the Victorian Fishing Industry Council. The idea of an organisation to represent the whole industry and provide advice to the Victorian Government was first raised by professional fishermen and discussed with the Minister for Conservation who set up a working party to examine the proposal in detail.

The *Victorian Fishing Industry Council Act* 1979 established a statutory body to promote the use of Victorian fish, develop new and existing markets, encourage the development of new and existing fisheries, and promote the education of persons engaged in the Victorian fishing industry.

The Council consists of eleven members appointed by the Governor in Council on the Minister's recommendation. A representative of the Fisheries and Wildlife Division is Chairman, and five members represent processors, marketers, wholesalers, retailers, and consumers of fish. During 1982, the Council undertook a major promotion of scallops as its first venture of this kind.

Scallop fishery

Victoria's commercial fish catch continued to be dominated by the two molluscs, scallops and abalone, which account for over 50 per cent of the total value of the State's fisheries. Scallops are the largest single fishery and, in 1981 production was valued at \$11m.

Scallops are taken from two localities in Victoria—Port Phillip Bay and Lakes Entrance. Total production in 1981 was 3,650 tonnes of flesh, of which 2,500 tonnes came

from Port Phillip Bay and 1,150 tonnes from Lakes Entrance. This was a record year for the Bay, but a relatively poor year for the Lakes.

The number of boats licensed to take scallops is limited. Most of the 105 boats are licensed to fish at both localities although some are restricted to either one or the other. Those boats which are entitled to do so move between Lakes Entrance and the Bay, depending on the relative profitability in each area, and in 1981 most boats worked in the Bay.

One important characteristic of scallops from a fisheries management point of view is the extreme variability in the number of young scallops that are introduced into the fishery from year to year as a result of breeding success. The wide fluctuations in stock levels which result mean that the Fisheries and Wildlife Division must continually monitor the fishery and make adjustments to the level of exploitation that is allowed, particularly on the more confined grounds in Port Phillip Bay. In the Bay, the two methods used to control effort are a daily bag limit on the catch of each boat and limitation of the number of days per week open for fishing.

Each year during the closed season in summer the Division's research staff conducts a survey in the Bay to determine the level of stocks. This information is then used to set the bag limits and fishing days for the coming season. The survey in January 1981 showed exceptionally high numbers of commercial sized scallops. The 1982 survey showed that stocks were still at a good level, but only about 60 per cent of the record in the previous year. The results of the survey were borne out by actual production levels in 1982 which were less than for 1981 but still above the long-term average.

During 1981 and 1982, the catch per boat in Port Phillip Bay was limited to 20 bags per day and fishing was permitted on four days a week. The 1982 survey of the stocks revealed a low recruitment of young scallops to the population and this suggests that the catch over the next year or two may be closer again to the average.

Further reference: Trout surveys, *Victorian Year Book* 1981, pp. 330-1

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AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES*

FARMING IN VICTORIA

Land settlement

Beginnings

The first permanent settlement of the then Port Phillip District of the Colony of New South Wales occurred in 1834 when the Henty brothers "squatted" on Crown land at Portland. They were followed by Batman and Fawkner who in 1835 similarly squatted on the present site of Melbourne. Although squatting was illegal, settlement had extended some 130 kilometres inland by 1836.

Efforts were made to legalise the position of the squatters and in 1836 regulations were drafted to enable them to acquire for \$20 as much land as they wished. This resulted in some very large holdings. At one time four pastoralists held approximately 3 million hectares of the District. By 1840, most of the southern and western parts had been occupied. Also, because of the favourable reports of Major Mitchell, who led an expedition through the area, pastoralists were bringing their flocks south of the Murray River, resulting in extensive settlement in northern areas from New South Wales.

Various Acts of Parliament were proclaimed to give the squatters security of tenure and to break up the large holdings and make land available to more people. However, by the use of "dummy settlers", vast areas of land still remained in the hands of a few.

The early settlers were all pastoralists. Such crops as were grown were for their own consumption and for food for livestock. With the large increase in population that came with the gold rushes and in the aftermath of the Irish potato famines, land-use had to be diverted from grazing to agriculture and large holdings had to be broken up to make land available to the small farmer.

In all, some ninety Acts of Parliament were proclaimed dealing with land settlement. To enable closer settlement to take place, the Government re-purchased land from the original holders and then offered it for sale to small farmers to use for cropping instead of grazing. Full details of these Acts of Parliament can be found in the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

Land occupation

The following tables show alienation and utilisation of Crown land in Victoria:

VICTORIA—ALIENATION OF LAND AT 30 JUNE 1981

Particulars	Area
	hectares
Lands alienated in fee simple	13,909,397
Lands in process of alienation	120,495
Crown lands	8,730,108
Total	22,760,000

*A special article on "Agricultural plants in the Victorian environment" can be found in Chapter 1 of this *Year Book*.

VICTORIA—CROWN LANDS AT 30 JUNE 1981

Particulars	Area
	hectares
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases	9,102
Grazing leases and licences	2,289,807
Other leases and licences	12,740
Reservations—	
Reserved forest	2,411,151
Timber reserves (under Land Act)	53,278
Water catchment and drainage purposes	84,688
National parks (under National Parks Act)	778,186
Wildlife reserves	61,322
Water frontages, beds of streams and lakes (not included above)	312,862
Other reserves	128,800
Unoccupied and unreserved but including areas set aside for roads	2,588,172
Total	8,730,108

Physical characteristics of statistical divisions*Introduction*

In earlier editions of the *Victorian Year Book*, the description of land utilisation in Victoria was based on the division of the State into eight Agricultural Districts which were combinations of counties, i.e., land areas with immutable boundaries.

Since the *Victorian Year Book* 1978, land utilisation has been described in terms of twelve statistical divisions, the standard Australian Bureau of Statistics regions which are combinations of local government areas forming coherent socio-economic zones. These regions were adopted by the Victorian Government for planning purposes. Statistical divisions are subject to change as local government areas change and as socio-economic conditions change. (See also pages 162 to 167.) A map of statistical divisions in Victoria can be found on page 325 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1979.

Melbourne Statistical Division

As the Melbourne Statistical Division is largely occupied by the metropolitan area, it is of comparatively small agricultural significance. Nevertheless there is quite a range of soils, climates, and agricultural activities.

The basalt plains stretch eastwards from the western plains to the mountains and hills. The topography in the west is quite flat, and hilly to mountainous in the north and east. The Mornington Peninsula comprises the southern boundary.

The predominant soils are Podsolc derived from basalt, sedimentary rocks, and unconsolidated sediments, and Red-Brown Earths. Other soils are the Krazozems and the peaty soils (very acidic, black, and consisting mainly of organic matter over clay subsoils). Rainfall varies from 475 mm in the west to 1,250 mm in the east.

The western area has been well regarded for its hay and barley production. The peripheral shires in most of the remainder of the Division support mainly small farms with dairying, orchards, poultry raising, flower growing, and stud farming. Some of these areas are under wooded hills and mountains, although the land is much clearer to the south.

A recent development has been the proliferation of subdivisions into small farms, many of which are owned by city residents. Many of these properties are kept for recreation; others for small commercial ventures. Recreation is in fact a substantial industry in this Division, as there are a number of golf courses and country clubs. Another trend has been the industrialisation of areas away from Melbourne, e.g., Dandenong and Hastings, which has resulted in additional inroads into the rural areas.

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1980-81 (b)**

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100+	
Meat cattle	512	264	142	33	—	951
Orchard and other fruit	57	56	72	71	31	287
Vegetables	27	43	95	128	96	389

VICTORIA—CROWN LANDS AT 30 JUNE 1981

Particulars	Area hectares
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases	9,102
Grazing leases and licences	2,289,807
Other leases and licences	12,740
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Physical characteristics of statistical divisions

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Orchard and other fruit	57	56	72	71	31	287
Vegetables	27	43	95	128	96	389



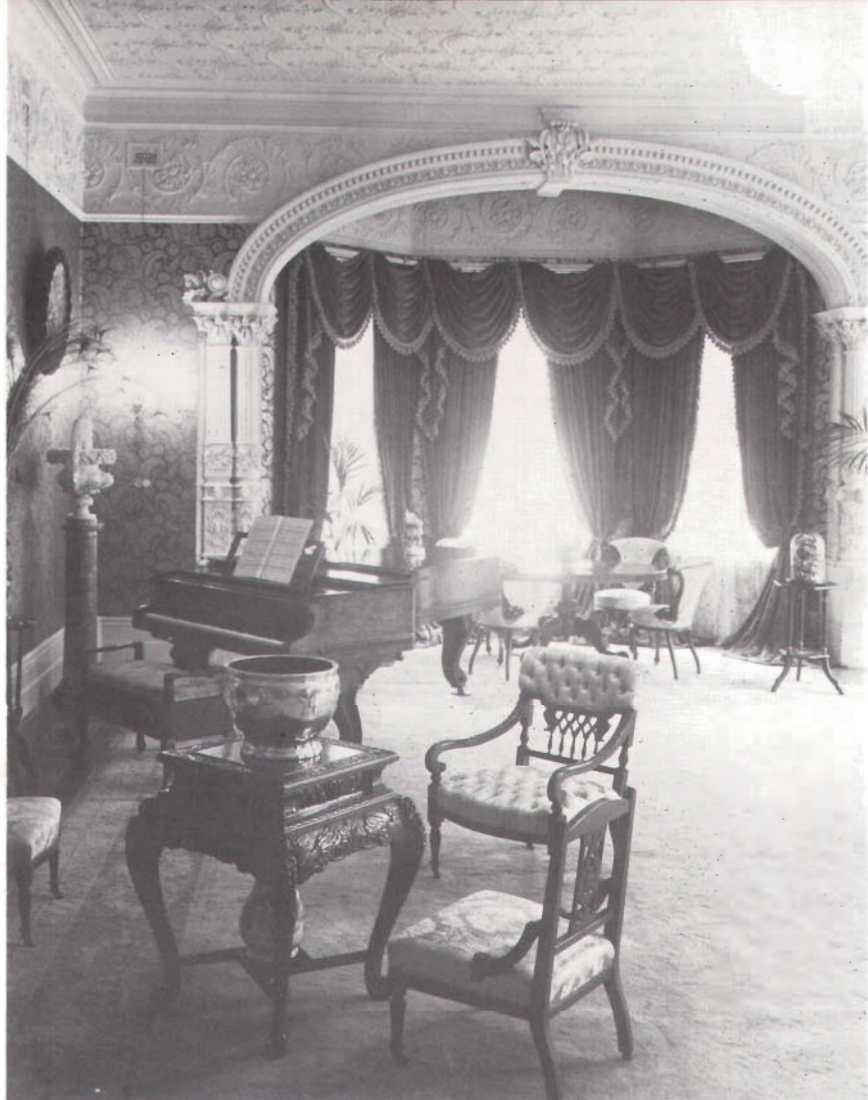
The paper mill at Maryvale in the La Trobe Valley. The mill can produce 280,000 tonnes of paper and paper board each year.

Australian Paper Manufacturers Limited



A Pine and Ash plantation in the Strzelecki Ranges in Gippsland. More than 150 million trees have been planted on the 80,000 hectare plantation.

Australian Paper Manufacturers Limited



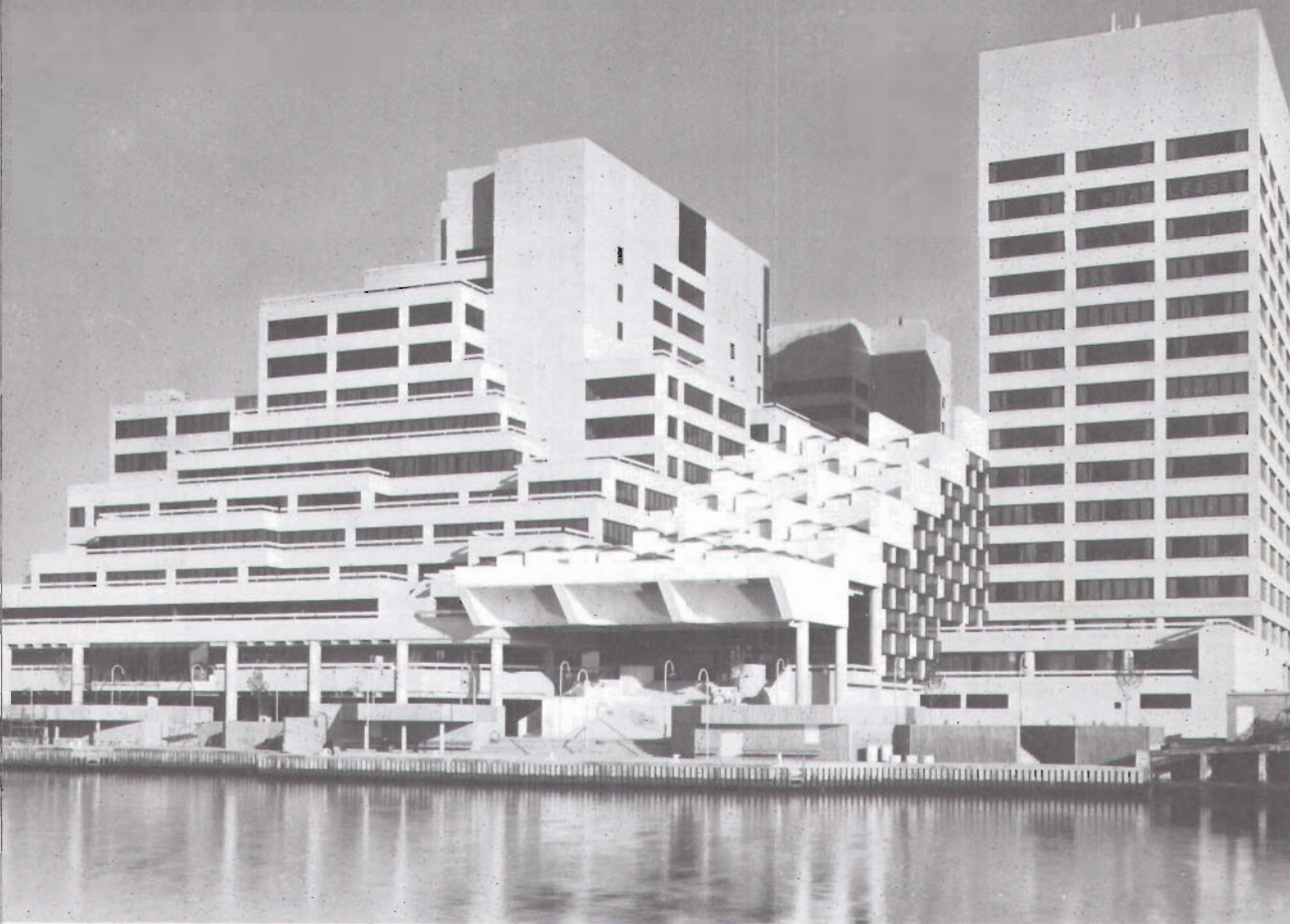
The restoration of the drawing room at *Ripponlea*.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

Portable houses of the 1850s were largely built from iron. This example has been restored in recent years and stands in Coventry Street, South Melbourne.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)





Melbourne's World Trade Centre on the Yarra River adjacent to Spencer Street bridge is nearing completion.

Nigel Smith

A reinforced concrete "Binishell" in use as the Diamond Creek Community Centre in Victoria.

CSIRO Division of Building Research





A severe drought affected most parts of Victoria during 1982 and many country water storages were well below capacity. At the Eildon Weir, water used to lap only a metre below the road and rail bridges at Bonnie Doon.

John Krutop, The Age

The drought reduced the flow of many creeks and rivers throughout Victoria. Brankeet Creek, which flows into the Eildon Weir past Bonnie Doon, was once 1.6 kilometres wide.

Allan Weeks—Alexandra



VICTORIA—MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1980-81 (b)—continued

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100+	
Nurseries	57	21	36	55	42	211
Poultry	3	7	12	20	29	71
Potatoes	—	3	4	6	12	25
Other	229	188	201	64	—	682
Total	885	582	562	377	210	2,616

(a) Establishment is a term used in economic statistics and refers to the full range of activities at the smallest operating level of a business, which in general corresponds to a location. Establishments are classified according to their predominant activity based on the estimated value of commodities produced; the sum of these comprises the "estimated value of operations" of the establishment as a whole. This table excludes those establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of less than \$1,500.

(b) The period covered in this and most subsequent tables in this Chapter is the 1980-81 season which in general refers to the year ended 31 March 1981, but also includes activities which may have been finalised after 31 March (e.g., grape picking). In most of these the growing period occurred before 31 March.

Barwon Statistical Division

Barwon is one of Victoria's smallest statistical divisions and lies west of the south-west corner of Port Phillip Bay. It comprises nine shires. In the south, the main topographical feature is the Otway Ranges, a steep mountainous region with high rainfall, ideally suited to forestry. To the north is the flat volcanic plain which is used mainly for grazing as well as a little cropping. Intermediate between these extremes are the coastal plains which have a mixture of soil types and topography.

Most of the soils are Podsollic, being derived from basalt, unconsolidated sediments, and sedimentary rocks. Others are Red-Brown Earths. The average annual rainfall varies between 450 mm and 1,400 mm in various parts of the Division.

About 75 per cent of the Division is under primary production. The main agricultural industries are dairying, and beef and sheep raising, but there are also quite significant areas of cereal and oilseed crops as well as grass seed production, beekeeping, and pigs. Forestry is also important in and around the Otway Ranges.

There has been a tendency during recent years for farmers to go out of dairying. Beef and wool production are the main activities on the volcanic plains, and prime lambs are raised in the southern areas of the Division.

VICTORIA—BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1980-81 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)				Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40+	
Milk cattle	40	121	360	178	699
Meat cattle	271	152	81	16	520
Sheep	120	85	92	62	359
Other	90	107	161	198	556
Total	521	465	694	454	2,134

(a) See footnote to table above.

(b) See footnote to table above.

South Western Statistical Division

The South Western Statistical Division covers a large portion of the south-west of Victoria, being bounded on the south by the sea and the west by the State boundary with South Australia. It is mainly located on volcanic and coastal plains, with some rising country in the south-east of the Division. Rainfall varies from about 500 mm in the extreme north to over 1,400 mm in the Otway Ranges in the south-east corner.

Few rivers flow through the area, and those that do show a considerable variation in the content of dissolved salts. Lakes in the basalt areas vary from fresh water to brine. Underground water is widely available at fairly shallow levels with salt content varying from 1,000 to 7,000 parts per million.

Many of the soils have developed from lava flows with acid grey loams and sandy loams coming from the older flows. Some of the more recent lava has not weathered greatly and the soils from it are skeletal with stony rises. The dominant soil types are derived from

basalt and unconsolidated sediments. Sub-dominants are derived from sedimentary rocks and the miscellaneous soil group. Soils in the red gum areas have a sandy topsoil with clay below.

A large portion of the Division is farmed; the remainder is covered by natural forest or planted commercial forests. Substantial areas of the farmed land are under improved pasture.

The Western District, within this Division, is a traditional woolgrowing area. Sheep numbers fell during the early 1970s but are now recovering. Dairying is popular along the southern section and prime lambs and beef cattle are also raised. Numbers of the latter have begun to decline.

The main crops are oats, wheat, and barley. Oilseed crops such as sunflowers, linseed, and rape, have gained popularity during recent years.

VICTORIA—SOUTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1980-81 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100+	
Milk cattle	69	266	1,006	568	28	1,937
Sheep	184	239	530	522	73	1,548
Sheep and meat cattle	86	125	355	524	259	1,349
Meat cattle	352	291	222	113	32	1,010
Other	51	45	76	110	18	300
Total	742	966	2,189	1,837	410	6,144

(a) See footnote to table on page 311.

(b) See footnote to table on page 311.

Central Highlands Statistical Division

The Central Highlands is an important statistical division, with Ballarat near its eastern boundary and Ararat near the west. The district is a mixture of extinct volcanic cores, basaltic plains, and uplifted sedimentary strata of Ordovician age. Elevation ranges from about 200 metres to 500 metres above sea level. The Great Dividing Range passes a few kilometres north of Ballarat, and the Pyrenees Range enters the north-west corner of the Division. The western section stretches into plains, and finishes near the Grampians.

The main soils are Podsollic, derived from basalt and sedimentary rocks; Kranozems are sub-dominant. Annual rainfall varies from 425 mm to 1,050 mm. The main streams which rise in the area are the Wimmera, Avoca, Loddon, and Campaspe Rivers, flowing north, and the Mt Emu, Fiery, Hopkins, Leigh, Woody Yallock, Moorabool, and Werribee Rivers flowing south.

About 75 per cent of the Division is farmed, the remainder being Crown land and forest. Most of the Crown land and forest is in the Daylesford-Trentham, Smythesdale, Enfield, and Mt Cole areas.

The main agricultural produce comprises wool, prime lambs, potatoes, beef, cereals, and oilseeds, with some dairying and small seeds production. The plains produce very heavy crops of oats and good crops of wheat.

Improved pastures have increased the carrying capacity of the plains and have improved soil fertility, which in turn assists crop production.

VICTORIA—CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1980-81 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100+	
Sheep	244	198	267	235	48	992
Meat cattle	194	84	36	3	—	317
Sheep and meat cattle	64	98	95	101	28	386
Potatoes	3	14	23	67	58	165
Other	111	68	96	189	59	523
Total	616	462	517	595	193	2,383

(a) See footnote to table on page 311.

(b) See footnote to table on page 311.

Wimmera Statistical Division

The Wimmera is one of Victoria's largest and most productive statistical divisions. It stretches broadly from the South Australian border in the west to Stawell in the south-east and Hopetoun in the north-east. It is primarily a large plain, sloping gently to the north, but has the distinctive Grampians Range of mountains on its south-east border.

The dominant soils groups are Grey and Brown soils of heavy texture (alkaline clay loams and clays over clay subsoils—friable calcareous self-mulching grey soils) and Podsollic soils derived from unconsolidated sediments. The sub-dominant groups are Red-Brown Earths, Mallee soils, Podsollic soils derived from sedimentary rocks, and the Miscellaneous Soil Group. Rainfall ranges from 350 mm to 880 mm a year.

Most of the area, except the uncleared desert country in the north-west and south-west of the Division, is farmed.

Cereal growing is the dominant agricultural industry, with heavy crops of wheat being produced in good seasons. Barley is grown primarily on the Rosebery Ridge between Beulah and Hopetoun, while oats and rye, which are grown in the lighter soils, are also produced. Some sunflowers have also been grown in recent years.

Grazing, which encompasses both the running of some excellent medium to strong Merino sheep flocks in the south and of fat lambs in the north, is also important. A number of beekeepers also use the flowering eucalyptus to advantage.

**VICTORIA—WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1980-81 (b)**

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100 +	
Sheep and cereal	14	109	306	613	201	1,243
Cereal grains	34	88	335	848	439	1,744
Sheep	116	112	192	144	11	575
Other	50	49	43	31	7	180
Total	214	358	876	1,636	658	3,742

(a) See footnote to table on page 311.

(b) See footnote to table on page 311.

Northern Mallee Statistical Division

This large Division extends along the Murray Valley from the Kerang area to Mildura and on to the South Australian border. It is essentially a vast plain, sloping to the north-west from about 100 metres above sea level in the south to 35 metres at Lake Cullulleraine. Low superficial land forms of ridges and dunes are also present.

The dominant soil group is the Solonised Brown soils (Mallee soils)—alkaline brown sandy soils over more clayey, highly calcareous soils. Several sub-dominant groups occur. These are Grey and Brown soils of heavy texture, Red-Brown Earths, and Alluvial Soils. This Division is relatively dry, with rainfall ranging from 240 mm to 370 mm a year.

Most of the Division has been cleared for agriculture except for two major tracts of country along the South Australian border—the Sunset Country, south-west of Mildura, and the Big Desert which extends south into the Wimmera Division.

The main broadacre farming is cereal growing, associated with wool and prime lambs. Wheat is the principal crop, followed in order by barley and oats. Dairying is conducted primarily in the irrigated country around Swan Hill and Kerang.

Horticulture is concentrated around Mildura, Robinvale, and Swan Hill. A high proportion of Victoria's grapes (for drying, table use, and wine), olives, and citrus fruits are grown in this Division. Vegetables are also grown.

**VICTORIA—NORTHERN MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1980-81 (b)**

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100 +	
Grapes	112	351	899	359	35	1,756
Cereal grains	15	38	138	501	588	1,280

VICTORIA—NORTHERN MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1980-81 (b)—continued

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100 +	
Sheep and cereal	3	22	43	117	83	268
Orchard and other fruit	35	32	52	78	41	238
Other	147	163	253	138	23	724
Total	312	606	1,385	1,193	770	4,266

(a) See footnote to table on page 311.

(b) See footnote to table on page 311.

Loddon-Campaspe Statistical Division

The Loddon-Campaspe Division stretches from the Central Highlands in the south to the Murray River. The hilly and woody country of the south gives way to flat, treeless plains. Red-Brown Earths (slightly acid brown loams over alkaline clay subsoils containing calcium carbonate) are the dominant soils. Sub-dominant groups are Grey and Brown soils of heavy texture (both friable and dense Grey soils), Podsolc soils derived from sedimentary rocks and Alluvial soils. Rainfall ranges from about 350 mm to 650 mm a year.

Grazing in the south of the Division gives way to heavy cropping in the west and dairying on irrigated land in the north and east. Sheep are run in conjunction with cereal growing, and there are intensive poultry and pig raising industries in the Bendigo area.

VICTORIA—LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1980-81 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)				Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40 +	
Meat cattle	290	151	76	30	547
Sheep	236	182	147	97	662
Milk cattle	19	59	425	261	764
Sheep and cereal	20	92	268	602	982
Sheep and meat cattle	65	83	78	52	278
Pigs	4	—	10	38	52
Other	162	132	149	321	764
Total	796	699	1,153	1,401	4,049

(a) See footnote to table on page 311.

(b) See footnote to table on page 311.

Goulburn Statistical Division

The Goulburn Statistical Division, which occupies an area on the east side of central Victoria, encompasses a wide range of topography and agricultural activities. From the mountainous part of the Great Dividing Range in the south, it stretches to the Murray River as a wide plain, much of which is known as the Goulburn Valley. In the north-west corner, the principal landscape features are treeless plains, old watercourses, riverside woodland, and swamps. The Goulburn, Loddon, and Campaspe Rivers drain the area to the north.

The main soils are Red-Brown Earths and Podsolc soils derived from sedimentary rocks (grey loams, silty loams, and fine sandy loams with a more or less bleached sub-surface over clay subsoils). A sub-dominant group of alluvial soils occurs. Rainfall varies from 430 mm to 1,400 mm a year.

Most of the area, apart from the wooded hills, is farmed. Farming activities range from dairying (in the river valleys and highly productive irrigated country) to cereal growing; orchards, especially in the Shepparton and Cobram districts; and grazing of beef cattle and sheep. Irrigated cash crops of wheat or oilseeds (principally sunflowers) are becoming important. Vegetables are also grown.

During recent years there has been a decline in dairying, especially in the dry country, and, in the early 1970s, an increase in cattle raising. However, cattle numbers have declined with the fall in prices for beef and the effects of drought.

**VICTORIA—GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1980-81 (b)**

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100 +	
Milk cattle	49	200	1,151	587	11	1,998
Meat cattle	399	357	275	117	14	1,162
Sheep and meat cattle	64	125	264	178	41	672
Orchard and other fruit	10	15	55	152	147	379
Cereal grains	46	62	107	86	16	317
Meat cattle and cereal	6	24	43	59	9	141
Other	255	290	364	411	77	1,397
Total	829	1,073	2,259	1,590	315	6,066

(a) See footnote to table on page 311.

(b) See footnote to table on page 311.

North Eastern Statistical Division

The North Eastern Statistical Division is characterised by mountainous country and some highly productive river valleys. There is also some arable country in the north-west corner of the Division.

Two dominant soil groups occur—Podsolc soils derived from sedimentary rocks and a miscellaneous group comprised of Podsolc, Peaty, and Skeletal soils, and red loams of the mountainous regions. Rainfall varies from 500 mm to 1,900 mm.

Traditional agricultural industries have included cropping, particularly around Rutherglen and Yarrawonga; winegrowing in the Rutherglen-Wahgunyah district; dairying along the valleys; beef cattle, particularly in the upper reaches of the Murray River; and hop growing, stonefruits, walnuts, and a high proportion of Victoria's tobacco growing, in the Ovens Valley, centred around Myrtleford.

A recent innovation has been the attempt to grow legume crops, particularly lupins, in the higher rainfall area to the south and as an addition to the cereal rotation in the north. There have been increases in the area of vines, lucerne production, and the area irrigated; and a decline in hop gardens, due to higher yields from the currently recommended variety of hops.

**VICTORIA—NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1980-81 (b)**

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100 +	
Meat cattle	336	338	370	218	24	1,286
Milk cattle	10	59	194	126	—	389
Tobacco	—	—	30	170	70	270
Sheep and meat cattle	28	56	74	54	3	215
Other	97	76	106	132	41	452
Total	471	529	774	700	138	2,612

(a) See footnote to table on page 311.

(b) See footnote to table on page 311.

East Gippsland Statistical Division

East Gippsland covers a large area of south-east Victoria with the Great Dividing Range in the north, the New South Wales border on the north-east, and Bass Strait on the south. The Division can be divided into five main areas: (1) The coastal plain from south of Sale to Lakes Entrance, including the Gippsland Lakes. Here there are mainly sandy to sandy loam soils over clay or gravel. Sheep and cattle are the main industries in this area; (2) the foothills, undulating country which carries mainly sheep and cattle; (3) the highlands, carrying sheep and cattle on undulating to steep country; (4) the river valleys beginning in the west at the sources of the La Trobe and McAlister Rivers, and running east along the Tambo, Snowy, Cann, and other rivers; and (5) the productive irrigation (dairying) district around Sale and Maffra.

Soils are mainly Podsollic, derived from sedimentary rocks, and the Miscellaneous Soil Group. The sub-dominant group comprises Podsols derived from unconsolidated sediments. This Division has quite a wide range of annual rainfall varying from 520 mm west of Bairnsdale to 1,150 mm in the mountains.

Apart from major areas of development in the plains in the western part of the Division which includes the irrigated area around Sale and Maffra, and the Omeo and Gelantipy districts, most agriculture is confined to the river valleys.

Beef cattle, sheep, and dairying are the most important livestock industries in the area. There is little broadacre cultivation. Vegetables are grown on the river flats at Lindenow and Orbost. The main crop, beans, is harvested green and sent to Melbourne to be frozen. Other crops include edible beans, sweetcorn, capsicums, and gherkins.

VICTORIA—EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1980-81 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)				Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40 +	
Meat cattle	272	228	150	115	765
Milk cattle	20	59	230	132	441
Sheep and meat cattle	37	59	116	118	330
Other	107	36	60	42	245
Total	436	382	556	407	1,781

(a) See footnote to table on page 311.

(b) See footnote to table on page 311.

Central Gippsland Statistical Division

Central Gippsland is bounded on the south by Bass Strait, on the north by the mountains, on the west by an irregular line running north from near Wonthaggi, and on the east by a diagonal line passing just east of Sale. The main part of the area consists essentially of two mountain systems—the foothills of the Great Dividing Range and the Strzeleckis—separated by an east-west trough known as the Great Valley of Victoria. The remainder consists of low-lying hills and coastal plains.

The average rainfall ranges from 900 mm to 1,150 mm over most of the area, falling to about 700 mm at Yarram and 760 mm in the vicinity of Western Port Bay. The Division has a large number of soil types ranging from sands to clays and loams, with some Acid Swamp soils and Calcareous sand dunes. The dominant group is the Podsols, derived from sedimentary rocks and unconsolidated sediments. Kranozems also occur.

There are about 4,800 rural establishments, a substantial portion of which are under pasture. The main improved pasture species are perennial ryegrass, cocksfoot, white clover, and subterranean clover.

The main agricultural and pastoral industries are potato growing, vegetables, dairying, beef raising, and fat lamb production. Other industries include forestry, coal mining, and sand mining. There are several milk processing factories and an important paper mill in the Division.

VICTORIA—CENTRAL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1980-81 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100 +	
Milk cattle	88	366	1,342	706	20	2,522
Meat cattle	486	481	386	187	29	1,569
Other	161	106	164	146	71	648
Total	735	953	1,892	1,039	120	4,739

(a) See footnote to table on page 311.

(b) See footnote to table on page 311.

East Central Statistical Division

The East Central Statistical Division forms a very narrow corridor between what is virtually Melbourne's metropolitan area and Central Gippsland. The East Central Division stretches from Bass Strait to the Upper Yarra area of the Great Dividing Range.

The soils are mainly Podsolics, derived from sedimentary rocks and unconsolidated sediments (sandy loams over clay subsoils and deep sands). Other groups include peaty soils and Kranzems (red loams). Rainfall is fairly uniform at about 900 mm to 1,000 mm a year. Some of the Division is still under forest, scrub, and Crown land. There is a relatively small orchard industry around Pakenham, some berry growing in the hills, and dairying in some of the valleys. There are a number of small farms engaged in potato growing and flower production, and some cattle and horse stud properties.

VICTORIA—EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1980-81 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)				Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40+	
Meat cattle	228	141	82	55	506
Milk cattle	32	99	195	83	409
Other	66	60	55	122	303
Total	326	300	332	260	1,218

(a) See footnote to table on page 311.

(b) See footnote to table on page 311.

Further reference: Financial statistics, *Victorian Year Book* 1981, pp. 341-2

Agricultural improvements*Pasture improvement*

A substantial proportion of Victoria's beef, sheep, and dairy farming is conducted on improved pastures, which can support much higher rates of stocking than native pastures. During the past 40 years, the area of improved pasture in Victoria has increased from about 2 million to 6.2 million hectares. Much of this increase has resulted from widespread use of superphosphate and subterranean clover. At present, improved pastures are based on introduced clovers, medics, and perennial grasses, such as ryegrass, cocksfoot, and phalaris.

There are still about 3 million hectares of unimproved (or "native") pasture in Victoria. These pastures consist mainly of unproductive indigenous perennial grasses such as wallaby grasses, kangaroo grass, weeping grass, and spear grasses, with no leguminous species of any value. They do not respond to fertiliser, as do pastures sown with improved species, and have a low carrying capacity.

Where annual rainfall is 750 mm or more, mainly south of the Divide, improved pastures of perennial grasses, white clover, and subterranean clover are used for intensive dairying and beef production. In the medium rainfall areas (500 mm to 750 mm) of north-east through to south-west Victoria, beef and sheep are run on pastures of perennial grasses and annual clovers, particularly subterranean clover. The remaining pastoral areas (250 mm to 500 mm rainfall) grow pastures of annual medics or clovers, with volunteer annual grasses such as barley grass, Wimmera ryegrass, and bromes, which are suitable mainly for sheep.

Irrigated pastures, based on highly productive perennial grasses and clovers, are grown on about 380,000 hectares of the northern plains, and about 44,000 hectares in southern Victoria, mainly Gippsland. They are primarily used for dairying.

In the past 30 years the widespread use of superphosphate and, to a lesser extent potash, nitrogen, and the trace elements molybdenum and copper, has contributed greatly to increased pasture productivity. A rise in the price of superphosphate in 1974-75 resulted in an initial large decline in its use on pastures (to about one-third of previous use). There has been a subsequent slow recovery in the amount used. Other developments have included a more informed approach to pasture management and the introduction of improved cultivars of cocksfoot and phalaris grasses, and white and subterranean clovers.

The advent in 1977 of new and potentially devastating aphid pests of lucerne and other pasture legumes has stimulated the importation and local development of legume cultivars which are resistant to these and other problems.

Fertiliser

James Cuming, who arrived in Victoria in 1862, established the superphosphate industry in Australia, using bones and guano as a source of phosphate. Later, rock phosphate was imported from the United States of America. Since the First World War, supplies of rock phosphate from Nauru, Ocean Island, and Christmas Island provided almost all of the requirements for superphosphate manufacture in Australia. Recently, Christmas Island has become the major supplier, with Nauru remaining important, but Ocean Island now provides none. Most of the sulphur used in the industry comes from Canada.

Since the 1920s, the need to topdress pastures with superphosphate for high productivity has become generally accepted, and soil fertility has been much improved by the practice. Although superphosphate is designed to supply mainly phosphorus, its contents of sulphur and calcium are also essential for plants in certain areas of Victoria. In 1980-81, 675,881 tonnes of superphosphate were used in Victoria of which 464,013 tonnes were applied to pastures. This represents an extraordinary fall in use since 1974 and is associated with unfavourable conditions in the pastoral industries and with continuing increases in the cost of superphosphate. Re-introduction of the Government bounty early in 1976 partly offset the increases in the cost of superphosphate.

While phosphorus and, to a lesser extent, nitrogen are the most important nutrients in Victorian agriculture generally, in certain areas potassium and sulphur are no less important. The use of nitrogenous fertiliser has become almost static in recent years and, despite the wide range of forms available, requirements are met mainly by ammonium nitrate, urea, and sulphate of ammonia. However, since the 1950s, there has been a rapid and continuing expansion in the use of potassic fertilisers in southern Victoria. Usually, potassium is applied to pastures as mixtures of muriate of potash and superphosphate. In Victoria, the trace elements molybdenum, copper, zinc, and cobalt are also supplied in a variety of mixtures with superphosphate.

Since the Artificial Manures Act was introduced in 1897, the law has required fertilisers to be sold according to a guaranteed analysis. Under the *Fertilizers Act* 1974 manufacturers must register the brands and analyses of their products with the Department of Agriculture. A list of registrations is published in the *Victorian Government Gazette*.

In 1980-81, 712,657 tonnes of artificial fertilisers were used on 1,214,409 hectares of wheat and 3,494,157 hectares of pastures. Superphosphate is the main fertiliser used on both crops and pastures and in 1980-81 amounted to 83 per cent of the total artificial fertiliser used.

VICTORIA—ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS

Year (a)	Crops		Pastures	
	Area fertilised	Quantity used	Area fertilised	Quantity used
	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes
1976-77	1,655	241	2,295	353
1977-78	1,851	277	2,670	408
1978-79	1,913	277	3,093	476
1979-80	n.a.	263	3,530	552
1980-81	n.a.	257	3,494	556

(a) See footnote (b) to table on page 311.

Further references: Superphosphate, *Victorian Year Book* 1971, p. 302-3; Forest clearing, 1978, pp. 358-60

Private storage dams

Early Victorian pastoralists commenced constructing small private dams and weirs in the 1850s. By the turn of the century small dams were being built throughout the State, particularly in areas near highly populated cities. Doncaster orchardists, for example, had built a vast network of dams by this time.

Due to the concentration on large-scale public irrigation schemes by successive Victorian Governments, the later development of private dams did not progress as rapidly as it did

in other States. However, a start was made in 1944, when the Victorian Government passed the Farm Water Supplies Act, which established a scheme under which advances were made to farmers to finance farm water supply projects. The Act was administered by the Department of Lands. The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission formed a Farm Water Supplies Branch for the special purpose of providing advice to all farmers interested in taking advantage of its provisions.

In 1965, the Soil Conservation (Water Resources) Act was passed, which permitted the Soil Conservation Authority of Victoria to "... provide for landholders, an advisory service with respect to the development and use of the water resources available to them". Under this Act, the Authority provides advisory, survey, and design services. A loan scheme to finance private soil and water conservation projects (the latter not to be located within declared irrigation districts), including the construction of private farm dams, was initiated in 1971. The Soil Conservation Authority assesses the technical feasibility of the projects and the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission of Victoria administers the financial aspects of the scheme.

Originally, in the 1850s, private dams were erected with a centre core of puddle clay. These dams were built up gradually from thin layers of materials set in place by using horse-drawn carts or barrows. Compaction of these thin layers was effected by the combined traffic of feet, both human and animal and vehicle wheels. Later contractors, using horse teams and scoops, developed successful techniques of placing layers of soil, which were trodden down and compacted by the horses.

Horse power was gradually replaced by mechanised earth-moving plant during the Second World War. With the adoption of this equipment in private dam construction, it was reasonably assumed that improved compaction would result, but unfortunately this progress did not automatically follow. A major problem was that, when a bulldozer alone was used, many small dams suffered from inadequate compaction, because the tracks of bulldozers are designed to spread and not concentrate their load. In the absence at the time of suitable rollers, such as the modern sheepsfoot roller, many private dams failed because of insufficient compaction.

In 1981, Victorians spent about \$2m on private dam construction, and government engineers and agricultural officers ensured that contractors were aware of the need for correct compaction and moisture content when building dams. However, the costs of this work have risen steeply over recent years, and private dams for irrigation are now costing farmers about \$330 per megalitre.

Livestock disease eradication

Victoria is free of many of the most serious livestock diseases as a result of its favourable climate, successful government quarantine, and other disease control measures. The nature of many livestock diseases makes their eradication difficult or practically impossible, but control measures can minimise their impact.

The Department of Agriculture conducts several major programmes to control and eradicate animal disease. Meat inspection is used to ensure a high quality of meat for human consumption and to detect disease in slaughtered animals. Traceback procedures are used to identify the properties of origin of diseased cattle and pigs. Animal Health field staff, supported by Regional Veterinary Laboratories, investigate disease in livestock and conduct control and eradication procedures.

As part of the National Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Eradication Programme, all Victorian breeding cattle have been tested for brucellosis by Department of Agriculture staff. Infected animals were slaughtered, and the owners were compensated. Herds free of disease can become accredited, allowing them to be advertised and to profit by their disease free status. Victoria is already provisionally free of bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis.

An ovine brucellosis ram-flock accreditation scheme is also conducted to encourage stud breeders to have rams examined and tested annually. A Footrot Control Area exists in western Victoria in which sheep footrot is subject to rigorous control. The impact of the disease has been greatly reduced and it is hoped that it can be eliminated. Various other diseases are also subject to control under the Stock Diseases Act.

Through its research and extension activities the Department of Agriculture assists the

livestock industries in overcoming disease problems and keeping abreast of new developments in control and eradication.

Vermin and noxious weeds control

The control of pest animals and plants affects the whole range of agricultural industries of Victoria, as well as the forests and natural bushland environments, such as wildlife and game reserves. The Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board, which was established in 1959 to work with the Department of Crown Lands and Survey, is responsible for intensifying the control of vermin and noxious weeds and implementing a philosophy of pest control.

The targets of the Board's operation are the 95 plants which are proclaimed noxious weeds, under the *Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act* 1958, throughout Victoria except in the Melbourne metropolitan area, and the eight proclaimed vermin animals, such as rabbits and foxes. Two birds, the sparrow and the starling, are also considered vermin. Blackberries, ragwort, and rabbits are the most serious pests in Victoria.

Noxious weeds and vermin control policy is implemented by the Board throughout Victoria by 142 Departmental Land Inspectors under the supervision of eighteen regional Senior Land Inspectors. Each Land Inspector has a team of workmen together with appropriate equipment to carry out weed and vermin control, and is backed up by workshop and research facilities. The annual cost of maintaining this service to the rural community in Victoria is about \$20m.

As well as being responsible for maintaining a good working relationship with landholders, the Land Inspector is also responsible for the control of vermin and noxious weeds on Crown land, and as the Board has agreements with many other government departments concerned with agriculture, forestry, national parks, roads, railways, municipalities, and so on, he may also be called upon to carry out control work in these areas.

Land cultivation

The following table shows details of the broad utilisation of land under occupation in Victoria for agricultural purposes for the season 1980-81:

VICTORIA—LAND IN OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES, 1980-81 (a)

Statistical division	Number of establishments (b)	Area of crops hectares	Area of sown pasture and lucerne hectares	Native pasture hectares	Total area of establishments hectares
Melbourne	3,481	27,991	141,486	52,038	275,778
Barwon	2,703	55,386	295,996	97,240	510,357
South Western	6,747	69,647	1,325,453	295,010	1,853,012
Central Highlands	3,069	95,553	529,281	160,114	890,579
Wimmera	4,248	691,299	921,735	276,627	2,468,473
Northern Mallee	4,632	640,314	519,799	492,954	2,670,911
Loddon-Campaspe	5,173	313,405	664,234	373,767	1,648,920
Goulburn	7,228	202,817	721,845	334,879	1,538,098
North Eastern	3,152	59,271	305,072	177,488	856,078
East Gippsland	2,155	9,502	231,971	252,726	1,153,158
Central Gippsland	5,333	14,853	459,424	84,697	681,955
East Central	1,478	3,775	78,212	18,454	118,511
Total	49,399	2,183,811	6,194,508	2,615,994	14,665,830

(a) See footnote (b) to table on page 311.

(b) This table excludes data for establishments where the legal entities operating those establishments have an estimated value of agricultural operations of less than \$1,500.

Economic contribution

Gross value of agricultural production

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced provides a measure of the output from farming. The gross value of commodities produced is the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale prices realised in the principal markets. In general, the "principal markets" are the metropolitan markets in each State. In cases where

commodities are consumed locally or where they become raw materials for a secondary industry, these points are presumed to be the principal markets.

Quantity data is, in the main, obtained from the Agricultural Census held at 31 March each year, and from supplementary collections which cover crops that have not been harvested at the time of the Census. Information covering such commodities as livestock slaughterings, dairy produce, and bee farming is obtained from separate collections and from organisations such as the Department of Primary Industry. Price data for commodities is obtained from a variety of sources including statutory authorities responsible for marketing products, e.g., the Australian Wheat Board, marketing reports, wholesalers and brokers, and auctioneers. For all commodities, values are in respect of production during the year, irrespective of whether or when payments are made.

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced in Victoria during 1980-81 (\$2,771m) contributed 23.5 per cent of the Australian total of \$11,643m.

**VICTORIA—VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED
(EXCLUDING MINING)
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year ended 30 June—				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Crops—					
Cereals for grain	220,118	196,950	465,670	587,338	505,360
Hay	78,291	47,418	64,793	71,752	99,461
Industrial crops	28,156	29,177	27,708	32,486	33,655
Vegetables	74,665	98,472	124,332	123,468	148,245
Grapes	61,189	60,363	63,747	128,333	95,867
Fruit	52,620	58,697	78,420	94,431	110,621
Other	21,546	27,492	51,545	70,765	63,945
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals—					
Cattle and calves	222,730	318,997	419,554	455,072	485,372
Sheep and lambs	89,533	95,691	116,879	180,896	227,051
Other	81,803	104,484	123,572	146,468	160,356
Livestock products—					
Wool	176,732	228,813	271,243	341,201	334,356
Dairy products	230,020	246,977	281,155	307,987	455,713
Other	39,853	40,550	41,614	47,005	51,087
Total	1,377,256	1,554,081	2,130,232	2,587,202	2,771,089

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Introduction

In the following pages some detailed descriptions and statistical information about all the main crops, livestock, and livestock products produced in Victoria are given. The section deals, first, with the field crops including wheat, barley, and oats; and then with the intensive crops including fruit and vegetables. The section then discusses livestock including sheep, cattle, pigs, poultry, bees, goats, and deer, together with the various livestock products.

Field crops

The cereals wheat, barley, and oats are the principal field crops in Victoria. These, together with hay production, represent about 90 per cent of the total area sown, although there is some variation from year to year.

Wheat

Wheat is Victoria's largest crop. The average area sown in the five-year period 1976-77 to 1980-81 was 1.4 million hectares, about 65 per cent of the State's total area under crop. The area under wheat is normally subject to fairly minor fluctuations. The 1980-81 season produced a Victorian harvest of 2.54 million tonnes of wheat from 1.4 million hectares.

Approximately 85 per cent of Victorian wheat is grown in the Northern Mallee, Wimmera, and Loddon-Campaspe Divisions. The average annual rainfall in the main

wheat belt varies from about 300 mm in the north-west to about 500 mm to 750 mm in the eastern and southern areas. Wheat is normally grown in rotation with fallow, pastures, and other crops, principally oats and barley but with increasing areas of grain legume crops—lupins and peas. Surveys of the Wimmera have shown that many paddocks are under-cropped and that the potential exists to increase cropping intensity without risk to the stability of the farm system. Levels of soil nitrogen in the region are highly correlated with the ability to support cereal crops, and a soil nitrogen testing service introduced by the Department of Agriculture in 1974 now adds precision to the complex decision on cropping rotations within the ley farming system of the Wimmera.

Since the adoption of legume based pastures (subterranean clover or medic) and the addition of grain legumes into Victorian cropping rotations, nitrogenous fertilisers have found only limited application. Nitrogen is applied only in specific circumstances, namely, on light sandy soils and land infested with skeleton weed in the Northern Mallee, and on intensively cropped land in the Wimmera and southern areas. Superphosphate is applied at seeding to virtually all crops to correct a phosphorus deficiency inherent in nearly all Australian soils.

Diseases of wheat are not normally a major problem but in 1973–74 heavy losses were incurred through attack by stem rust, Septoria leaf spot, and root diseases. The root disease known as "takeall" took a heavy toll in parts of the Northern Mallee in 1978 where crop yields were reduced by more than 25 per cent. The cereal cyst, nematode, which exists in most wheat soils in the Wimmera and Northern Mallee is a chronic source of loss and can cause severe damage in some seasons, particularly on more intensively cropped land. In 1979–80, stripe rust occurred for the first time and has reappeared in susceptible varieties during each subsequent spring.

During the 67 years from 1911 to 1978, stem rust occurred in some parts of Victoria, in varying degrees of severity, in sixteen years. In only four of these years, 1934, 1947, 1955, and 1973, did the disease cause heavy losses of production, 1973 being the heaviest on record. The only effective control is to breed disease-resistant varieties, a continuing project in Victoria since 1950. The variety, Millewa, which was released in 1979, is currently resistant to all known rust strains and other rust resistant varieties are now included in recommended lists. Another disease problem, the ball smut fungus, is effectively controlled by fungicide, applied to the seed.

A serious problem facing the cereal industries, wheat in particular, is the control of insect pests in grain storage, as the loading of wheat and other cereals for export is prohibited if insects are present. The prevention of insect infestation of farm stored grain and of grain residues in machinery is a prerequisite for ensuring the delivery of insect free grains to the export terminals.

Wheat marketing in Australia is controlled by the Australian Wheat Board under the provisions of marketing legislation prepared after negotiations between the States, the Commonwealth, and farmer organisations. Past legislation has covered 5 year periods.

While the details of the 1983 legislation are not known at this stage, some basic principles have been maintained through a succession of Commonwealth and State Acts providing a complementary coverage of Commonwealth and State powers.

The *Wheat Marketing Act* 1979 provided for a guaranteed minimum price, adjusted annually to 95 per cent of the average of pool returns for the two previous seasons and an estimate for the incoming crop. The guarantee is provided by the Commonwealth Government from consolidated revenue. Movement of the guaranteed minimum price is limited to 15 per cent above or below that of the previous season.

Wheat varieties grown in Victoria were, until recently, almost exclusively of the soft white class. The hard wheat varieties if grown in areas other than the Mallee usually produced flours with unacceptable baking characteristics. However, technological change within the baking industry and the flour quality properties of the newer types of hard wheat varieties such as Millewa, Condor, and Oxley, enabled a re-assessment of the soft wheat policy.

Since 1981, hard wheats only have been recommended for north-west Victoria, the region where wheat with a protein content above the Victorian average is usually produced, while the recommendations for the rest of the State include both hard and soft varieties.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN (a)

Variety in order of popularity in season 1978-79	Season 1976-77		Season 1977-78		Season 1978-79	
	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown
Halberd	429,846	38.5	340,837	26.5	349,690	26.0
Olympic	331,587	29.7	372,546	29.0	347,526	25.8
Condor	139,263	12.5	298,629	23.2	309,070	23.0
Summit	75,185	6.7	43,896	3.4	27,867	2.0
Zenith	30,468	2.7	63,864	5.0	94,726	7.0
Insignia	27,073	2.4	8,887	0.7	4,035	0.3
Pinnacle	23,685	2.1	19,699	1.5	16,294	1.2
Egret	22,985	2.1	98,563	7.7	150,240	11.2
Emblem	14,337	1.3	5,804	0.5	2,611	0.2
Heron	8,009	0.7	4,998	0.4	3,853	0.3
Oxley	(b)	(b)	3,607	0.3	8,748	0.7
All other including mixed and unspecified	13,745	1.3	23,626	1.8	30,333	2.3
Total	1,116,183	100.0	1,284,956	100.0	1,344,993	100.0

(a) Statistics of principal varieties of wheat sown will not be collected after season 1978-79.

(b) Included with "All other".

VICTORIA—WHEAT FOR GRAIN

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	A.S.W. (a) wheat standard
	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes	kg/h.l.
1976-77	1,103	1,780	1.61	81.2
1977-78	1,270	1,497	1.18	81.8
1978-79	1,337	2,998	2.24	80.9
1979-80	1,457	3,250	2.23	81.5
1980-81	1,431	2,538	1.77	80.5

(a) Australian Standard White.

Further references: Australian Wheat Board, *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 439-40; Grain Elevators Board of Victoria, 1977, pp. 440-1

Oats

Oats are sown for grain production, winter grazing, and hay production. The average annual area sown for grain, grazing, and hay between 1976-77 and 1980-81 was 325,000 hectares of which about 76 per cent was harvested for grain, some of it after being grazed during the winter. During the last decade, oats have been displaced by barley as Victoria's second most widely grown cereal crop. This change has been most evident on the lighter soils where winter waterlogging is not a problem.

The predominance of oats in the higher rainfall areas has been maintained by the greater tolerance shown by oats to wet conditions and by the demand for oats for stock feed. About half of the oats produced in Victoria is held on farms or used as stock feed, especially during periods of seasonal shortage or in drought conditions. About a quarter of the crop goes to mills, but only a small fraction of this is processed for human consumption. The bulk of the "milled" oats is destined for incorporation in proprietary stock feeds or as unkilned groats for export. The remaining 25 per cent of the crop is exported as grain. The dominant export market for oats is Japan which accounts for almost 80 per cent of Australian exports. Russia is another significant importer of feed oats. Oats are also supplied to a speciality market in West Germany for baby food production.

Unlike wheat and barley which are marketed through the Australian Wheat Board and the Australian Barley Board, respectively, oats are sold on the free market. Domestic prices are markedly affected by the size of the crop, pasture conditions during winter and spring, and trends in the world markets for feed grains.

VICTORIA—OATS FOR GRAIN

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes
1976-77	241	309	1.28
1977-78	228	269	1.18
1978-79	291	446	1.53
1979-80	256	390	1.52
1980-81	219	322	1.47

Barley

Barley is now the second largest crop grown in Victoria. Barley production in Victoria (99 per cent of which is of the two-row type) increased significantly between 1965-66 and 1980-81. In 1980-81, 412,000 tonnes of barley was produced. By comparison, production in 1965-66 was only 73,000 tonnes. So far, the Australian Barley Board in Victoria has been successful in selling this large increase in production.

During this period, impetus was added to an already established trend of increased production by the introduction of the Wheat Delivery Quota Scheme in 1969-70, which had the effect of reducing the area of wheat sown in the cereal belt. Barley proved to be the most popular alternative crop to wheat, particularly in the Northern Mallee. In other areas, oilseeds, such as rapeseed and safflower, were also prominent.

Removal of wheat delivery quotas in 1973-74 resulted in a slight fall in the area sown to barley as land was diverted back into wheat. However, the general trend for increased production of barley in Victoria is well established and seems unlikely to suffer further significant reduction in the absence of a marked shift in the price ratios between the cereal crops. The provision of bulk handling facilities for barley by the Grain Elevators Board of Victoria since 1963 has contributed to the increased production of this grain.

The Victorian malting industry processes most of Victoria's barley production for both the local brewing industry and export to overseas breweries.

While some barley is grown in all statistical divisions, production has been traditionally centred in two distinct areas where high quality grain is produced. The largest production is in the south-west of the Northern Mallee and the adjacent north-western Wimmera where the best quality barley is grown on the sandier soil types. The crop is sown either on cultivated ley ground without fallow or on wheat stubble land.

The second source of high quality barley grain is in an area between Melbourne, Geelong, and Bacchus Marsh in southern Victoria. In this area, barley is the principal crop. Yields of barley in this region average about 1.7 tonnes per hectare compared with about 1.2 tonnes per hectare in the Northern Mallee-Wimmera. The area has the further advantage of proximity to the main barley shipping terminals. Consequently, freight costs are much lower than for northern areas.

The substantial increase in barley production has meant that, in normal seasons, Victoria is self-sufficient in barley for malting, food, and manufacturing in the distilling, pearling, and prepared stock feed industries. It also contributes to Australian export markets. Barley is received and marketed in Victoria through the Australian Barley Board on a pool basis. The Board is responsible for setting prices for sales to domestic users. The price received for exports is determined by the world supply and demand situation, and can vary greatly from year to year. Japan provides the main export market; smaller quantities go to the United Kingdom, Europe, Taiwan, and the Middle East. In 1973-74, the Australian Barley Board negotiated its first direct sale to the U.S.S.R. and intermittent sales to this market have continued. Australia is now a major exporter of barley.

VICTORIA—BARLEY PRODUCTION

Season	Area		Production		Average yield per hectare	
	2-row	6-row	2-row	6-row	2-row	6-row
	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1976-77	362	4	397	5	1.10	1.25
1977-78	413	5	354	5	0.86	1.00

VICTORIA—BARLEY PRODUCTION—*continued*

Season	Area		Production		Average yield per hectare	
	2-row	6-row	2-row	6-row	2-row	6-row
	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1978-79	361	4	513	6	1.42	1.50
1979-80	321	4	487	7	1.52	1.75
1980-81	298	5	412	6	1.38	1.20

Further reference: Australian Barley Board, *Victorian Year Book* 1976, pp. 404-5

Maize

Maize is grown on a small scale in Victoria, both for grain and for green fodder, and is cultivated mainly in Gippsland. Lower values in the late 1960s and other more profitable alternatives in vegetables and livestock, led to a substantial decline in the production of maize grain. The area and yield of maize for each of the five seasons 1976-77 to 1980-81 were:

VICTORIA—MAIZE PRODUCTION

Season	For green fodder	For grain						
		Area			Production			Average yield per hectare
		Hybrid	Other	Total	Hybrid	Other	Total	
	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1976-77	389	411	22	433	1,685	25	1,710	3.95
1977-78	347	477	28	505	1,729	119	1,848	3.66
1978-79	242	421	92	513	1,930	64	1,994	3.89
1979-80	178	483	92	575	2,798	52	2,850	4.96
1980-81	303	557	11	568	2,939	63	3,002	5.29

Rye

Cereal rye is of minor importance in Victoria and is not usually grown as a cash crop. There is a small demand for this cereal for human consumption. Rye is chiefly grown to stabilise loose sand or sandhills in the Northern Mallee Statistical Division. There is also some interest in it for winter grazing in cold areas.

VICTORIA—RYE FOR GRAIN

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
1976-77	1,401	936	0.67
1977-78	1,828	903	0.49
1978-79	2,449	1,750	0.71
1979-80	2,261	1,489	0.66
1980-81	1,898	1,390	0.73

Triticale

The synthetic cereal triticale produced from a cross between wheat and rye was grown on a limited scale following release of locally selected adapted varieties. Most crops sown in 1980-81 were grown for grain. Triticale flour is blended with wheat and rye flours in speciality bread and biscuit production.

Fodder

The stability of livestock production on Victorian farms depends largely on fodder conservation. Natural irregularities in the diet of grazing animals are met by conserved fodders, fed as supplement, when the paddock ration of crop or pasture is deficient in quantity or quality. Such deficiencies occur regularly with seasonal changes, e.g., spring lush growth contrasts with winter-short or summer-dry pastures. Deficiencies also occur when the unexpected turns up, such as extended dry, or excessively cold or wet periods;

ravishment of pasture by pests or disease; failed crops; floods; or fire. All or any of these events may result in feed shortages for grazing animals. Fodder conservation provides a means of overcoming such shortages.

VICTORIA—HAY PRODUCTION, SEASON 1980-81

Variety	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
Meadow grass and clover	424,975	1,625,276	3.82
Oaten	42,167	149,926	3.56
Lucerne	20,535	92,715	4.51
Wheaten	7,152	15,736	2.20
Barley and other	1,618	4,579	2.83
Total	496,447	1,888,232	3.80

VICTORIA—SILAGE MADE AND FARM STOCKS OF SILAGE AND HAY (tonnes)

Statistical division	Silage made, season 1980-81	Stocks at 31 March 1981	
		Silage	Hay
Melbourne	14,417	9,982	78,889
Barwon	16,465	7,673	153,830
South Western	29,090	17,092	519,474
Central Highlands	2,974	4,583	202,971
Wimmera	4,416	6,972	217,640
Northern Mallee	2,255	3,410	67,833
Loddon-Campaspe	6,797	12,153	257,869
Goulburn	8,439	14,528	394,184
North Eastern	13,539	15,646	148,690
East Gippsland	1,227	1,384	50,848
Central Gippsland	48,419	16,766	282,192
East Central	10,007	5,048	52,118
Total	158,045	115,237	2,426,538

Oilseeds

Demand for high protein meals for livestock feed, together with a general world-wide trend to increased consumption of vegetable oils, has been reflected in Australia, where domestic oilseed prices rose in sympathy with prices on world markets and reached record levels during 1973-74. Aggregate oilseed production expanded rapidly between 1968-69 and 1971-72 in response to both increased oilseed prices and the introduction of wheat quotas. However, better markets for wheat and coarse grains, together with agronomic problems, resulted in an immediate decline in the production of rapeseed and safflower. The area sown to sunflower increased rapidly between 1974-75 and 1976-77 due to abnormal sowing conditions for the more traditional cereal crops and attractive prices for these oilseeds. Sunflower production continued to increase in 1978-79 in both dry land and irrigation districts but has since declined.

VICTORIA—SELECTED OILSEED PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
	LINSEED		
1976-77	4,694	5,393	1.15
1977-78	7,048	8,089	1.15
1978-79	4,474	4,747	1.06
1979-80	5,284	5,208	0.99
1980-81	4,567	4,057	0.89

VICTORIA—SELECTED OILSEED PRODUCTION—*continued*

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
	RAPESEED		
1976-77	2,495	1,915	0.77
1977-78	3,798	2,406	0.63
1978-79	2,992	2,825	0.94
1979-80	3,438	3,476	1.01
1980-81	2,539	2,078	0.82
	SAFFLOWER		
1976-77	3,698	1,405	0.38
1977-78	3,592	1,258	0.35
1978-79	3,227	2,180	0.68
1979-80	1,055	688	0.65
1980-81	3,366	1,630	0.48
	SUNFLOWER		
1976-77	13,271	8,405	0.63
1977-78	14,013	11,288	0.81
1978-79	14,220	10,997	0.77
1979-80	9,363	7,325	0.78
1980-81	8,195	8,552	1.04

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 444-5

Grain legumes

Interest in the production of cheap sources of protein for both human and livestock consumption is world-wide. The legumes, including soybeans, field peas, and lupins comprise a major group of high protein grains. Of these, field peas have been grown on a limited scale over much of the wheat belt since early settlement, and recent research by the Department of Agriculture and favourable experience by growers led to the development of the lupin grain industry occupying around 15,000 hectares by the late 1970s.

The average area sown to field peas in the decade 1970-71 to 1979-80 was about 5,000 hectares, with more than 60 per cent of this area and 55 per cent of the total production being in western and central Victoria. There was, however, renewed interest in field pea production from 1976 resulting in substantial increases in sowings in the Northern Mallee, Wimmera, and Loddon-Campaspe Divisions. In fact, most of the area of about 13,000 hectares sown in 1980-81 was in these Divisions. This was brought about by the increased awareness by farmers of the necessity of maintaining soil fertility and also the attractive prices being offered for field peas for processing locally into split peas for culinary use.

Lupins with 25 to 30 per cent protein are readily acceptable as a substitute for other protein meals in rations for poultry and pigs. A potential market also exists in the production of a meat substitute for human consumption. The lupin industry has expanded considerably in Victoria. Since 1973, the area sown to lupins has risen from about 100 hectares to about 22,000 hectares in 1981. Average yields are about 0.96 tonnes per hectare.

Intensive crops*Fruit**Introduction*

When the members of the Henty family established the first settlement in Victoria at Portland in 1834, they were probably the first to plant apple trees in this State. The first vineyard, which was planted around 1837, was at Yering, near Lilydale, and the first orchard was started at Hawthorn on the banks of the Yarra River in about 1848. A variety of tree fruits; berries, and grapes carted to the Melbourne market provided the main source of income of many early settlers in the hills to the north, north-east, and east of Melbourne.

In the second half of the last century, fruit and vine growing gradually extended into the western, central, north-eastern, and Gippsland areas of the State. The foundation of Mildura in 1887, and the establishment of irrigation facilities there, marked the beginning of the development of Sunraysia, one of the major horticultural districts in Victoria. With

the extension of irrigation facilities in the Goulburn Valley and Murray Valley areas, a flourishing fruit canning industry was developed after the First World War. Similarly to tree fruits, vine area increased steadily until the 1870s when Phylloxera devastated vineyards at Geelong, Bendigo, and Rutherglen. However, within a few years, new vineyards had been established in the Sunraysia district. After the First World War, the planting of dried vine fruit varieties extended along the Murray River to Robinvale and Swan Hill.

In Victoria in 1980-81, the area planted with fruit, nuts, and berries was 19,353 hectares, and the area of vineyards was 20,756 hectares. This total of 40,109 hectares is approximately 1.8 per cent of the total area under crops in Victoria, yet fruit and vine growing make an important contribution to the economy of the State.

Tree fruit

(1) *Distribution.* In Victoria, the main fruit growing areas are in the Goulburn, Northern Mallee, Melbourne, and East Central Statistical Divisions. There are smaller areas in the North Eastern Statistical Division and also in the Gippsland, Bacchus Marsh, and Ballarat areas.

Almost all the canning fruit is grown in the Goulburn Valley-Murray irrigation area which also produces large quantities of dessert pears and Granny Smith apples. Dessert apples and stone fruit are the main crops in the southern areas and the north-east, while early stone fruit is grown in the Northern Mallee around Swan Hill. The main concentration of citrus fruit production is in the Northern Mallee Division with additional groves in the north-east. Lemons are also produced in the eastern Melbourne metropolitan area.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF BEARING ORCHARD FRUIT AND NUT TREES (EXCLUDING CITRUS) BY STATISTICAL DIVISION AT 31 MARCH 1981

Statistical division	Pears	Apples	Peaches	Apricots	Other
Melbourne	36,842	449,700	53,568	3,065	n.p.
Barwon	1,080	3,797	n.p.	1,060	n.p.
South Western	n.p.	13,550	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Central Highlands	1,927	45,962	3,463	897	3,526
Wimmera	1,729	2,063	2,526	1,181	n.p.
Northern Mallee	502	5,855	10,963	51,561	n.p.
Loddon-Campaspe	24,431	71,156	1,080	136	4,082
Goulburn	942,699	250,003	511,027	100,432	n.p.
North Eastern	347	65,077	1,210	450	6,569
East Gippsland	121	4,450	n.p.	n.p.	—
Central Gippsland	n.p.	17,125	n.p.	—	n.p.
East Central	7,940	118,854	5,175	n.p.	n.p.
Total	1,017,868	1,047,592	591,621	159,033	297,342

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF BEARING CITRUS TREES BY STATISTICAL DIVISION AT 31 MARCH 1981

Statistical division	Oranges	Lemons and limes	Other
Melbourne	n.p.	20,153	n.p.
Barwon	—	n.p.	—
South Western	—	—	—
Central Highlands	—	n.p.	—
Wimmera	2,137	n.p.	n.p.
Northern Mallee	586,774	58,314	85,601
Loddon-Campaspe	—	n.p.	—
Goulburn	57,979	21,285	6,619
North Eastern	13,546	4,854	401
East Gippsland	—	547	—
Central Gippsland	—	—	—
East Central	n.p.	4,421	n.p.
Total	661,484	110,145	92,872

(2) *Size of production.* Since the early 1950s, many of the old lower producing or marginal orchards have been pulled out, and new orchards with a small number of higher yielding and more popular varieties of fruit trees have been planted on more suitable soils. These factors, as well as greatly improved technology, have increased production potential. During the 1950s and 1960s, there were only slight changes in the area planted to most types of fruit trees, yet production showed an increasing trend, particularly with canning fruits and dessert pears in the Goulburn Valley; here the Victorian production greatly exceeded local demand and increasing amounts were exported. This situation changed during the early 1970s. Following the wet winter in 1973, about 300,000 canning peach trees died, causing a significant drop in production. At about the same time, residential and industrial developments in the eastern Melbourne metropolitan and Mornington Peninsula areas greatly reduced the area planted to apples. These changes coincided with the deterioration of overseas market prospects for Victorian fresh and processed fruit and many growers have been forced to limit production or leave the industry. In the citrus industry, the same economic pressures have not operated as keenly as in other fruit industries because of an eight-fold increase in the demand for orange juice on the local market over the last twenty years, and protective measures limiting the importation of low-cost citrus juice from overseas.

VICTORIA—TREE FRUIT PRODUCTION
(tonnes)

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March—				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Pears	103,675	80,055	100,896	96,844	121,734
Apples	61,139	62,880	89,343	75,128	77,047
Peaches	24,329	24,670	28,337	35,398	41,765
Apricots	6,712	6,268	8,135	7,626	8,611
Cherries	2,562	2,436	2,295	(a)	2,273
Plums and prunes	3,252	2,550	7,069	(a)	3,263
Olives	1,889	712	1,492	(a)	556
Nectarines	1,119	1,009	4,607	(a)	1,201
Quinces	148	127	179	(a)	(a)
Figs	10	17	65	(a)	5
Oranges—					
Valencias	21,472	24,100	24,911	28,865	31,950
Navels	13,056	14,023	15,367	16,741	20,590
Other	764	519	673	911	1,064
Lemons and limes	6,000	5,361	13,883	7,281	10,197
Grapefruit	3,000	2,845	3,740	(a)	4,367
Mandarins	2,842	1,980	2,874	(a)	2,898

(a) Not collected.

(3) *Marketing.* Most of the fruit grown in Victoria for the fresh fruit market is sold locally in Melbourne, as well as in Sydney and Brisbane. While in Melbourne up to half of the total crop sold as fresh fruit may be sold direct to supermarkets or at the orchard gate, the price established at the Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market still provides the basis for all Victorian sales.

The Fruit and Vegetable Act and Regulations outline standards of produce and the size and marking of containers. Produce presented in accordance with this Act and within the provisions of the Health Act may be sold in Victoria. There are also restrictions on the introduction of fruit and certain vegetables from interstate to prevent the spread of pests and diseases and, in particular, fruit fly, into the main fruit growing areas of the State.

The development of cool storage techniques towards the end of the last century made possible the exporting of dessert apples and pears from Australia to Britain, during the off-season in the northern hemisphere. Since then, cool storage methods have improved constantly and with the general acceptance of controlled atmosphere storage by Victorian apple growers during the late 1960s, apples and pears can now be sold right through the year in Victoria.

While efficient cool storage techniques have extended the local market, they have also had an adverse effect on the northern hemisphere export market where the availability of

locally grown fruit from cool stores has eroded the seasonal advantage of fruit from the southern hemisphere. This has been one of several factors causing the decline in the prospects of Victorian fruit on traditional markets. Other important factors have been the phasing out of preferential treatment for Australian produce following Britain's entry into the E.E.C., disadvantages because of changes in the currency exchange rate, and greatly increased labour and freight charges in Australia. Alternative market outlets for Victorian pome fruit are being developed in the U.S.A., South East Asia, and the Middle East.

In order to help the apple and pear industry to overcome marketing problems, the Commonwealth Government established the Apple and Pear Corporation in 1974. The Corporation has taken over the export control role of the former Apple and Pear Board and also has powers to trade in its own right and to promote the use of both fresh and processed apples and pears.

The establishment of the Citrus Marketing Board in Victoria in 1973 has enabled all citrus fruits to be marketed in an orderly manner. Sales of citrus fruit on export markets (mainly to New Zealand) have not been very significant and most of the crop is sold on the domestic market, either as fresh fruit or juice.

(4) *Financial assistance.* In 1971, the Commonwealth Government set up an Apple and Pear Stabilization Scheme to help pome fruit growers by lessening the effect of price fluctuations for different varieties on overseas markets. This scheme will be phased out by 1984 and an underwriting scheme will be implemented to cover all apple exports to all markets for the 1981 to 1985 period.

In recent years, citrus processors have been importing quantities of juice concentrate to overcome periods when the demand exceeds local availability of fresh fruit. The price of the imported juice was significantly lower than the local product, and in order to prevent excessive imports the Commonwealth Government has imposed a variable duty on imported citrus juice.

Small fruit

(1) *Distribution.* Climatic requirements have restricted the commercial production of strawberries, and cane and bramble fruits in particular, to the cooler southern regions of Victoria, and most of the fruit is grown in the hills of the eastern Melbourne metropolitan and Mornington Peninsula areas which are relatively close to the Melbourne market. During the last few years, fruit growers in other parts of the State interested in diversification have considered strawberry production for local demand. With cane and bramble berries, the development of mechanised harvesting requires production on flat sites, and several plantations have now been established in Central Victoria and north of the Great Dividing Range.

(2) *Size of production.* In the 1950s, practically all strawberry planting material available in Victoria was heavily infected with virus diseases and, as a result, the industry almost ceased to exist. The successful Runner Certification Scheme conducted by the Department of Agriculture revitalised the industry between 1960 and 1970 and total production increased tenfold. More recently there has been increasing demand for cane and bramble berries from the processors. As the use of mechanical harvesters replaces expensive hand picking, there will be a potential for the development of a viable cane and bramble berry industry in the State.

VICTORIA—SMALL FRUIT PRODUCTION (kilograms)

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March—				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Strawberries	1,004,395	945,646	1,115,344	1,030,053	1,012,226
Youngberries	129,756	80,445	53,860	(a)	(a)
Raspberries	88,995	80,949	86,741	142,864	186,464
Gooseberries	11,096	9,103	8,371	(a)	4,531
Loganberries	5,511	5,635	6,955	(a)	8,859
Other berries	15,779	16,783	63,739	(a)	(a)
Passionfruit	5,377	653	910	(a)	(a)

(a) Not collected.

(3) *Marketing.* Berry fruits are mainly sold on the fresh fruit market or sent to processors. Recently, many growers have introduced the "pick your own" system of sales where the general public is invited to pick the fruit for themselves. This method greatly reduces harvesting and marketing costs, and growers with land on routes near holiday resorts, in particular, achieve a good public response and increased net returns.

Increased use of berry fruits in health foods (yoghurt), and cakes and tarts, is likely to produce a larger outlet for these fruits in the future.

Nuts

(1) *Distribution.* In Victoria a wide range of nuts can be grown such as almonds, walnuts, chestnuts, hazelnuts, pecans, pistachios, and others. In the past, only a few of these trees have been grown in commercial plantings. In most cases they have been planted as windbreaks around orchards and vineyards (almonds) or in groups in the farm orchard.

Almonds were mainly planted in the northern areas; walnuts and chestnuts in situations with deep soil in the north-east, the Dandenongs, and Gippsland; and hazelnuts on shallower soils in the north-east and the Dandenongs.

Since the early 1970s, many orchardists and farmers, who wanted to diversify, or others, who wanted to take up farming on a part-time basis, have shown interest in planting nuts. Along the Murray Valley, several almond groves have been established, including two large plantations of over 150 hectares each. Although there has been difficulty in obtaining young chestnut, hazelnut, and walnut trees with proven capacity, several small plantations have been established in suitable localities.

(2) *Size of production.* The production of almonds decreased from 50 tonnes in 1960-61 to less than 11 tonnes in 1976-77, but is now increasing due to recently established groves commencing production. In 1980-81, production exceeded 440 tonnes. There has not been much change in the quantity of other nuts produced. Because of the long establishment period for most of them, recent plantings have had little effect on production at this stage.

VICTORIA—NUT PRODUCTION (kilograms)

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March—				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Walnuts	67,403	77,176	68,016	(a)	122,267
Chestnuts	18,172	19,851	24,884	(a)	(a)
Almonds	10,401	98,975	277,212	272,677	444,829
Filberts	100	4,342	1,337	(a)	(a)

(a) Not collected.

(3) *Marketing.* Nuts are keenly sought after by wholesalers who pre-pack the shelled or salted product for retail sale, and by confectioners who use nuts as ingredients for their products. To satisfy local demand, almonds and other nuts are being imported regularly. Thus there is an opportunity to increase local production as long as the price of local nuts can be kept at or below the level of the imported product (locally produced almonds are protected by tariff).

Grapes

(1) *Distribution.* In Victoria, most vine grapes are grown under irrigation in the Northern Mallee Division, and in the Goulburn Valley and Murray Valley areas. Wine grape varieties are also being grown in the traditional non-irrigated areas in the north-east (Rutherglen) and in the west (Great Western) of the State. With the increasing interest in wine grapes over recent years, many vineyards of varying sizes have been established in other suitable areas throughout the State.

(2) *Wine.* During the 1960s and 1970s, the demand for grapes for winemaking increased quite significantly, and as a result, many new areas were planted both by established vine growers and by many others without previous experience. Further, to satisfy winery demand, large quantities of sultanas and grapes of other varieties suitable for drying and winemaking have been diverted to wineries. Between 1960 and 1980, the intake of grapes by wineries had increased from 11,000 tonnes to over 72,000 tonnes. Many of these grapes are now mechanically harvested.

Until recently, wineries were able to absorb the greatly increased volume of grapes produced. However, since 1977 there has been evidence of over-production. This was partly caused by the stationary consumption of fortified wines and the reduced rate of increase in the consumption of red table wines. A higher rate of increase has been maintained for white table wines, but this has been mainly due to the marketing of bulk wine in soft packs (casks) at low prices.

Although there is a world surplus in wine and the present level of export from Australia is very low, there is an increasing interest and there seems to be a potential to develop markets for specialised lines overseas.

(3) *Dried fruits.* The production of sultanas and other drying varieties has remained fairly steady at around 42,000 tonnes to 60,000 tonnes (dry weight). Only about one-third of the Victorian crop is marketed locally and the rest has to be exported. Thus growers' returns depend largely on prices established at world markets according to supply and demand. World wide there is a potential for over-production of dried vine fruit but poor weather conditions at harvest in at least one of the major producing countries have kept world supply below the potential level in most years. The diversion of sultanas to wineries provides a useful alternative outlet, but, in the long run, without improved efficiency, restriction of the production of drying varieties may be necessary.

(4) *Table grapes.* Table grape production in recent years has increased considerably. The table grape season is lengthening due to the introduction of new table grape cultivars, a number of which are earlier than traditional varieties, and also by improved handling and storage techniques. The above factors, combined with improved air and sea freighting facilities, are leading to the development of a table grape export trade.

VICTORIA—VITICULTURE: AREA AND PRODUCTION

Season	Area		Production for—	
	Bearing	Non-bearing	Wine making	Drying and table (a)
	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
1976-77	19,598	1,197	63,252	208,541
1977-78	19,149	1,233	56,224	173,857
1978-79	19,597	961	65,201	177,623
1979-80	19,820	944	72,485	283,550
1980-81	19,617	1,139	65,076	196,927

(a) Production for drying is estimated fresh weight equivalent of dried weight.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 461-6

Vegetables

Victoria is the leading State for vegetable production in Australia, closely followed by Queensland and New South Wales. The principal crops grown in Victoria are potatoes, tomatoes, carrots, cauliflowers, cabbages, peas, and onions.

VICTORIA—VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Main type	Area sown		Production	
	1979-80 (a)	1980-81 (a)	1979-80 (a)	1980-81 (a)
	hectares		tonnes	
Potatoes	13,077	13,702	333,614	348,950
Onions	776	733	18,748	15,164
Carrots	961	1,026	34,603	32,176
Parsnips	201	(a)	6,049	(a)
Beetroot	42	(a)	969	(a)
Tomatoes	2,699	3,272	79,799	101,766
French beans	810	771	3,756	3,551
Green peas—				
market	197	230	477	438
factory	2,384	1,558	(b)5,166	(b)3,009
Cabbages	846	819	33,241	35,870
Cauliflowers	1,108	1,075	40,762	41,303
Lettuce	1,034	1,147	22,571	25,441
Pumpkins	778	776	11,798	12,480

(a) See footnote to table on page 311.

(b) Shelled weight.

Tobacco

Tobacco growing in Australia has traditionally been regarded as a rather speculative proposition, because of wide fluctuations in production and in market conditions. Technical advances in the use of fertiliser, disease control, and other cultural factors influencing crop production, have in recent years led to marked improvements in the level and consistency of average yields.

The introduction of a Tobacco Stabilisation Plan in 1965 promoted further stability in the industry. This scheme, now in its fifth term, provides for the annual sale, at a guaranteed minimum price, of up to 15,000,000 kilograms of leaf which meets defined quality standards. This plan is operated by the Australian Tobacco Board together with a Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board in each producing State.

Australian tobacco is mainly used in the manufacture of cigarettes. The use of domestic leaf is encouraged by a statutory mixing percentage applied in conjunction with concessional rates of import duty. The statutory percentage is currently 50 per cent and, at this level, it is important that only leaf of high smoking quality is produced. This requires friable and well drained soils, appreciable summer rainfall, and freedom from high winds and extremes of temperature.

The Victorian tobacco crop is usually rather more than one-third of the total Australian production. The crop is predominantly of the flue-cured or Virginia type. A significant area of burley, a light air-cured tobacco, has been grown in Victoria in recent years, but is decreasing. Suitable growing conditions are found in north-east Victorian river valleys, the industry being concentrated along the Ovens, Kiewa, and King Rivers and their tributaries, with small outlying areas in the northern part of Victoria.

Most Victorian tobacco is produced under sharefarming agreements on the general basis that the landowner provides land, facilities, and equipment, the sharefarmer provides labour and operating costs, and the proceeds of sale of produce are shared equally.

The major proportion of tobacco production costs is accounted for by manual labour requirements, and in recent years, considerable attention has been given to the reduction of labour by mechanisation. As a result, equipment such as semi-automatic transplanters, topping machines, harvesting aids, stringing machines, and bulk curing units, is now replacing tedious manual operations on most Victorian tobacco farms.

The Department of Agriculture helps tobacco growers to increase yield and improve leaf quality by research in agronomy, plant pathology, and plant breeding at the Tobacco Research Station, Myrtleford, and by an intensive farm-to-farm tobacco advisory service in all producing districts.

The Department of Agriculture has released flue-cured varieties resistant to common strains of blue mould; the blue mould-resistant burley breeding lines also show promise. Other advances in tobacco production include improved practices to give more effective and economical control of blue mould, identification of the effects of soil and climatic variables on tobacco crop production, the testing and development of mechanical harvesting and associated curing methods, and the testing of cheap solid fuels to replace gas and oil for curing.

VICTORIA—TOBACCO PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes (dry)	tonnes (dry)
1976-77	3,821	5,999	1.57
1977-78	3,621	5,788	1.60
1978-79	3,505	5,563	1.59
1979-80	3,313	6,119	1.85
1980-81	3,015	5,911	1.96

Hops

The hop is a summer-growing perennial plant. The rootstock produces vines which may grow up to 10 metres high each season before being cut back during the autumn.

Victorian hops are of high quality when measured against world standards and the area given over to hops in this State increased during the first half of the 1970s. However, because of uncertain markets, production has tended to decline slightly since then.

Hops need a good rainfall, evenly distributed throughout the growing season, deep, well-drained soils, and protection from wind. In Victoria, the industry is confined to alluvial soils in the valleys of the Ovens and King Rivers where the availability of liberal supplies of good quality irrigation water is essential to supplement the natural summer rainfall.

Hops are planted from root cuttings, or sets, on a square spacing to give some 2,200 plants per hectare, supported on a system of trellising about 6 metres above the planted area. The size of hop gardens in Victoria varies considerably from 2 hectares to over 100 hectares.

In all cases, production is by family and hired labour. The labour needs vary from month to month, being heaviest at pruning, training, and harvest time, and the average is about one man for each 3 hectares. Before the advent of mechanical harvesting, much more labour than this was needed.

Machine harvesting is universal in Victorian hops, the whole vine being cut down and brought to a stationary picker which separates the cones from the rest of the plant. Conveyor belts and mechanical loaders ensure that the passage of the hops through the drying kiln generally requires little manual effort.

In small gardens, harvesting is commonly done under contract or by neighbours sharing fully mechanised equipment. Other processes, such as pruning, are also becoming increasingly mechanised.

Hops are normally grown under annual contract to merchants, known as hop factors. Annual hop production in Australia currently exceeds the total quantity demanded by domestic brewers, leaving a substantial proportion of the crop for export.

The high quality Victorian bred variety *Pride of Ringwood*, which is now virtually the only variety grown in Victoria, has been well received on world markets but profitable export sales have nevertheless been difficult to negotiate in seasons of overall world surplus.

The Department of Agriculture conducts research and extension services in the Victorian hop industry, current emphasis being on improvement of hop quality. This work has been intensified, and additional investigations on long-term fertiliser requirements and control of weeds and insect pests have recently been introduced.

VICTORIA—HOP PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes (a)	tonnes
1976-77	424	809	1.91
1977-78	429	959	2.24
1978-79	427	745	1.74
1979-80	457	1908	1.99
1980-81	506	751	1.48

(a) Dried weight.

Plant nurseries

In 1980-81, the total area of nurseries in Victoria was about 1,624 hectares, including about 58 hectares of glass, plastic film, and bush houses; the total value of sales of nursery products was \$49.4m.

VICTORIA—NURSERIES (a)

Item	Amount	
	1977-78	1980-81
Number of nurseries	321	437
Sales of nursery products (\$'000)—		
Seeds and bulbs	2,751	3,753
Seedlings	3,578	6,327
Cut flowers (including orchids)	7,167	8,964
Cultivated turf and ferns	4,110	14,102
Fruit trees and vines	2,254	2,959

VICTORIA—NURSERIES (a)—continued

Item	Amount	
	1977-78	1980-81
Rose bushes	684	1,220
Other shrubs and trees	10,052	12,043
Total nursery sales	30,596	49,367

(a) For the purpose of the census, a nursery was defined as a location commercially engaged in growing or raising nursery products from seeds, bulbs, cuttings, etc., or significantly "growing-on" any of these items.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 471-2

Livestock and livestock products

Introduction

The first significant development in Victoria, or as it was then known, the Port Phillip District, was the pastoral industry. Millions of hectares of lightly timbered land lay before the newcomers, and the quickest way to wealth was evidently by the division of the land into runs and the depasturing of sheep and cattle. Settlers and stock came at first from Tasmania and eventually from New South Wales.

According to early statistical records there were 41,332 sheep, 155 cattle, and 75 horses in the District on 25 May 1836. On 1 January 1841, as a result of five years of livestock importation and breeding, there were 782,283 sheep, 50,837 cattle, and 2,372 horses. By 1 January 1851, the livestock population had increased to 6,032,783 sheep, 378,806 cattle, 21,219 horses, and 9,260 pigs.

The following table shows the numbers of livestock in Victoria at decennial intervals from 1881 to 1978, and the numbers of livestock on rural holdings for each of the ten years 1972 to 1981. From 1957, no allowance has been made for the small number of livestock not on rural holdings.

VICTORIA—SELECTED LIVESTOCK: NUMBERS (a)
(‘000)

Year	Cattle (b)			Sheep	Pigs
	Dairy	Beef	Total		
1881 at 31 March	n.a.	n.a.	1,286	10,360	242
1891 at 31 March	n.a.	n.a.	1,783	12,693	282
1901 at 31 March	n.a.	n.a.	1,602	10,842	350
1911 at 1 March	n.a.	n.a.	1,584	12,883	333
1921 at 1 March	n.a.	n.a.	1,575	12,171	175
1931 at 1 March	n.a.	n.a.	1,430	16,478	281
1941 at 1 March	n.a.	n.a.	1,922	20,412	398
1951 at 31 March	1,489	727	2,216	20,012	237
1961 at 31 March	1,717	1,147	2,864	26,620	319
1971 at 31 March	1,974	3,086	5,060	33,761	520
1972 at 31 March	1,927	3,508	5,435	29,496	590
1973 at 31 March	1,957	3,488	5,445	24,105	585
1974 at 31 March	1,933	3,906	5,839	25,787	424
1975 at 31 March	1,939	4,235	6,174	26,411	383
1976 at 31 March	1,871	3,996	5,867	25,395	393
1977 at 31 March	1,681	3,423	5,104	21,925	397
1978 at 31 March	1,609	2,963	4,572	22,021	401
1979 at 31 March	1,516	2,619	4,134	22,750	390
1980 at 31 March	1,527	2,725	4,252	24,400	422
1981 at 31 March	1,538	2,775	4,312	25,487	400

(a) A table showing livestock numbers for each year from 1837 to 1971 is published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1973, pages 1090-1.

(b) Separate figures for beef and dairy cattle are not available for the years before 1943.

The following table shows details of the stock slaughtered in Victoria during each of the five years 1976-77 to 1980-81:

VICTORIA—LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED
(’000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Sheep	4,922	4,247	3,879	r4,386	5,115
Lambs	5,550	5,731	5,399	r5,945	6,433
Cattle and calves	3,594	3,856	2,929	r2,237	2,435
Pigs	935	1,017	961	r978	1,149

Sheep

Distribution

During 1980-81, the Victorian sheep population increased 4.5 per cent to 25.5 million head—24.6 per cent below the 1971 peak of 33.8 million head. Sheep are widely distributed throughout Victoria and the numbers of sheep in each statistical division are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS IN EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION
AT 31 MARCH 1981
(’000)

Statistical division	Rams	Ewes	Wethers	Lambs	Total
Melbourne	3	111	90	50	254
Barwon	20	737	276	335	1,368
South Western	90	3,697	1,583	1,884	7,253
Central Highlands	36	1,655	1,224	796	3,712
Wimmera	43	1,883	1,203	863	3,992
Northern Mallee	15	731	161	316	1,223
Loddon-Campaspe	33	1,442	924	679	3,077
Goulburn	34	1,374	525	526	2,459
North Eastern	9	321	123	136	588
East Gippsland	8	384	165	169	726
Central Gippsland	10	404	114	233	761
East Central	1	45	3	23	73
Total	302	12,783	6,391	6,010	25,487

Main sheep breeds

Victorian sheep can be divided broadly into “wool” and “meat” breeds. The distinction is necessarily an arbitrary one, since wool is an important source of income from ewes kept for prime lamb production, while mutton is produced mainly from surplus or aged sheep from “woolgrowing” flocks.

The Merino is the most numerous breed in Victoria, although not as dominant as in the other mainland States. At 31 March 1980, the 12.8 million Merinos comprised 52 per cent of the Victorian flock.

The traditional Victorian Merino is a comparatively small framed Saxon type, producing fine to superfine wool. This type is now giving way to larger, heavier cutting, broader woolled strains, in response to limited price margins for fineness, greater stress on carcase values, and sharp increases in production costs.

Other breeds derived from Merino crossbreds and kept mainly for wool production include the Corriedale (half Merino, half Lincoln), 13 per cent, and Polwarth (one-quarter Lincoln), 3 per cent. Comebacks (predominantly Merino, fine-woolled crossbreds) make up another 5 per cent. Other stronger woolled crossbreds are used mainly for prime lamb production. These contributed 18 per cent (4.5 million) to the total in 1980, compared with 25 per cent in 1974. Prime lamb breeds recently developed from British breed crosses and carpet wool breeds derived from mutant Romney types, account for a very small but increasing part of the total flock.

British meat breeds and Australasian breeds developed from them, such as the Poll Dorset, are widely used as sires in crossbreeding programmes, so that their influence is much greater than their contribution to total numbers (8.8 per cent in 1980) would suggest. British longwool breeds, such as the Border Leicester and the Romney Marsh, are commonly mated to Merino ewes to produce crossbred breeding ewes and prime lambs.

Shortwool breeds, such as the Dorset Horn, Poll Dorset, and Southdown are used mainly as terminal sires, mated with crossbred, Corriedale, or Merino ewes to produce prime lambs.

VICTORIA—BREEDS OF SHEEP (INCLUDING RAMS) AT 31 MARCH (a)

Breed	1974		1977		1980	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
Merino	12,256,133	47.53	11,973,587	54.61	12,752,386	52.26
Corriedale	2,492,255	9.66	2,419,208	11.03	3,135,726	12.85
Polwarth	688,378	2.67	626,895	2.86	732,463	3.00
Border Leicester	431,096	1.67	782,107	3.57	439,662	1.80
Cheviot	9,797	0.04	4,687	0.02	6,753	0.03
Dorset Horn	491,367	1.90	389,699	1.78	556,201	2.28
Poll Dorset	215,328	0.84	209,465	0.96	443,607	1.82
Perendale	7,200	0.03	7,871	0.04	21,164	0.09
Romney Marsh	262,800	1.02	280,854	1.28	433,876	1.78
Ryeland	19,173	0.07	12,870	0.06	17,014	0.07
Southdown	115,559	0.45	89,612	0.41	134,742	0.55
Suffolk (including South Suffolk)	9,588	0.04	18,625	0.08	29,081	0.12
Cormo	(b)		(b)		32,220	0.13
Zenith	50,670	0.20	40,912	0.19	30,554	0.13
Comeback	1,887,569	7.32	1,031,150	4.70	1,130,172	4.63
Crossbreed (including half breed Merino and coarser)	6,533,446	25.33	4,017,269	18.32	4,459,959	18.28
Other (including unspecified)	317,192	1.23	20,639	0.09	44,485	0.18
Total	25,787,551	100.00	21,925,450	100.00	24,400,065	100.00

(a) Collected triennially.

(b) Included under "other".

Lambing

The lambing performance of the Victorian flock fluctuates according to seasonal conditions around a fairly static twenty year average of 83 lambs marked for each 100 ewes mated.

Favourable seasonal conditions in the year ended 31 March 1981 contributed to the above average lambing. Ewe matings increased to 10.8 million.

Victoria's largest lambing occurred in 1970-71, when 12.7 million lambs were marked from 14.8 million ewes mated (86 per cent).

VICTORIA—LAMING

Season	Ewes mated	Lambs marked	Percentage of lambs marked to ewes mated
	'000	'000	per cent
1976-77	9,551	6,566	69
1977-78	9,462	7,482	79
1978-79	9,562	7,923	83
1979-80	10,723	9,099	85
1980-81	10,836	9,167	85

Wool production

In 1980-81, Victoria produced 145.8 million kilograms of wool (greasy basis), 1.5 per cent higher than in 1979-80, and this represented 21 per cent of Australian production.

Victorian production peaked at 201 million kilograms in 1970-71, although the most valuable clip (\$334m) was produced in 1980-81. From 1970-71 until 1977-78, the size of the clip declined in line with the decline in sheep numbers but then stabilised until the onset of widespread drought during 1982. The Victorian clip spans a very wide range of wool types, ranging from superfine Merino, through the stronger grades of Merino and Comeback, to coarse crossbred and Lincoln and a small quantity of speciality (hairy) carpet wool.

VICTORIA—SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL CLIPPED

Season	Shorn		Wool clipped (including crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Per sheep	Per lamb
	'000	'000	'000 kg	'000 kg	kg	kg
1976-77	21,734	4,404	91,378	5,769	4.20	1.31
1977-78	21,449	5,194	96,421	6,867	4.50	1.32
1978-79	22,569	5,896	105,848	8,582	4.69	1.46
1979-80	23,184	6,845	110,404	9,911	4.76	1.45
1980-81	23,604	6,925	110,884	10,179	4.70	1.47

VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS SHORN, SEASON 1980-81

Statistical division	Shorn		Wool clipped (including crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Per sheep	Per lamb
	number	number	kg	kg	kg	kg
Melbourne	257,829	48,854	1,170,226	73,447	4.54	1.50
Barwon	1,273,899	393,074	5,473,995	542,119	4.30	1.38
South Western	6,802,674	2,255,010	31,320,854	3,359,913	4.60	1.49
Central Highlands	3,511,022	817,063	15,800,504	1,203,512	4.50	1.47
Wimmera	3,721,956	983,385	18,940,663	1,529,783	5.09	1.56
Northern Mallee	1,012,386	309,367	5,003,009	478,256	4.94	1.55
Loddon-Campaspe	2,859,111	786,049	14,399,569	1,175,362	5.04	1.50
Goulburn	2,303,201	649,030	10,519,669	899,602	4.57	1.39
North Eastern	515,705	160,759	2,174,444	211,682	4.22	1.32
East Gippsland	678,433	178,984	3,040,591	221,443	4.48	1.24
Central Gippsland	610,444	312,550	2,788,343	441,181	4.57	1.41
East Central	57,307	30,440	252,275	42,294	4.40	1.39
Total	23,603,967	6,924,565	110,884,142	10,178,594	4.70	1.47

VICTORIA—TOTAL WOOL PRODUCTION

Season	Clip	Stripped from and exported on skins, etc. (greasy)	Total quantity (greasy)
	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg
1976-77	97,147	28,996	126,143
1977-78	103,288	28,346	131,634
1978-79	114,431	24,198	138,629
1979-80	120,316	27,004	147,320
1980-81	121,063	24,756	145,819

Further reference: Australian Wool Corporation, *Victorian Year Book* 1977, p. 452

Mutton and lamb production

Victoria is the leading State in the production of mutton and lamb. However, part of this production is derived from sheep and lambs originating in other States, especially from southern New South Wales.

Mutton, the meat from adult sheep, is mainly produced from surplus sheep from the wool industry so that production patterns correspond closely to expansions and contractions in that industry. In 1980-81, Victoria produced 103,655 tonnes of mutton, well down on the 1971-72 peak of 247,000 tonnes.

Prime lamb production increased by 9.3 per cent to 111,835 tonnes in 1980-81. Prime lamb producers are found throughout the State. However, early to mid-season producers are distributed in a broad band across northern Victoria, including some irrigated areas in the Murray and Goulburn Valleys. In addition, a considerable number of early lambs are brought from southern New South Wales for slaughter in Victoria. Mid to late-season producers are located mainly in the South Western, Central Highlands, Central Gippsland, and parts of the North Eastern Statistical Divisions of the State.

During 1980-81, domestic consumption of lamb in Australia increased by 5 per cent to 17 kilograms per head per annum. Mutton consumption was 4 kilograms per head per

annum during 1980-81, still well below the 20-25 kilogram level that prevailed during the early 1970s.

Export of live sheep

Exports of Australian live sheep for slaughter in the country of destination have grown from 1.3 million head in 1974-75 to 6 million in 1980-81 with 99 per cent consigned to Middle East and North African markets.

During the development of this trade Iran has been the major importing country. However in 1980-81, Iran imported only 21 per cent of live sheep from Australia (and announced the complete cessation of live imports early in 1982), while Saudi Arabia and Kuwait imported 26 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively. Libya has rapidly increased imports to 15 per cent requiring a lighter (45 kilogram) and younger (3 year old) sheep than other countries.

Western Australia, the nearest source, has been the main supplier during this period of expansion, but shippers have recently looked to the eastern States to fill their contracts. Western Australia supplied 3.3 million head, while 1.9 million and 0.4 million sheep were shipped from South Australia and Victorian ports, respectively. It is estimated that Victorian flocks contributed nearly one million sheep for shipment from Victorian and South Australian ports in 1980-81.

Middle East demand for sheep meat has been enhanced by rapidly growing populations and increasing wealth from oil resources. Traditional taste, religious beliefs, and the lack of refrigeration favour meat from freshly killed sheep. However, the growing demand for lamb and young mutton has been the major factor in a parallel expansion in carcase meat imports. Carcase meat imports have been built up as rapidly as suitable refrigeration storage and distribution facilities have been installed, and traditional habits modified.

Victorian flocks were a large contributor to the 73,794 live sheep exported for breeding from Australia in 1980-81. Rumania was the major importer with 54,956 head while other significant importing countries were Mexico (16,723), Indonesia (1,244), and U.S.S.R. (489).

Meat cattle

Cattle were introduced into southern Australia by the early settlers. These first cattle were poor stock from Africa intended to meet the needs of draught milk, and meat, and were quickly replaced by herds of meat cattle imported from Britain.

In its early years, the meat cattle industry faced many natural hazards including drought, disease, and pests. More recently, changing economic conditions and patterns of land-use have been most important in determining the size and distribution of the meat cattle population. Refrigeration, pasture improvement, the relative prices received for other primary products, and the export markets for beef, have all been important factors.

In the early 1970s, high prices for beef, and marketing difficulties in the sheep, dairy, and wheat industries, encouraged farmers to build up breeding herds. As a result, beef cattle numbers in Victoria rose from 1.5 million in 1968, to reach a peak of 4.2 million in 1975. This included a large number of heavy bullocks retained by producers anticipating some recovery in market prices, which had dropped dramatically when export demand, especially from Japan, was suddenly curtailed. After 1975, however, several factors combined to force a sharp downturn in meat cattle numbers. They included continued low beef prices, several dry autumn periods, buoyant grain prices, and a gradually improving wool market. Numbers fell to 2.5 million before stabilising in 1979 in response to a marked recovery in beef prices.

The Victorian environment is very favourable for beef production with cattle able to graze pasture throughout the year. The following table shows the numbers and types of meat cattle in each statistical division at 31 March 1981:

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF MEAT CATTLE AT 31 MARCH 1981
(’000)

Statistical division	Bulls for service		Cows and heifers	Calves under 1 year	Other (a)	Total
	1 year and over	Under 1 year				
Melbourne	4	1	84	45	27	161
Barwon	3	1	76	37	22	139

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF MEAT CATTLE AT 31 MARCH 1981—*continued*
(^{'000})

Statistical division	Bulls for service		Cows and heifers	Calves under 1 year	Other (a)	Total
	1 year and over	Under 1 year				
South Western	14	4	319	133	100	570
Central Highlands	3	1	74	38	22	139
Wimmera	2	—	36	25	7	70
Northern Mallee	1	—	33	23	9	67
Loddon-Campaspe	4	1	96	57	36	195
Goulburn	9	3	207	112	76	407
North Eastern	6	2	169	86	84	347
East Gippsland	4	1	109	56	23	194
Central Gippsland	8	2	182	97	107	396
East Central	2	1	43	23	23	90
Total	61	18	1,427	731	537	2,775

(a) Steers, bullocks, etc.

Most of the Victorian breeding herd (bulls and cows) are in the South Western, Goulburn, North Eastern, and Gippsland Statistical Divisions. There were large decreases from 1976 in the total meat cattle populations of the Wimmera, Loddon-Campaspe, and Goulburn Statistical Divisions.

In the early 1970s, beef cattle numbers increased rapidly and beef production reached a peak of 530,199 tonnes in 1978 as producers started to reduce their herds. Exports constituted about 37 per cent of Victorian beef and veal production in 1979-80 and the main markets were the U.S.A., Japan, Korea, Canada, the U.S.S.R., Eastern European countries, and the Middle East. During 1979-80, exports to Japan increased, while exports to the U.S.A., Korea, Soviet bloc, Iran, and Egypt declined.

Domestic consumption of beef and veal is very responsive to price. During the low price period of the mid-1970s, consumption rose from about 40 kilograms per head per annum to a peak of 70 kilograms in 1975-76. Consumption fell again to 46 kilograms in 1980-81 in the wake of higher prices which accounted for a large part of the decline in total meat consumption in that year. Attention is drawn to the historical table of livestock numbers and the table on livestock slaughtering on pages 335-6.

Further reference: Australian Meat Board, *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 453-4

Milk cattle

Distribution

Dairy farming in Victoria is largely confined to the higher rainfall areas of Gippsland, the Western District, and the northern irrigation areas.

Although cow numbers are decreasing, production per cow is increasing.

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF MILK CATTLE AT 31 MARCH 1981
(^{'000})

Statistical division	Bulls for service		Cows and heifers for milk and cream			House cows and heifers	Total
	1 year and over	Under 1 year	Cows in milk and dry	Heifers			
				1 year and over	Under 1 year		
Melbourne	1	—	27	7	6	—	42
Barwon	2	—	69	17	16	1	104
South Western	6	1	205	47	44	2	305
Central Highlands	—	—	9	3	2	1	16
Wimmera	—	—	2	1	1	2	6
Northern Mallee	1	—	23	6	6	1	36
Loddon-Campaspe	2	1	89	22	21	1	137
Goulburn	5	2	208	49	50	2	315
North Eastern	1	—	44	11	10	1	68
East Gippsland	1	—	51	12	12	1	77
Central Gippsland	6	2	259	57	54	1	378
East Central	1	—	37	8	7	—	54
Total	26	7	1,024	239	230	12	1,538

Recent developments

The high capital investment in dairying is largely a reflection of advances in dairy farming technology. These have been marked by progress in the mechanisation of milking, the introduction of farm refrigeration and tanker collection of milk from properties, and the improvement in systems of cleaning dairy shed equipment and of disposing of milking shed wastes. These advances have contributed towards expansion of dairy farm enterprises which one, two, or three persons can operate. Improvements in pasture production and grazing management, and increased mechanisation in growing and harvesting fodder, have made it possible to carry more stock on farms.

Contract labour is used by dairy farmers mainly to meet peak labour demands such as hay making. Usually the contractor owns most of the equipment.

VICTORIA—MILK PRODUCTION

Year ended 30 June—	Million litres
1977	3,212
1978	3,011
1979	3,247
1980	3,155
1981	3,065

Further references: Australian Dairy Corporation, *Victorian Year Book* 1977, p. 456; Marketing of milk, 1980, pp. 370-1

Pigs

Approximately two-thirds of the pig meat consumed in Victoria is produced in this State. The remaining one-third is acquired from other States.

Australians are relatively large meat eaters, but they eat much less pig meat than most other nations. Pig meat provides about 15 per cent of the total meat consumed by Australians.

The pig industry was developed largely in conjunction with the dairy industry. Pigs were used to salvage separated milk, buttermilk, and whey—by-products of butter, cheese, and casein manufacture—and those foods provided the greater part of their diet. In the 1950s and 1960s, more milk was used for human food, and less was available for pigs. Pig production then became less dependent on milk but more on grain feeding, protein foods, animal by-products such as meat and bone-meal, fish-meal, and whale solubles. With this change in the major source of food for pigs, the structure of the pig industry changed to fewer but larger pig herds.

Pigs mature early, are prolific, and grow fast. A sow can produce a litter when she is twelve months old; her pigs can be ready for pork when three and a half to four months old, or for bacon when five to six months old, at which time the sow can be producing her second litter.

In recent years, the increased demand for pig meat has resulted in a consistent upward trend in production, with prices remaining fairly stable. For example, between 1966 and 1972, production of pig meat increased by some 60 per cent, which was all consumed by the domestic market. However, during 1973, the situation altered. An oversupply of pigs led to a sharp decline in prices at a time when food costs were rising. Many persons left the industry and by March 1974 the Victorian pig population had fallen by 27 per cent. The resultant shortage of pigs caused pig prices to rise to record levels. During 1975, the pig population fell a further 10 per cent and stabilised with a slight increase of 2.5 per cent in 1976. Pig prices during this time stabilised just above the previous record levels. Despite this, high capital costs and escalating feed prices are tending to deter persons from entering the industry. There is no scheme to support pig prices in Australia.

In the 1930s and early 1940s, Australia exported pig carcasses, mainly to the United Kingdom, where it had a protected market. In 1941, more than one-third of Australia's pig production was exported. Since then, production and local demand have come closer together and only a small part of the country's production is exported. In 1972-73, as a result mainly of orders from Japan, exports amounted to only 6 to 7 per cent of production.

Pigs now provide the major part of the income from many of the farms on which they are kept. Increased capital and skilled management are involved in the individual units.

The number of pigs in Victoria at 31 March 1981 was 400,179. The following table shows classification (in statistical divisions) of pigs, together with the numbers of pig keepers. The historical table and the table on slaughtering on pages 335-6 contain further information about the pig industry.

VICTORIA—PIGS AND PIG KEEPERS AT 31 MARCH 1981

Statistical division	Boars	Breeding sows	All other	Total pigs	Pig keepers
Melbourne	319	2,925	21,372	24,616	93
Barwon	105	1,289	8,051	9,445	72
South Western	243	2,317	15,213	17,773	222
Central Highlands	207	2,501	23,163	25,871	120
Wimmera	504	4,510	34,665	39,679	449
Northern Mallee	353	3,372	22,859	26,584	321
Loddon-Campaspe	1,183	16,137	116,549	133,869	457
Goulburn	785	9,556	59,032	69,373	379
North Eastern	310	3,394	26,049	29,753	190
East Gippsland	60	545	3,596	4,201	66
Central Gippsland	186	1,998	13,571	15,755	134
East Central	37	394	2,829	3,260	26
Total	4,292	48,938	346,949	400,179	2,529

Poultry

The trend in the Victorian egg industry has been towards large specialised farms, for example, egg producers, hatcheries, and pullet growers, all of which use modern poultry housing, equipment, and labour saving machinery.

The greater proportion of Victoria's estimated 3 million adult female fowls are now contained within the commercial egg industry. There are, however, small household flocks in suburban and country areas. The main areas of commercial production are centred on the outskirts of the Melbourne metropolitan area and in the Bendigo district, with large centres around Ballarat and Geelong, and substantial populations in the Wimmera, Goulburn Valley, and the north-east.

Farms consisting of one man or one family usually manage 5,000 to 10,000 layers. There are, however, many larger farms employing labour with up to 50,000 layers, and a few with much bigger establishments.

Housing is planned on the intensive principle, with deep litter pens or multiple bird cage units. Most of the new housing is based on the laying cage system. A proportion of layers are kept in fully enclosed, windowless houses in a fully controlled environment. Artificial lighting is used on almost all commercial egg farms to stimulate egg production.

Feeding is based on grains (wheat, oats, and barley) and their by-products (bran and pollard), with meatmeal used as the major protein supplement. A wide range of commercial, ready-mixed poultry rations is available.

Laying stock consists mainly of specially produced crosses between the following breeds: White Leghorn and Australorp, White Leghorn and New Hampshire, and Australorp and New Hampshire. The average State egg production is estimated at approximately 240 eggs per bird per year. Commercial stock of the local breeding farms and hatcheries is tested for profitability using the Department of Agriculture's Random Sample Laying Test at Burnley Gardens.

Chicks are hatched continuously throughout the year. Hatcheries are large and use modern incubators of about 65,000 egg capacity. Most commercial egg-type chicks are sexed at one day old. The main power source used in the brooding of chicks is gas, but electric brooders and hot water brooders fired by oil burners are also used.

The marketing of eggs is controlled by the Victorian Egg Marketing Board. Flocks with over twenty adult female fowls come within the Board's jurisdiction. Victoria produces a small surplus of eggs which is exported through the Australian Egg Board.

Advisory and research services to the egg industry are provided by the Department of Agriculture and by commercial firms concerned with the sale of feed, chickens, drugs, and equipment.

VICTORIA—HEN EGGS SET AND CHICKENS HATCHED
(’000)

Period (a)	Hen eggs set (b)	Chicks hatched (c) intended to be raised for—				Total hatched
		Meat production	Egg production	Breeding		
				Pullets	Cockerels	
MEAT STRAINS						
1976-77	42,615	34,694	..	n.p.	n.p.	(d) 34,694
1977-78	47,881	38,439	..	n.p.	n.p.	(d) 38,439
1978-79	53,934	42,798	..	n.p.	n.p.	(d) 42,798
1979-80	64,685	52,972	..	n.p.	n.p.	(d) 52,972
1980-81	n.a.	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EGG STRAINS (e)						
1976-77	11,842	173	3,804	141	28	4,146
1977-78	8,568	157	2,976	90	27	3,250
1978-79	8,395	123	2,772	103	21	3,019
1979-80	8,964	182	2,926	62	12	3,182
1980-81	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Year ended 30 June.

(b) Includes eggs which failed to hatch.

(c) Excludes chicks destroyed.

(d) Incomplete.

(e) Egg strain chicks reported as "unsexed" have been allocated half to chicks for meat production and half to chicks for egg production.

NOTE. The collection of these statistics was discontinued during 1980-81.

Broilers

The raising of chicks for meat on a large scale has emerged in Victoria since the mid-1950s. Chickens are most efficient in converting poultry feeds, grain, and protein supplements to meat, and are also multiplied cheaply and rapidly through scientific breeding and modern artificial incubation methods.

It now takes approximately 2 kilograms of poultry feed to produce 1 kilogram of poultry meat, and a 2 kilogram chicken is grown in seven weeks. This efficient conversion and rapid growth has been achieved by extensive breeding programmes, by the use of "high energy" poultry feeds, highly supplemented with vitamins and minerals, and by the development of enclosed, factory-like broiler houses with controlled temperature, humidity, ventilation, and light all of which are conducive to fast growth. Broiler houses are fully enclosed; each house grows a "crop" of about 40,000 to 100,000 broilers about five times a year. A one man or one family farm raises approximately 200,000 to 500,000 birds a year. Growers are usually contracted to supply large broiler organisations which hatch and supply the specially bred meat chickens and receive broilers back for processing and distribution.

The organisation of the broiling industry as a continuous, production-line, factory-type operation has been a major factor in the significant reduction in the price of poultry meat to consumers. Breeders, hatcheries, contract growers, poultry processors, and distributors have all been co-ordinated to ensure efficient and continuous production. Seasonal effects are no longer a consideration and prices do not fluctuate. As a result, poultry meat, once a luxury, is now inexpensive and a normal part of the diet.

The main broiler production centres are located on the Mornington Peninsula, in areas south-east and east of Melbourne, and in the Geelong area—near the processing works and the main centres of consumption. Most of Victoria's production is consumed locally; very little is exported, but considerable numbers of interstate broilers are imported.

The Broiler Chicken Industry Act requires all commercial broiler growing to be under contract approved by the Negotiation Committee of grower and processor representatives set up under the Act. The Committee negotiates and sets growing fees and conditions for the industry.

The following statistics have been compiled from statistical returns submitted by commercial chicken hatcheries (i.e. those making sales of day-old chicks) and by commercial poultry slaughtering establishments:

**VICTORIA—POULTRY SLAUGHTERED
FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION
(^{'000})**

Period (a)	Chickens (i.e., broilers, fryers, or roasters)	Hens and stags	Ducks and drakes
1976-77	31,435	1,831	55
1977-78	35,053	2,029	261
1978-79	38,294	2,276	256
1979-80	45,379	1,775	331
1980-81	45,894	2,894	241

DRESSED WEIGHT OF POULTRY SLAUGHTERED (b) (c) (^{'000}kg)

Period (a)	Fresh and frozen	Fresh and frozen	Fresh and frozen
1976-77	39,785	2,881	249
1977-78	44,230	3,149	441
1978-79	48,359	3,423	469
1979-80	56,112	2,599	552
1980-81	56,867	4,354	437

(a) Year ended 30 June.

(b) Dressed weight of whole birds, pieces, and giblets intended for sale as reported by producers.

(c) Fresh: sold immediately after slaughter or chilled for sale soon after. Frozen: frozen hard for storage of indefinite duration.

Miscellaneous livestock

Goats

The main breeds of goats in Victoria are the Angora and the various milking breeds; the Saanen, Toggenburg, British Alpine, and Anglo-Nubian. Since 1977, Angora goat numbers have risen from about 4,000 to 45,000 registered purebred and part Angora breeding animals in 1981.

Angora goats produce mohair—a luxury fibre that has lustre, is light in weight, has softness of handle, and is hard wearing. The rapid rise in Angora numbers is attributed to the improved market price of mohair in the mid to late 1970s. World mohair prices tend to be cyclical and have since declined to about 50 per cent of peak prices. Angora breeding animals have broken world price records; the highest price paid for a buck bred in Victoria was \$42,000 on 8 February 1980, and for a doe, \$7,800.

Angora goats are shorn twice a year and the mohair is sorted into grades after which the fibre is sold by auction. Estimated mohair production in 1980-81 was 26,000 kilograms.

Recent interest in cashmere has stimulated the upgrading of cashmere-type feral goats for fibre production. Cashmere is the fine undercoat of goats and is harvested by shearing the animals in spring and then removing the coarse hair in sophisticated machines overseas. Cashmere-type goats in Victoria numbered approximately 3,000 in 1981. Sale of cashmere fibre is by private treaty with overseas manufacturers.

Goat milk production declined in recent years because of a Commonwealth Government ruling on pharmaceutical benefits. In 1976, the upper age limit for subsidised goat milk for children allergic to cows' milk was reduced from 6 years to 18 months. As a result, the main processor and outlet ceased production of canned goat milk in 1976-77. Since 1978, fresh goat milk has been sold in increasing quantities and in 1980 there were approximately 10,000 milch-type goats in Victoria.

In 1980-81, 39,000 goats were slaughtered for meat in Victoria. They were mostly feral goats captured in New South Wales and also included some surplus stock from Victorian herds of fibre and milch goats. In the same year 289 tonnes of goat meat valued at \$2.5m was exported.

Deer

Deer produce two valuable products, namely, venison and antler velvet. Farming of deer has begun on a small scale, and in 1981 there were about 1,795 domesticated deer in Victoria. The main breeds of deer being farmed are the fallow and rusa deer. Large herds of sambar deer run wild in Victoria but are not available for capture. The small number

of animals available for breeding is hindering the development of this industry. Regulatory powers for deer farming are exercised by the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife of the Ministry for Conservation.

Apiculture

Honey production in Victoria rose from 4,065 tonnes in 1979-80 to 5,160 tonnes in 1980-81. The bulk of the honey produced from the 446 beekeepers with 40 or more beehives each in Victoria, is sold to large processors who clarify and pack the honey. About 42 per cent of the annual production is exported, chiefly to the United Kingdom.

VICTORIA—BEEHIVES, HONEY, AND BEESWAX

Season ended 30 June —	Beekeepers	Hives	Production	
			Honey	Beeswax
	number	number	tonnes	tonnes
1977	529	92,734	1,713	30
1978	455	81,569	3,106	46
1979	477	85,817	2,715	47
1980	362	75,883	4,065	69
1981	446	76,123	5,160	88

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 460-1

SERVICES TO AGRICULTURE

Introduction

There are many organisations, both government, e.g., the Department of Agriculture, and private, e.g., stock and station agencies or agricultural consultants engaged in providing services to agricultural industries. One way to categorise these services is by function, and this section sets out the various regulatory, research, educational, marketing, and financial services to agriculture together with the bodies responsible for providing these services. A special article on the history of the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria and the Royal Melbourne Show is included at the end of this section.

Further references: Transport in agriculture, *Victorian Year Book* 1979, pp. 370-1; Farmers' organisations, 1981, pp. 378-9

Regulatory services

As farming is essentially based on the land, it is subject to the various regulations on land-use which apply in Victoria as well as to regulations on farming activities. A number of government authorities exercise regulatory powers in such fields as planning, water supply, forestry, and environmental protection; the Department of Agriculture is the major body regulating farming activities.

Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture, Victoria, exists to service producers and consumers of agricultural products through three main functions—regulations, research, and extension. The Department's knowledge base involves all of its functions and their interactions with the individuals, organisations, and industries served.

In line with the Victorian Government's policy for agriculture, there are four major thrusts in the work of the Department of Agriculture. These are:

- (1) An emphasis on increased productivity, as contrasted to increased production, wherever this can be achieved;
- (2) a concentrated extension effort to disseminate available knowledge so as to increase the impact of research;
- (3) an emphasis on marketing wherever the Victorian Government can have a significant impact; and
- (4) an increased emphasis on obtaining industry support before Victorian Government services are significantly expanded in any area.

These objectives are refined through a priority budgeting process to ensure that resources of finance and manpower are directed to their achievement. The Department has

more than 250 programmes which relate to 51 industry or service areas. Each programme is in turn made up of projects being undertaken by appropriate units.

The Minister of Agriculture has responsibility for a wide range of Acts and Regulations. Most of these are administered by the Department of Agriculture but there are a number of marketing and licensing boards and other statutory authorities that are directly responsible to the Minister.

In addition, the Department undertakes, on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, the inspection of fruit and grain for export, and the inspection and quarantining of imported animals and plants to prevent the introduction of diseases.

Further references: Vermin and Noxious Weeds Distribution Board, *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 392-3; 1980, p. 376; Department of Crown Lands and Survey, 1980, pp. 375-6

Research

Research is undertaken into all areas of farm production ranging from research into the various farm processes, which aims to improve productivity, to research into agricultural products in either their raw or processed form.

A number of organisations, such as government departments, universities, and marketing boards, are involved in agricultural research. For example, the CSIRO undertakes a wide range of process and product research projects in agriculture; the Bureau of Agricultural Economics conducts various economic research studies; and the Australian Bureau of Statistics is prominent in the field of statistical information.

Research is a very important function of the Department of Agriculture; fundamental and applied research activities, mainly in conjunction with Victoria's primary industries, are conducted at a number of research institutes and laboratories and on many private properties throughout the State.

Agricultural research is also undertaken by other government departments such as the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, Crown Lands and Survey, Fisheries and Wildlife, Soil Conservation, and the Forests Commission.

The University of Melbourne's School of Agriculture and Forestry and La Trobe University's School of Agriculture also conduct research as do several private companies which manufacture and sell agricultural chemicals and other products. These companies also engage in research into such aspects as hops and other foodstuffs.

A list of the Department of Agriculture's research institutes and stations can be found on pages 363-6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1979.

Further reference: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, *Victorian Year Book* 1981, pp. 371-2

Educational services

Agricultural information is disseminated to farmers through both formal education courses and a variety of information services such as the extension services of the Department of Agriculture and the media, particularly the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the rural press. A number of these sources of information are discussed below.

Courses

Department of Agriculture: Agricultural Colleges

The Department of Agriculture administers six colleges through the Division of Agricultural Education: Dookie Agricultural College (established 1886) in the North-East of Victoria; Longerenong Agricultural College (1889) in the Wimmera; and Burnley Horticultural College (1891), Swan Street, Richmond, at Burnley Gardens. The newer colleges are Glenormiston Agricultural College (1971) and the McMillan Rural Studies Centre (1977) which are situated in the Western District and Gippsland, respectively. The Gilbert Chandler College of Dairy Technology (1980) was established as the result of a decision to separate the College from the Gilbert Chandler Institute of Dairy Technology. These colleges are mainly financed from Victorian Government funds with some funds provided through the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission.

The objective of the Division of Agricultural Education is to operate these institutions as a multi-level system of colleges providing both advanced education and TAFE programmes. Colleges aim to improve the skills, competence, and knowledge of persons wishing to work or who are already involved in any aspect of agriculture, horticulture,

and open space management, by the provision of a flexible range of educational opportunities which are primarily concerned with post-secondary and recurrent education, meeting State and regional needs.

While the colleges provide a total system of agricultural education in conjunction with the extension services of the Department of Agriculture and other education institutions, each reflects the needs of the community in its region. For example, Dookie and Longerenong Agricultural Colleges both offer three-year courses leading to a Diploma of Applied Science (Agriculture). In addition, Dookie now offers a Diploma of Applied Science (Horticulture) and a two-year TAFE Certificate in Farming (the Certificate course in farming trains farm owner/operators). The Diploma courses share common ground in that each emphasises farm management and farm technology, while differences relate to the agricultural activities in their respective regions. Glenormiston Agricultural College provides two-year Associate Diploma Courses leading to the Associate Diploma of Farm Management and Associate Diploma of Horse Management. The Associate Diploma of Farm Management is also available by external study. Burnley Horticultural College provides a three-year Diploma in Applied Science (Horticulture) with specialist streams such as Amenity Horticulture or Nursery Production and Management as well as a number of part-time Certificate courses. The Gilbert Chandler College of Dairy Technology provides a two-year Certificate course in Dairy Manufacture and a Diploma in Dairy Technology.

The agricultural and horticultural colleges have a substantial commitment to the provision of short courses, seminars, field days, and part-time Certificate courses for farmers and other persons employed in the agricultural and horticultural industries. These activities are supported by the resources and expertise of the Department of Agriculture and relate to the extension activities of the Department.

The McMillan Rural Studies Centre which opened in 1977 is unique in that it operates with Rural Education Officers located at four centres in Gippsland: Warragul, Sale, Leongatha, and Bairnsdale. These officers provide educational programmes in response to district needs. A principal, with support staff, is located at Warragul—providing the co-ordinating centre for McMillan's activities.

McMillan provides a range of part-time and external studies management courses in Dairying, Beef, Sheep, and Farm Forestry as well as many short courses and seminars.

University of Melbourne—Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry

The Faculty of Agriculture was established in 1905 by statute of the Council of the University, and the first Professor of Agriculture, Dr Thomas Cherry, was appointed in 1911. However, it was not until 1921, following the passing of the *Agricultural Education Act 1920*, that provision was made for a building to house the school and for the appointment of permanent staff. In 1973, the Department of Forestry, then a Department of the Faculty of Science, was amalgamated with the Faculty of Agriculture, and the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry was established.

The purpose of the four year Bachelor of Agricultural Science course is to give students a sound basic training in scientific principles as applied to agriculture. The first year is devoted to science subjects, and is followed by a year in residence at the University Field Station at Mt Derrimut, Deer Park, where students are introduced to the variety of farm operations involved in a mixed farming enterprise, while taking lectures and practical classes in various sciences applied to agriculture. They return to the University campus for more advanced training in economics and the soil, plant, and animal sciences in the third and fourth years of the course. In the final year, the students have a restricted choice of subjects, which ensures that all students receive a general training in all aspects of agricultural science, while allowing a measure of specialisation.

University of Melbourne—Department of Civil Engineering—Agricultural Engineering Section

The University of Melbourne also offers training in the more physical aspects of agriculture, leading to a degree in Agricultural Engineering. This course is the only one of its type at an Australian university, and is closely linked with complementary postgraduate and research programmes. Some of the specific field tasks handled are the interactions between soil, crops, and machinery in regard to function, safety, and economics; the control of natural and irrigation waters to achieve maximum production; the estimation of

water resources and disposal of wastes; work study and organisation of farming systems; processing of farm systems; processing of farm products, such as refrigeration and drying; and mechanical handling and transport of a wide range of materials such as fruit, grain, and wool. The course is of four years duration and leads to a B.E.(Agr.).

La Trobe University—School of Agriculture

La Trobe University, which admitted its first students in March 1967, opened its School of Agriculture a year later. The emphasis of the course is on the sciences relevant to an understanding of the rural environment, covering the relation between the soil, the plant, the animal, and the environment. Substantial emphasis is also given to the study of the economic and social aspects of agriculture and farm management. The four year course leads to a B.Agr.Sc. (pass or honours degree).

Some six hectares of the University campus are presently used by the School of Agriculture for field work involving crops, pastures, and livestock, enabling students to have day to day contact with agricultural experimentation as well as with the more applied aspects of crop and animal husbandry. At least twelve weeks practical experience on approved farms supplements these facilities on the campus.

Marcus Oldham Farm Management College

Founded privately near Geelong in 1961, the Marcus Oldham Farm Management College specialises in farm management education for the sheep, cattle, and cropping industries. Students with previous practical experience attend the College for three years, during which time they complete a "sandwich" course of an eight month academic period, a twelve month practical period on an approved property, and then a final eight month academic period. Thus while there are only 70 students in residence at one time, the College is dealing with about 105 students each year. About 35 students complete the course every year.

The College farm is used as a teaching laboratory rather than a training area for manual work. It covers 190 hectares in a 533 mm annual rainfall area, and is commercially self-supporting from the income received from Merino sheep and Hereford cattle. Course work consists of lectures, demonstrations, and field trips, which provide the subject of extensive written reports on the farm, its management, financing, and budgeting. There are four broad subject groups in the lecture programme: plant and environmental sciences, animal science, farm management and economics, and agricultural engineering.

The entry requirements are a minimum age of 19 years, at least one year of practical experience since leaving school, and the completion of a full secondary course; a Higher School Certificate pass is not necessary. Preference is usually given to older students with more practical experience.

Apprenticeships

(1) *General farming and fruit growing.* Apprenticeships in general farming and fruit growing were offered for the first time in Australia in 1975. Courses were established in six technical schools by the Technical Schools Division of the Education Department, with active co-operation from farm industry organisations and the Department of Agriculture. The general farming courses incorporate instruction to cater for individual needs in such areas as grazing, dairying, and cropping. Also, advanced basic vocational and technician programmes have been developed for post-apprenticeship training together with middle level programmes designed to meet the needs of owner-operators of small farms.

(2) *Horticultural trade training.* Historically, Australia relied on Britain for a steady stream of skilled gardeners to supply its gardening needs. From the 1930s, however, these tradesmen ceased to be attracted to the country so that by the 1950s there was a critical shortage of skilled gardeners. Following representations from the parks industry in the early 1960s, the Apprenticeship in Gardening was proclaimed in 1966 for municipal councils in the Melbourne metropolitan area. Schooling commenced in 1968, and an evening course was established to train persons already in the trade. In 1971, the proclamation was broadened to include all municipal councils, golf courses, racing clubs, and cemetery trusts in Victoria. Then in 1975, the horticultural trades were proclaimed as four separate trades: gardening, turf management, landscape gardening, and nurseryman, and training programmes were developed by the Education Department.

*Advisory services**Agricultural extension services*

Technological growth and increasing competition on world markets have intensified the needs of farmers for the latest information about new developments so that they have the requisite knowledge on which to base their decisions. Extension services to provide such information and to facilitate the interchange of knowledge between farmers and research and extension sources are conducted by several government departments and by commercial firms, which include the manufacturers of agricultural chemicals, farm machinery, and stock foods and medicines. Some farmers employ professional consultants.

The Department of Agriculture's extension services are district based and are administered locally through eighteen district centres. Each district centre team is led by an extension director who co-ordinates the activities of a group of extension specialists according to the needs of his district, e.g., agronomy, dairy husbandry, sheep and wool, beef, and horticulture. The district centres maintain close ties with the Department's research stations and other experimental centres, regulatory staff, agricultural colleges, the rural community, commercial firms serving agriculture, and related government departments.

In conducting extension activities, extension officers visit individual farmers and groups of farmers; they also use other methods such as office consultations, telephone discussions, and correspondence. However, to make best use of resources and to serve as many farmers as possible, extension officers do much of their work with groups of farmers and through the communication opportunities afforded by the mass media.

Group activities are held in farmers' homes and at regular field days on research stations, experimental plot sites, and other places of interest such as the winning farm in a soil conservation competition. Whereas field days on major research stations may attract up to 800 visitors, smaller farm discussion groups and field days, involving up to 20 farmers, enable informal discussions to be held about current methods and problems. Extension officers also co-operate with the Department of Agriculture's agricultural colleges in conducting managerial and technical training programmes in response to the needs of farmers. Further information about courses available in the agricultural colleges can be found on pages 346-9 of this edition of this *Year Book*.

Media services

Extension officers complement their person-to-person activities and their group work by writing articles for newspapers and magazines, preparing farm radio and television programmes, showing films and video-tapes about agriculture, and providing technical information sheets on agriculture. Farmers often become aware of new developments through the mass media, and this prompts them to seek further information to help them decide about adopting new ideas. The Department of Agriculture's Media Services Branch located in Melbourne, with its editorial, photographic, design, audio-visual, and printing facilities, provides this complementary information, to and through extension workers in the field. The Department also provides information which reaches farmers through other government departments and commercial organisations.

The Department of Agriculture serves the rural community through a wide range of print and electronic media services. Print media services include *Agnotes* (technical information sheets for farmers, horseowners, turf managers, home gardeners, nurserymen, and others); *Agnews* (weekly press releases for farmers and the general community); *Agfeature* (a weekly feature article service, largely to rural media); *Agricultural and Pastoral Report* (a monthly summary on the state of agriculture, mainly for a commercial audience); and *Coming Events* (a weekly bulletin on forthcoming events of interest to commercial and hobby farmers). Electronic media services comprise a wide ranging radio service and the provision of films and other information for television stations throughout Victoria. These services include livestock market reports through radio and television, fruit and vegetable market reports broadcast weekly from the Department's own studio, specialised radio programmes compiled by district officers for rural stations, and specialised television programmes produced regularly at Mildura and Bendigo.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1981, pp. 375-6

Marketing

Introduction

The marketing of agricultural produce poses a number of problems peculiar to the rural sector. The wide fluctuations in seasonal conditions and in supply, demand, and prices which occur on world markets have significant repercussions for Australian farmers. Also, marketing of products overseas requires resources and expertise beyond the capacity of individual farmers. To overcome these marketing problems, organisations have been established with the aim of co-ordinating marketing arrangements for specific products. The following is a brief review of the principal marketing systems in Victoria.

Public auction

Public auction, where the product is sold to the highest bidder, is a common method of selling both to Australian and overseas buyers. Wool, cattle, sheep, and pigs are mostly sold in this way.

Price bargaining

The sale of fresh fruit and vegetables, broiler chickens, and oilseed crops is effected either through direct bargaining or through contractual agreements between buyers and sellers.

Marketing controlled by legislation

The *Marketing of Primary Produce Act* 1958 enables growers to seek the establishment of a statutory marketing board to control the marketing of a particular commodity within Victoria. Commodities such as wool, wheat, honey, wine, meat, apples, pears, canned fruits, dried fruits, and eggs are covered by Commonwealth legislation in that statutory authorities have been constituted to regulate exports and, in some cases, marketing within Australia.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 401-2

Financial services

Introduction

Australia's national policy for permanent land settlement has been based on the family farm. Recognition of the vulnerability of the rural industry to the changing economic conditions both at home and abroad has led the appropriate authorities to establish various schemes to assist farmers in carrying out the necessary structural changes. To enable land acquisition and clearing, the conditions of purchase were made easy and after each world war generous terms of settlement were offered to ex-servicemen.

Rural Finance Commission

The Rural Finance Commission was established by legislation in 1961 under the name of Rural Finance and Settlement Commission. This legislation and further detailed legislation in 1963 merged the functions of the former Soldier Settlement Commission and the Rural Finance Corporation.

Legislation enacted in 1977, effective from 1 January 1978, changed the Commission's name to the Rural Finance Commission. It also provided greater flexibility in the management of funds administered by the Commission by bringing into the Rural Finance Fund money held or to be received by the Commission as agent for the Treasurer of Victoria, as well as providing for loans to be raised by the issue of inscribed stock or debentures. These measures had the effect of significantly increasing the availability of funds for inclusion in the Commission's lending programmes for the rural community.

Among other changes arising from the 1977 legislation was a provision for more flexible arrangements for the disposal of land in the most appropriate manner having regard to general economic and industry circumstances.

Rural Finance Act

The Rural Finance Act, which is administered by the Commission, embraces two distinct functions. First, under Part III of the Act, the Commission may grant loans "to any person or body establishing or carrying on any country industry", primary or secondary, on such terms as the Commission thinks appropriate in each case, subject to the Act. Lending to primary industry may be for farm purchase, farm development, re-

finance, soil and water conservation projects and seasonal advances. The Commission always endeavours to work in co-operation with other lenders, particularly those within the banking system, to achieve the most appropriate financing arrangements for farmers. Loans for secondary industry—especially those allied to primary activities—are made to assist with the establishment of country based industries and include advances for plant, equipment, and factory buildings.

The other function administered by the Commission under the Rural Finance Act is to act as agent for the Treasurer of Victoria in administering money provided from the Public Account for any special purpose, subject to such directions as the Treasurer may give or impose. Under these agency provisions, the Commission administers relief lending to the rural community in times of adversity, such as bushfire, drought, flood, etc. The agency provisions are also the means whereby special loans outside the scope of the Commission's ordinary lending are made available to particular industries. Major Commonwealth-State Government Schemes such as the Rural Reconstruction Scheme, Dairy Adjustment Programme, Rural Adjustment Scheme, Beef Industry Assistance Scheme, and the Fruitgrowing Reconstruction Scheme, are administered in Victoria by the Commission.

Under legislation passed in the 1981 Autumn session of the Victorian Parliament, effective from 1 July 1981, the Victorian Treasurer may determine terms and conditions to apply to special assistance for young farmers. Loans for young farmers with suitable experience and potential are provided in three categories and generally involve interest rates and other terms more favourable than those applicable to finance from other sources.

Assistance provided includes loans to assist young persons working in farming as lessees, sharefarmers, or contractors to purchase stock and equipment. Loans are also available to help young persons with experience in farming who are currently engaged in allied occupations and who intend to take up farming full-time as soon as practicable. The other category of lending is the provision of special loans at concessional interest rates to help with the purchase of a first farm property.

Loan statistics

Loan assistance provided by the Commission had totalled \$485m by 30 June 1982 and details of loans made and outstanding loan balances for recent years are provided in the following table:

VICTORIA—LOANS BY RURAL FINANCE COMMISSION
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June—				
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Lending—					
Primary industry—					
Ordinary lending	5,349	11,903	r22,076	r31,576	20,935
Salinity	..	..	27	544	582
Young Farmers Finance	..	..	..	..	2,175
Agency lending—					
General	3,984	3,867	597	733	795
Rural reconstruction	201	35	..	..	..
Rural adjustment (a)	11,699	9,032	6,443	3,453	4,075
Dairy adjustment	509	119	6	..	..
Fruit growing	239	..	..	..	..
Beef industry	433	294	4	..	..
Secondary industry—					
Ordinary lending	134	331	834	2,371	1,107
Agency lending	384	1	216	19	..
Land settlement	108	7	800	2,956	1,390
Total lending (b)	23,040	25,589	31,003	41,652	31,059
Loans outstanding at 30 June—					
Ordinary lending	35,023	40,873	57,812	85,870	103,660
Agency lending—					
General	11,748	12,031	9,271	7,632	6,252
Rural reconstruction	34,636	30,784	26,205	22,280	19,090

VICTORIA—LOANS BY RURAL FINANCE COMMISSION—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June—				
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Rural adjustments (a)	14,355	22,251	26,377	27,904	30,048
Dairy adjustment	18,379	14,914	11,212	8,451	5,984
Fruit growing	1,677	1,285	1,164	1,033	310
Beef industry	3,516	3,450	2,578	1,823	1,175
Land settlement	14,859	13,634	12,998	14,952	15,379
Soldier settlement	22,569	20,381	18,118	16,391	14,858
Total loans outstanding	156,762	159,603	165,735	186,336	196,756

(a) The Rural Adjustment Scheme superseded the Rural Reconstruction Scheme on 1 January 1977.

(b) Excludes grants and subsidies.

Assistance for rural adjustment

From time to time, the farming community suffers from depressed prices for its product, largely due to overseas market conditions beyond the control of Australian farmers, as well as rising costs and other adverse conditions. In certain situations like this, assistance for reconstruction and adjustment has been provided under schemes implemented after consultation between Commonwealth and State Governments. The Rural Finance Commission administers these arrangements in Victoria.

Loan assistance provided under these arrangements is mainly for debt reconstruction, farm build-up, farm improvement, retraining and rehabilitation and, subject to special agreement from time to time between the Commonwealth and a State or States, to help with essential carry-on requirements.

Other sources of finance

There are a number of other sources of finance available to the rural sector, ranging from various bank facilities to specialised sources such as pastoral finance companies. For example, the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank advances payments to growers of produce, such as wheat and barley, pending its sale; the Commonwealth Development Bank provides rural loans for farm improvement purposes; and the Farm Development Loan Fund of the trading banks and the State Bank provide all-purpose loans to the rural sector. The pastoral finance companies provide a variety of credit facilities to farmers to cover all aspects of farm activity. Additional finance is made available by the Primary Industry Bank of Australia Ltd to prime bank and other approved lending institutions for lending to the rural community to assist with re-financing arrangements.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 403-7

History of the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria and the Royal Melbourne Show

On 2 January 1840, a public meeting was called to discuss the formation of an agricultural society on the principles, and with the objects, of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. This Society, named the Pastoral and Agricultural Society of Australia Felix, was formed at the public meeting and held its first and only show on 3 March 1842 in the Melbourne Cattle Market (intersection of Elizabeth and Victoria Streets). The exhibits were a disappointment and according to reports of the time "the display was a most meagre turn-out numerically and otherwise". The organisers had been ambitious, but the small settlement could not support such a project, which was years before its time.

However, by 1848 support and enthusiasm had revived sufficiently in the Port Phillip District for the settlers to start thinking once again of organising agricultural competitions. In early 1848, an organisation calling itself the Moonee Ponds Farmers' Society commenced conducting ploughing matches in the area around Flemington, and in August that year the Society changed its name to the Port Phillip Farmers' Society (PPFS) and conducted the first advertised ploughing match in the Colony on the La Rose farm of Mr. William McCulloch in 1848, at Moonee Ponds. The Society was the parent body to the present Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria.

In the initial period of its activities, the PPFS concentrated mainly on ploughing matches, but as time went by other important competitions were fostered, such as stock, crops, farm machinery, and farm equipment.

Until 1855, the Society conducted its annual ploughing matches on the farms of members and each year the competitions were increasing in popularity and importance. At the Society's Annual Meeting on 23 June 1855, a resolution was carried by the members urging the Victorian Government to make available an area of land for a "show-yard". This was prompted by the action of the Government earlier in the year when it made available a sum of \$1000 "to be given in aid of the funds of the Port Phillip Farmers' Society". This was the first official recognition by the Government of the standing of the PPFS as the agricultural co-ordinator within the Colony; in fact it was the only body prepared to give the lead in developing agriculture in the Colony.

On 12 October 1855, advice was received from the Government that the Society had been granted an area of 1.2 hectares on Sydney Road, north of Story Street and opposite the University of Melbourne, as showyards. This area was later increased by two more grants, of 0.8 of a hectare and 1.34 hectares, respectively, making a total area of 3.34 hectares.

With its new Showgrounds, the PPFS started to concentrate more on exhibitions, holding shows of stock, produce, farm machinery, and farm equipment. This could be said to be the beginning of the present day Royal Melbourne Show. However, the PPFS did not neglect the field competitions, and to cater for these the Society formed three branches. The first of these was formed at Bacchus Marsh on 10 October 1856; the second at Mornington on 13 October 1857; and the third at Gisborne on 16 July 1858. The branches quickly grew in importance, because the farmers were still more interested in ploughing matches than in exhibitions, and were slowly eroding the parent body's sphere of influence. Nevertheless, the parent body remained the main administrative authority.

In January 1857, the acting vice-president of the Society, Captain Andrew Clarke, RE, MLA, who was Surveyor-General of the Colony, consulted with the committee about the distribution of a proposed grant of \$20,000 in aid of agriculture. The Society submitted a proposal to the Victorian Government containing a scheme for the formation of a Board of Agriculture and an experimental farm, as well as setting up a further scheme for collecting and compiling agricultural statistics. The Victorian Government accepted the proposals of the PPFS and the first Board of Agriculture met on 20 July 1859. Before this, the Chief Secretary notified the Society in December 1857 that \$12,000 had been made available for an experimental farm which was established by legislation in 1858. This project, known as the Model Farm, was an area of 59 hectares in Royal Park. Shows and competitions were held regularly on the Brunswick (Parkville) Showgrounds until 1867, when the last Show was conducted there by the Society.

In June 1870, the PPFS vested its assets in trustees with power to invest them in an improved new agricultural society, founded on a national basis. This new society was formed in November 1870 as the National Agricultural Society of Victoria (NASV) and quickly established itself on broader lines than those of its predecessor.

The NASV relinquished the Showgrounds site on Sydney Road in favour of an area of 7.5 hectares on St Kilda Road at Emerald Hill (South Melbourne). The first show was held on the 29, 30 November, 1, 2 December 1871, had 696 entries, and showed an overall loss of \$738. The second and third shows also ran at a loss but the 1874 Show ended with a credit balance of \$652.66. From this time on the NASV consolidated its position, and it was not long before the Society was forced to look for a larger site on which to conduct its Annual Exhibition.

In July 1882, the NASV sponsored and conducted the first Intercolonial Champion Ploughing Match, which was held on the estate of Thomas and Andrew Chirnside at Werribee. Entries were received from the Colonies of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, besides Victoria. There were 91 entries and the Victorian ploughmen won all the prizes, with one exception.

In 1882, the Society was notified that a Crown Grant of 12.5 hectares had been made for a new Showgrounds at Ascot Vale on the condition that the Society moved from St Kilda Road immediately following its 1882 Show. This area has now been increased to 27.5 hectares and has been home for the Royal Melbourne Show for just on one hundred years.

The first Show on the new grounds was held from 7-9 November 1883, and with over 1,200 entries, and an estimated attendance of 12,000 was by far the most successful yet conducted by the NASV. Although the stock and produce entries were more than all previous shows, the stands for machinery and equipment had increased threefold on all previous exhibitions.

Throughout the 1880s, the Royal Show continued to prosper, and in 1886 the first grandstand was erected on the new site. By 1889, the entries had increased to 3,278, and the attendance at the last show of the decade was estimated at 16,000.

In May 1890, the Society was granted a Royal charter and its name was changed to the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria and it adopted as its motto "Speed The Plough".

At the 1914 Show a fire broke out in the grandstand, and destroyed not only the grandstand, but also the Industrial Hall and twelve buildings belonging to the exhibitors. In the following year the Defence Department took over the grounds and there was thus no Show in 1915.

Through the 1920s and 1930s, the Society increased its administrative responsibilities with the formation of breed societies; the scope of the Royal Show itself also grew with exhibits of agricultural and manufacturing industries; and entertainment became more important with "sideshows" and games. By the end of the 1930s, entries had risen to over 14,000 and attendances to over 400,000.

From 1939 to 1945, the Showgrounds were again taken over by the Armed Forces and the Royal Show was suspended for seven years.

The first post-war Show in 1946 was an all time record with attendances reaching 652,666, and this set the pattern for the next 30 years. In 1972 the Show had a record attendance of 916,730, compared with 865,663 persons in 1982. There were approximately 38,000 entries in 1982, the largest number of any Royal Show in Australia.

Although the role of the Royal Show has changed since the early days, the Society's barometer of well being has always been reflected through the Royal Show competitive entries, indicating support from all sections of the community.

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MANUFACTURING

NATURAL RESOURCES AND LOCATION

Natural resources

Victoria's natural resources—a temperate climate, adequate rainfall and water supply, and productive soils—have been used to provide both raw materials and power for industry. For example, clay deposits for brick, tile, and pottery making are worked near Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Colac, Shepparton, Wangaratta, and in other areas of Victoria. Sand, used in foundries and concrete and glass works, is obtained in the Port Phillip and west Gippsland districts. Stone and gravel are quarried in many parts of Victoria, but, since large loads are expensive to transport, sites are concentrated within 80 kilometres of the principal market, metropolitan Melbourne. Inside a similar radius, the availability of limestone has attracted the establishment of cement works at Geelong and Traralgon, while the Lilydale deposits are extracted to produce agricultural lime.

Although Victoria's historic gold rush has long since passed, gold is still mined in the Castlemaine, Gaffneys Creek, and Harriettville areas. Victoria's other mineral resources include salt collected from solar evaporation on the western shores of Port Phillip and from the Wimmera and Mallee lakes; gypsum is also found in the north-western Mallee. More detailed information on mining activity can be found on pages 276–8.

Victorian forests provide approximately one-quarter of Australia's timber output. The fine vegetation of the Central Highlands forms the basis of important felling activities. The industry is also significant in Gippsland, where paper is manufactured at Maryvale. Other paper mills are situated in Melbourne, which is a major market for all wood and timber products.

Water, needed in large quantities for industry, is available throughout much of Victoria from dams in the catchment areas of the chief rivers (see the map on page 478 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966). In most years, Melbourne is well supplied from the storages to its north and north-east in the Plenty, Upper Yarra, Maroondah, and O'Shannassy watersheds. However, severe restrictions were imposed during the 1967–68, 1972–73, and 1982–83 summers because of widespread drought conditions. To meet future demands, construction works are being extended. (See pages 281–4.)

Power supplies and the fuels from which they are derived are basic for industrial development. Victoria's range of carboniferous fuels is not great and, in the past, it was necessary to import significant amounts of black coal from New South Wales. Subsequently, the State Electricity Commission developed the brown coal resources of the La Trobe Valley. The open-cut mines of the Yallourn–Morwell region presently produce about 30.8 megatonnes per year for use in the steam-generation of electricity and briquette making. The Commission now delivers the bulk of Victoria's public electricity requirements; the balance is purchased interstate.

The discovery, in February 1965, and subsequent development of sizeable offshore reserves of oil and natural gas in the Gippsland basin have augmented Victoria's power and chemical resources. In March 1969, natural gas for commercial use flowed from the Barracouta field and, a month later, the first domestic customers were connected. The Marlin field began to operate in January 1970. Natural gas is now piped from Longford to Melbourne and then to Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo. Oil in commercial quantities has been produced from the Barracouta field since October 1969, from Halibut since

March 1970, and from Kingfish since April 1971. Petroleum refining is carried out at Altona, Geelong, and Crib Point, and petrochemical manufacturing at Altona, Geelong, Dandenong, and Footscray.

Location

Victoria's earliest industries were located in Melbourne, the entry port for most of the people and their supplies. As Victoria developed, Melbourne became its most populous centre, the major port, the hub of the railway and road network, and major manufacturing centre. At 30 June 1981, 79.5 per cent of Victoria's 12,126 manufacturing establishments and 82.7 per cent of its work force engaged in manufacturing, were located in the Melbourne Statistical Division: of the 12,126 manufacturing establishments the full range of financial data was only collected from the 8,726 manufacturing establishments owned by all multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing four or more persons (see pages 363-4 for further details). There are basic reasons for this: Melbourne's function as port and transport focus makes the collection of raw materials and the distribution of manufactured goods relatively easy; the concentration of Victoria's population in the city means a concentration of potential purchasers and potential workers; and by locating their operations in Melbourne, manufacturers can enjoy easy interchange of materials, parts, and services with other manufacturers.

Melbourne's early industrial suburbs grew on the fringes of the city centre in Port Melbourne, South Melbourne, Richmond, Collingwood, Spotswood, Fitzroy, and Footscray. In these suburbs a wide range of manufacturing industry is to be found. The more recent new industrial municipalities are Altona, Broadmeadows, Moorabbin, Oakleigh, and Dandenong, where extensive areas are available for the establishment of new industries.

Apart from smelting and large-scale steel making, most types of secondary industry are to be found in Melbourne. In terms of employment, engineering and metal processing constitute Melbourne's major industries, but a high proportion of Victoria's chemical, textile, paper, furniture, food, and building materials industries are also concentrated there.

Outside the Melbourne metropolitan area, Geelong is the most important industrial centre, with port facilities, close proximity to the Melbourne market, and rich surrounding rural areas. Industries established in the area include petroleum refining, and the manufacture of agricultural machinery, motor vehicles, aluminium ingots and extruded products, textiles, chemical fertilisers, glass, clothing, carpets, foodstuffs, cement, fertilisers, and sporting ammunition.

The other country areas in which more than 1,000 persons are employed in manufacturing establishments (ranked in order of the number of persons employed in factories) are the Ballarat Statistical District, Bendigo Statistical District, Shepparton-Mooroopna Statistical District, Morwell Shire, Wodonga Rural City, Wangaratta City, Warrnambool City, Portland Town, Maryborough City, Castlemaine City, and Rodney Shire. The factory population in country areas is engaged in the production of food and textiles from locally produced raw materials; clothing; engineering plants (some of which had their origin in the gold mining era of the nineteenth century); and more recently in decentralised plants with a defence significance.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

Manufacturing developments during 1981

The manufacturing sector of Victoria in 1981 generally reported satisfactory levels of performance.

Upturn in the heavy engineering area in this period reflected strong demand emanating from resource based development projects. Of particular significance was structural steel fabrication related to stage one of the Alcoa aluminium smelter project at Portland. Although demand weakened in the final quarter, as projects were either cancelled or deferred, foundries supplying power generation and mining projects, and manufacturers of materials handling equipment reported good results for the year.

National sales of motor vehicles were slightly higher in 1981 than in 1980. Passenger vehicle sales remained almost at the 1980 level, although sales of locally manufactured vehicles increased at the expense of imports. Sales of commercial vehicles rose strongly, with imports gaining significantly. Victorian sales of both passenger and commercial vehicles declined.

Manufacturers of electrical cables and industrial and electrical accessories reported strong demand from resources related projects as well as from export sales in the ASEAN region. However, mobile radio and telecommunication manufacturers experienced losses or modest profit growth.

Markets for most types of whitegoods increased during the year; the domestic refrigerator market grew slightly. The market for dishwashers is expected to increase by 25 per cent within three years, to approach a 45 per cent household penetration. A market swing to vertical freezers from chest freezers has brought about a strong displacement of imported freezers by Australian products.

Following one firm's relocation from Canberra, Melbourne now contains three of Australia's four main computer manufacturers. It is anticipated that Australia's computer equipment market will experience strong growth into the mid-1980s. Individual computer software producers reported significant successes in South East Asia and in the United States of America.

Trading conditions for hospital and medical equipment remained generally depressed, due to State and Commonwealth funding restraints, while demand for building materials was depressed as a consequence of the slow conditions experienced by the Victorian building industry during 1981. Furniture sales declined in 1981, particularly in the latter half of the year.

Sales of paper and paperboard on local and overseas markets were satisfactory, and remained virtually unchanged from 1980. Production in the plastics industry increased by 2.7 per cent in 1981, compared with 4.9 per cent in 1980. This reduction in the rate of growth was attributed to the volume of intermediate and finished plastic products imported into Australia. Healthy growth was reported for three of the six major plastics raw materials—P.V.C. (5 per cent increase), polypropylene (5 per cent increase), and polyurethane (7 per cent increase). Polystyrene, high density polyethylene, and low density polyethylene recorded no growth. Australia's per capita consumption of plastics in 1981 was 48.5 kilograms, compared with 33.5 kilograms in 1976.

Following the Commonwealth Government's announcement during August 1980 that the assistance programme for the textiles, clothing, and footwear industries would commence on 1 January 1982 for a period of seven years, the existing programme was simultaneously extended by four months for textiles and apparel and by six months for footwear and brassieres to the end of 1981. These measures provided conditions of relative stability during the year in which further rationalisation took place, including notable takeovers of manufacturers by large retail organisations. Modest capital investment also occurred in the industry.

A rationalisation of the meat processing industry began in 1981 throughout Australia due primarily to reduced livestock herds, lower export demand for meat, and over-capacity in the industry. Victorian meatworks in both Melbourne and country areas were affected, with a loss of employment opportunities in some instances. However, a large wholesale meat company opened a new plant at Thomastown in Melbourne to produce portion packs of meat for the retail and catering trades. Several large investments took place in food products during 1981. A \$1.2m tomato concentrate plant commenced operation at Tatura.

International companies continued to show interest in Victoria's brown coal deposits for the purpose of conversion to liquid fuel. However, the relative stability of oil prices has decreased the relative viability of conversion plants.

Government activities

Industrial legislation

The *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 represents the development and consolidation of industrial legislation which had its beginnings in 1873. Among other matters, the Act deals with the registration and inspection of factories, guarding of machinery, and conditions of

employment. The Act also provides for the appointment of Wages Boards and the Industrial Appeals Court. Further information on these matters may be found on pages 194-6.

Ministry for Economic Development

Introduction

The Ministry for Economic Development was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 1 July 1981. It is responsible for promoting and co-ordinating the balanced economic development of the State, and co-ordinates the Victorian Government's policy of creating more jobs through strong and sustained economic growth.

The balanced economic development of the State means an appropriate allocation of resources between the private and public sectors, between urban and rural areas, and between the present distribution of wealth and the need to invest for the future.

The Ministry's strategy has three elements: the production of wealth, including increased value added content, both per employee and per unit of production; the successful management of changing levels of industry protection, together with an enhanced degree of international competitiveness by Victorian industries; and the encouragement of a high level of exports.

The Ministry assists in the work of Regional Development Committees at Ballarat, Bendigo, and Portland and services Ministerial and Local Consultative Committees established for Portland and the La Trobe Valley. It also operates from regional offices located at Wodonga, Ballarat, Geelong, Shepparton, Mildura, Portland, Traralgon, Wangaratta, and Bendigo.

Industry Development Division

The Division has been charged with facilitating new private investment in Victoria. It implements and promotes, frequently in close association with the Victorian Economic Development Corporation, government policy and programmes which are designed to achieve the Ministry's objectives, and implements policies which encourage the movement of resources to desirable industries and regions as well as encouraging existing industries to increase their competitiveness.

The Division co-ordinates and develops the Victorian Government's purchasing policies, covering an estimated \$1,500m of annual government expenditure on a wide range of goods. It negotiates and manages the State's offset and preference purchase programmes; maintains links with the business community; provides professional and technical assistance to investors; and reviews legislation, regulation, and administrative procedures relating to all aspects of economic development in Victoria.

A major part of its work is directed towards seeing that decisions are co-ordinated and approvals necessary for major projects proceed. It arranges negotiations between the investor or developer and the relevant government departments, local government, and agencies, ensuring, where possible, that approvals are sought concurrently rather than sequentially.

Regional Development Division

The Division has responsibility for the development and implementation of the locational elements of the Ministry's policies and programmes. To achieve this the Division is structured around three groups:

- (1) *Regional Policy Unit.* This group undertakes research into the nature of regions, their economic performance, their potential, and appropriate structures for regional management. This information forms the basis of regional development policies for particular areas of the State.
- (2) *Regional Operations Section.* This group operates the Ministry's nine regional offices; maintains links with decentralised industries, and deals with applications for decentralisation assistance. The Regional Operations Section also plays a major role in the promotion of regional centres as industrial locations and assists in the provision of services to small businesses and regional development committees.
- (3) *Major Projects Group.* This group is currently concerned with making possible major industrial developments in Portland and the La Trobe Valley. This involves the co-ordination of infrastructure and services provision to ensure a smooth development period

for the areas involved. The group also services the Ministerial Councils and Local Consultative Committees at Portland and in the La Trobe region, and is responsible for co-ordinating and facilitating agreed government support for the Albury-Wodonga and Geelong growth centre projects, as well as investigating support requirements.

Policy and Planning Division

The Division provides economic policy and strategy planning advice to the Minister. It operates as two units.

The Industry Policy Unit develops policies and strategies for industry sectors; negotiates incentives and other industry support; and identifies opportunities for government and private investment initiatives. This unit has specialist skills in the areas of primary industry, high technology, information sector, minerals and energy, manufacturing, and the services sector.

The Research Unit analyses economic issues and policy options, monitors economic trends, maintains an economic data bank, and prepares inter-government and other submissions. It undertakes economic evaluation and pricing studies, helps establish priorities for resource allocation, and develops guidelines for industry incentives. It also makes submissions on economic development issues to external bodies.

Victorian Economic Development Corporation

The Victorian Economic Development Corporation is a statutory authority established by the Victorian Government under the *Victorian Economic Development Corporation Act* 1981. The Corporation came into being on 1 July 1981, and took over the functions of the former Victorian Development Corporation and the Victoria Promotion Committee.

The Corporation was established to facilitate and encourage:

- (1) Balanced industrial development, investment, and technology from overseas and interstate;
- (2) improved tourist facilities and accommodation; and
- (3) the export of Victorian goods and services.

To accomplish these aims the Corporation is empowered to undertake research, participate in trade fairs, maintain overseas and interstate offices as well as arrange finance, acquire land and factories, and do whatever is necessary to stimulate the economic development of Victoria. The Corporation can also make available loans at preferential rates and Government-backed guarantees to a wide range of Victorian industry.

The major functions of the Corporation are executed primarily through two divisions, the Development Division and the Finance Division.

Development Division

This Division endeavours to attract overseas investment, facilitate joint ventures and licensing agreements, and assist Victorian industry to expand export markets of primary produce, manufactured goods, and services.

It provides advice, arranges appointments, furnishes reports, and conducts confidential investigations on behalf of overseas inquirers. It also co-ordinates incoming and outgoing trade missions.

Finance Division

The Finance Division is principally responsible for the provision of financial assistance by way of loan or guarantee to:

- (1) Country manufacturing industries;
- (2) tourist accommodation and facilities throughout Victoria;
- (3) industries utilising advanced technology; and
- (4) manufacturing industries seeking to increase their exports overseas or interstate.

Finance is provided through medium to long-term loans at a concessional interest rate, the rate at October 1981 being within a maximum of 13.5 per cent per year, although in certain circumstances a lower rate may apply.

Loan applications are assessed on the criteria of viability, creation of new jobs, level of technology being utilised, and the value to Victoria of any increase in exports. Tourism

loans also take into account the extent of the need for the new service to be provided, and the effect upon existing operators in that field.

Because its funds are limited, the Corporation is generally a secondary lender and is prepared, where necessary, to accept secondary charges over assets following first mortgages and debentures to more traditional lenders.

**VICTORIA—VICTORIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:
APPROVAL OF LOANS, 1980-81 AND 1981-82**

Sector	1980-81			1981-82		
	Number	Amount (\$)	Per cent	Number	Amount (\$)	Per cent
DECENTRALISED MANUFACTURING AND PROCESSING						
Food, beverages, and tobacco	15	2,275,000	16.3	16	2,297,000	20.5
Textiles	7	785,000	5.6	5	442,000	3.9
Clothing and footwear	9	1,496,000	10.7	13	1,195,000	10.6
Wood, wood products, and furniture	12	857,000	6.1	9	529,000	4.8
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	4	172,000	1.2	1	22,000	0.1
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	1	350,000	2.5	—	—	—
Non-metallic mineral products	9	896,000	6.4	3	290,000	2.6
Basic metal products	4	224,000	1.6	1	130,000	1.2
Fabricated metal products	22	1,389,000	9.9	12	497,000	4.5
Transport equipment	5	287,000	2.1	4	300,000	2.8
Other machinery and equipment	6	1,094,000	7.8	1	200,000	1.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	7	463,000	3.3	2	204,000	1.8
Total decentralised manufacturing	101	10,288,000	73.5	67	6,106,000	54.6
PREFERRED INDUSTRIES						
Basic chemicals	—	—	—	2	160,000	1.4
Chemical products	—	—	—	2	85,000	0.8
Appliances, electrical and electronic equipment	—	—	—	6	785,000	6.9
Industrial machinery and equipment	—	—	—	2	1,060,000	9.5
Business services, data processing	—	—	—	8	1,140,000	10.2
Total preferred industries	—	—	—	20	3,230,000	28.8
TOURISM						
Parks and zoological gardens	—	—	—	3	195,000	1.7
Cafes and restaurants	4	69,000	0.5	2	25,000	0.2
Accommodation (a)—						
Hotels, motels, guest houses	27	2,065,000	14.8	17	880,000	7.9
Tourist flats	8	547,000	3.9	5	210,000	1.9
Group Tour Accommodation and holiday farms	6	325,000	2.3	6	155,000	1.3
Caravan parks	5	86,000	0.6	5	120,000	1.1
Snow accommodation and facilities	8	545,000	3.9	2	232,000	2.1
Others	1	63,000	0.5	1	40,000	0.4
Total tourism	59	3,700,000	26.5	41	1,857,000	16.6
Grand total	160	13,988,000	100.0	128	11,193,000	100.0

(a) This classification had been subdivided for Victorian Economic Development Corporation statistical purposes.

Source: Victorian Economic Development Corporation.

Commonwealth Department of Industry and Commerce

The Department's role is to provide advice on government policy relating to the development of Australian manufacturing, housing and construction, and tertiary industries, the tourist industry, and small business. In the course of developing advice appropriate to present and likely future circumstances in these sectors and administering certain aspects of policy, the Department monitors industry trends and conditions, and undertakes reviews of specific industries. The Department also includes the Australian Customs Service, and is responsible for the administration and legislation relating to imported and excisable goods.

Commonwealth Department of Science and Technology

The main functions of the Department of Science and Technology relating to manufacturing include development and transfer of technology in industry and commerce; registration of patents, trade marks, and designs; inventions and innovation assistance; and encouragement of industrial research and development. It also encourages

government-industry initiatives in fields such as innovation, entrepreneurship, and venture capital.

The Regional Office (Victoria) participates in planning and operating departmental projects, provides policy advice to Central Office, and develops relations with industry and other Victorian Government organisations.

Commonwealth Department of Trade and Resources

The Department is responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a major world trading nation, through international trade and commodity commitments and agreements, development of export markets, and formulation of policy proposals for the Commonwealth Government's international trade policy and trading objectives. It is also responsible for matters related to the commercial development, marketing, and export of minerals, including uranium, and hydrocarbon fuels.

Petroleum Products Pricing Authority

The Petroleum Products Pricing Authority was established on 26 June 1981 pursuant to the *Petroleum Products Pricing Act 1981*. The functions of the Authority are to conduct inquiries in relation to prices for the supply of petroleum products or related services, and to report to the Minister for Administrative Services the results of every such inquiry.

An inquiry may be either:

- (1) A prices justification inquiry, that is to say, an inquiry as to whether the price or prices of products or services of a particular description is or are justified; or
- (2) an inquiry into such specified matter or matters relating to the prices at which products or services are supplied as is required by the Minister.

Those companies that are declared by the Minister in the Commonwealth of Australia *Gazette* are required by section 19 of the Petroleum Products Pricing Act to notify the Authority of proposed increases in the prices of defined petroleum products and associated services. Where a proposed increase is to be the subject of an inquiry, an interim price increase may be allowed by the Authority pending the outcome of such an inquiry.

Further reference: Prices Justification Tribunal, *Victorian Year Book 1982*, p. 368

Scientific research and standardisation

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) is a statutory body created to carry out, on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, a wide range of research and related activities. It was established by the *Science and Industry Research Act 1949*. Under the Act, CSIRO succeeded the Council for Industrial and Scientific Research, established in 1926. The Organization was restructured by amendments made to the Act in 1978.

The functions of CSIRO are:

- (1) To carry out scientific research relevant to Australian industry, the community, national objectives, national or international responsibilities, or for any other purpose determined by the Minister responsible for CSIRO;
- (2) to encourage and facilitate the application and utilisation of its research results;
- (3) to liaise with other countries in matters of scientific research;
- (4) to train research workers;
- (5) to make grants and award fellowships and studentships relevant to the Organization's research;
- (6) to recognise, co-operate with, and make grants to industrial research associations;
- (7) to establish, develop, maintain, and promote the use of standards of measurement of physical quantities;
- (8) to collect, interpret, and disseminate scientific and technical information; and
- (9) to publish scientific and technical reports, periodicals, and papers.

Standards Association of Australia

This Association is the officially endorsed national organisation for the promotion of standardisation in Australia. It is an independent body incorporated by Royal Charter,

having the full recognition and support of the Commonwealth and State Governments and industry. Formed as the Australian Commonwealth Engineering Standards Association in 1922 it was reconstituted as the Standards Association of Australia in 1929. Approximately 30 per cent of its funds are provided by Commonwealth Government grants, the remainder coming from membership subscriptions and the sale of publications.

A Council composed of representatives of Commonwealth and State Government departments, associations of manufacturing and commercial interests, and professional institutions controls the Association's activities. The technical work of the Association is carried out on a voluntary basis by committees composed of experts in the particular subjects for which standards have been requested.

Australian standards are developed by co-operative effort and negotiation on the part of those most concerned, whether as producers or as users. They are based on what is best in present practice. They do not attempt to attain an ideal which might be too costly to adopt under industrial and commercial conditions. They are constantly revised to take account of new developments and to eliminate outmoded practices.

Industrial associations, firms, or government departments may request standards relating to such things as terminology, test methods, dimensions, specifications of performance and quality of products, and safety or design codes. In general, standards derive authority from voluntary adoption based on intrinsic merit. It is only in special cases where safety of life and property is involved, that they may have compulsory application. The Association owns a registered certification trade mark which manufacturers may obtain a licence to use.

The Association has international affiliations, being the Australian member body on the International Standards Organization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC); it also maintains close links with overseas standards organisations. It acts as Australian agent for the procurement of overseas publications and the standards of other countries. The headquarters office of the Association is in Sydney, and there is a major office in Melbourne. Branch offices are located in other capital cities and at Newcastle, New South Wales.

National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia

This is the Australian organisation for accreditation of testing and measuring facilities. It registers testing and measuring laboratories which can demonstrate their technical and managerial competence. Registration of laboratories is voluntary. Registered laboratories are operated by industrial, governmental, educational, and commercial testing authorities. The Association is recognised by all State Governments, the Commonwealth Government, and industry associations. Registered laboratories have the right to endorse their test documents in the name of the Association.

Industrial Design Council of Australia

The Industrial Design Council of Australia has established its Victorian and national headquarters at the Australian Design Centre in Melbourne. At the Australian Design Centre, there is a small changing display of quality Australian designed products which have received Design Council recognition. The Council provides three authoritative types of endorsements for companies and their products. They are made on the recommendation of independent panels with a wide range of technical and design expertise.

The Design Council's field advisors who are experts in engineering, design, and marketing are available to assist manufacturers with new product development including the provision of scientific and technological abstracts that apply to specific product development needs. The Council's Design Referral Service offers quick access to pre-selected lists from the Council's extensive register of specialists in all aspects of product development.

The Design Council also runs new product development workshops and lectures. These training programmes, for middle and upper management, follow a logical progression through the product development process from idea generation to sales and promotion, and include such important stages as financial planning, product design, and research.

The Council assists manufacturers with product design management helping establish corporate design policies and strategies for new product development. If required, the

Council can develop a complete product development programme that is tailored to the specific needs of particular companies. Such programmes may encompass design audit, new product idea searches, idea development and evaluation, development of a product profile, and the contracting of external talent and the supervision of their work. The Council can also assist manufacturers with the assembly of panels of creative persons who can apply techniques of creative problem solving. These panels also assist in the training of company staff.

The Design Council's education officers work with teachers and curriculum planners in schools and State colleges assisting them to develop programmes which will create an awareness and understanding of design.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY STATISTICS

Basis of collection

A series of substantially uniform statistics exists from 1901 to 1967-68 when the framework within which manufacturing statistics were collected was changed. The table on pages 364-5 contains a summary of statistics on manufacturing activities in Victoria over that period. More detailed manufacturing statistics in respect of this period have been included in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

As from the year ended June 1969, the Census of Manufacturing, Electricity, and Gas has been conducted within the framework of the integrated economic censuses, which include the Censuses of Mining, Retail Trade and Selected Services, and Wholesale Trade. As a result, manufacturing industry statistics for 1968-69 and subsequent years are not directly comparable with previous years. The electricity and gas industries, which were previously included in the annual Manufacturing Census, were the subject of separate censuses. The integration of these economic censuses was designed to increase substantially the usefulness and comparability of economic statistics collected and published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and to form a basis for the sample surveys which supply current economic statistics from quarter to quarter, particularly those which provide data for the quarterly national income and expenditure estimates.

The economic censuses of Manufacturing, Mining, and Retail Trade previously conducted in Australia were originally designed and subsequently developed primarily to provide statistics for particular industries on a basis which would best suit the requirements of users interested in statistics of those industries. More recently there has been a growth of interest in statistics describing activity in the economy as a whole—reflected, for example, in the development of employment and earnings statistics, surveys of capital expenditure and stocks, and the whole field of national accounts statistics. For such purposes statistics derived from economic censuses in the past have had serious limitations despite the fact that they covered a broad area of the whole economy. Because of the special requirements of each of the censuses, there were no common definitions of data, there was no common system of reporting units, and, as a standard industrial classification was not used for these censuses, industry boundaries were not defined in ways which would avoid overlapping or gaps occurring between the industrial sectors covered. For these reasons, direct aggregation and comparison of statistics from different censuses were not possible.

The integration of these economic censuses meant that for the first time they were being collected on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. As a result, the statistics for the industries covered by the censuses are now provided with no overlapping or gaps in coverage, and in such a way that aggregates for certain important economic data such as value added, employment, wages and salaries, fixed capital expenditure, and stocks can be obtained on a consistent basis for all sectors of the economy covered by the censuses. From the 1975-76 Census of Manufacturing Establishments onwards, only a limited range of data—employment and wages and salaries—is collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed. This procedure has significantly reduced the statistical reporting obligations of small businesses, while at the same time only marginally affecting statistical aggregates other than the number of establishments. Data in respect of establishments from which the full range of data is

collected under the new collection criteria (i.e., all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed) is considered to provide reliable information for the evaluation of trends in the manufacturing sector of the economy. All tables in this and subsequent *Victorian Year Books* will show details collected from all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing four or more persons, while for 1974-75 some tables also show data collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing less than four persons.

From the 1977-78 Manufacturing Census, the classification of census units to industry is based on the 1978 edition of the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC)*. The 1978 edition of the classification replaces the 1969 preliminary edition which had been in use since the 1968-69 Census.

The 1977-78 data used in the following tables is classified according to the 1978 edition of ASIC. In general, the impact of the change in industrial classification is minimal at the ASIC division and sub-division levels, leaving their basic character and structure unchanged. The ASIC division and sub-division levels are the levels used in this chapter.

For a more detailed description of the integrated economic censuses, reference should be made to pages 368-89 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1971.

Summary of manufacturing statistics

Manufacturing statistics compiled for 1967-68 were the last of the old series, and definitions used in the 1967-68 and previous manufacturing censuses were published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pages 394-7. The first publication of statistics from the 1968-69 economic censuses, *Manufacturing establishments and electricity and gas establishments: preliminary statement* (8208.0), was issued in January 1971 and contained information in respect of twelve industry sub-divisions permitting comparisons to be made between States, but did not permit comparisons to be made between 1968-69 and previous years because of the changes in the definition of the establishment, bases of classification, and forms.

In respect of 1980-81, the four metal products sub-divisions, namely, Basic metal products (sub-division 29), Fabricated metal products (sub-division 31), Transport equipment (sub-division 32), and Other machinery and equipment (sub-division 33), with 160,265 persons or 40.9 per cent of the total employment in manufacturing establishments in 1980-81, employed considerably more persons than any other part of manufacturing industry. Next in order of employment was Food, beverages, and tobacco (sub-division 21), with 55,349 or 14.1 per cent, followed by Clothing and footwear (sub-division 24), and Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing (sub-division 26) with 43,614 and 33,629, respectively, or 14.1 per cent and 8.6 per cent of the total.

VICTORIA—DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

Year	Manufacturing establishments	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1901	3,249	66,529	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(f) 25
1911	5,126	111,948	18	(e) 84	(d) 51	32	(f) 28
1920-21	6,532	140,743	43	(e) 212	(d) 135	77	(f) 71
1932-33	8,612	144,428	42	(e) 204	(d) 122	82	(f) 136
1946-47	10,949	265,757	156	(e) 631	(d) 368	263	(f) 244
1953-54	15,533	331,277	472	(e) 1,971	(d) 1,154	817	(f) 679
1960-61	17,173	388,050	776	(e) 3,332	(d) 1,914	1,418	(f) 1,642
1965-66	17,980	439,149	1,077	(e) 4,625	(d) 2,597	2,028	(f) 2,386
1967-68	18,030	449,945	1,244	(e) 5,351	(d) 2,957	2,395	(f) 2,685
1968-69	(c) 11,563	431,651	1,342	6,336	3,861	2,542	278
1969-70	(c) 11,393	445,663	1,497	6,998	4,307	2,799	300
1971-72	(c) 11,408	450,026	1,800	8,055	4,812	3,328	374
1972-73	(c) 11,735	455,029	2,045	9,078	5,392	3,738	438
1973-74	(c) 12,070	469,838	2,524	10,669	6,486	4,546	418
1974-75	(g) (c) 8,924	432,851	2,961	11,730	7,024	5,131	455
	(h) (c) 2,834	5,727	17	100	53	48	2
1975-76	(g) (c) 8,873	417,107	3,287	13,220	7,564	5,765	462
1976-77	(g) (c) 8,735	409,196	3,650	15,040	8,696	6,637	495

VICTORIA—DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY—continued

Year	Manufacturing establishments	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1977-78 (g)	(c) 8,571	339,372	3,829	16,191	9,475	6,916	651
1978-79 (g)	(c) 8,546	394,964	4,102	(i) 18,228	(i) 11,109	(i) 7,377	742
1979-80 (g)	(c) (j) 8,902	397,313	4,563	(i) 21,233	(i) 13,353	(i) 8,505	735
1980-81 (g)	(c) 8,726	391,489	5,032	(i) 23,856	(i) 14,814	(i) 9,440	712

(a) Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

(b) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

(c) Number of establishments operating at 30 June.

(d) Prior to 1968-69, details relate to materials and fuels used.

(e) Output.

(f) Prior to 1968-69, details relate to land, buildings, plant, and machinery.

(g) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

(h) Single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed.

(i) Commencing with 1978-79 census, the method of calculating value added, purchases etc. and turnover has been changed to accord more closely with the concepts and definitions used in the Australian National Accounts.

(j) The coverage of the 1979-80 manufacturing census was improved as a result of conducting the 1979-80 Census of Retail and Selected Services Industries. While this improved coverage contributes to the increase in the number of establishments in some States or industries, its effects on any other statistical aggregates are only marginal.

NOTE. A line drawn across a column between the figures indicates a break in continuity in the series. No census of manufacturing establishments was conducted for the year ending 30 June 1971.

A comparison between manufacturing activity in Victoria and the other States is shown in the following table:

AUSTRALIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g), 1980-81

State or Territory	Establishments operating at 30 June	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure less disposal
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	10,334	436,114	5,884	26,898	16,653	10,865	991
Victoria	8,726	391,489	5,032	23,856	14,814	9,440	712
Queensland	3,291	116,115	1,410	9,667	6,722	3,075	414
South Australia	2,131	104,755	1,283	6,067	3,693	2,387	258
Western Australia	2,426	68,870	869	4,902	3,149	1,877	424
Tasmania	558	26,528	347	1,867	1,176	713	60
Northern Territory	98	2,651	42	292	231	96	20
Australian Capital Territory	117	3,316	45	163	89	77	3
Total	27,681	1,149,838	14,911	73,712	46,526	28,531	2,883

For footnotes see table above.

The total value added in 1980-81 was \$9,440m. Of this amount, the Metal products sub-divisions contributed \$3,639m which represented 38.5 per cent of the total. The Food sub-division followed with \$1,553m or 16.5 per cent, and the next in order were the Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing sub-division with \$870m, 9.2 per cent, and the Chemical, petroleum, and coal products sub-division with \$830m, 8.8 per cent.

The following table contains a summary of manufacturing establishments by subdivision of industry in Victoria during the year 1980-81:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) BY SUB-DIVISION OF INDUSTRY, 1980-81

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Establishments operating at 30 June	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries (b)	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
		number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	975	55,349	735	5,029	3,549	1,553	138
23	Textiles	309	19,711	242	1,020	623	401	11
24	Clothing and footwear	1,004	43,614	435	1,524	805	740	20

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) BY SUB-DIVISION
OF INDUSTRY, 1980-81—continued**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Establish- ments oper- ating at 30 June	Employ- ment (a)	Wages and salaries (b)	Turnover	Pur- chases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expen- diture less dispos- als
		number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,129	19,628	207	871	492	388	16
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	903	33,629	471	1,788	962	870	59
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	283	19,972	309	2,121	1,338	830	105
28	Non-metallic mineral products	393	12,448	184	787	414	377	59
29	Basic metal products	174	14,045	224	1,519	1,109	487	115
31	Fabricated metal products	1,153	36,027	455	1,797	1,005	819	34
32	Transport equipment	437	56,790	742	3,077	1,989	1,078	47
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,230	53,403	695	2,751	1,574	1,255	65
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	736	26,873	333	1,573	955	641	43
	Total	8,726	391,489	5,032	23,856	14,814	9,440	712

For footnotes see page 365.

The next table summarises, by sub-division of industry, the percentage contribution of Victorian manufacturing establishments to the total Australian figures for the year 1980-81:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g)
BY SUB-DIVISION OF INDUSTRY, 1980-81:
PERCENTAGE OF AUSTRALIAN TOTALS
(per cent)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Establish- ments oper- ating at 30 June	Employ- ment (a)	Wages and salaries (b)	Turnover	Pur- chases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expen- diture less dispos- als
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	29	30	31	31	31	31	28
23	Textiles	49	53	54	51	50	52	29
24	Clothing and footwear	50	56	57	56	54	58	67
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	28	25	24	24	23	24	17
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	32	33	34	34	35	34	29
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	31	33	33	30	28	33	35
28	Non-metallic mineral products	23	27	27	24	22	26	30
29	Basic metal products	33	15	14	16	16	15	12
31	Fabricated metal products	27	32	33	31	29	33	25
32	Transport equipment	31	44	44	48	51	42	30
33	Other machinery and equipment	33	33	34	35	34	35	37
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	42	42	44	44	43	41
	Total	32	34	34	32	32	33	25

For footnotes see page 365.

The following table shows the number of manufacturing establishments operating in Victoria at 30 June 1977 to 1981, classified according to sub-division of industry:

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g)
BY SUB-DIVISION OF INDUSTRY AT 30 JUNE**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1977	1978	1979	1980(j)	1981
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	963	984	957	982	975
23	Textiles	319	301	291	312	309
24	Clothing and footwear	1,141	1,079	1,041	1,038	1,004
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,088	1,078	1,068	1,156	1,129

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g)
BY SUB-DIVISION OF INDUSTRY AT 30 JUNE—continued

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1977	1978	1979	1980(j)	1981
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	866	848	853	949	903
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	283	276	286	295	283
28	Non-metallic mineral products	373	380	380	397	393
29	Basic metal products	173	166	169	175	174
31	Fabricated metal products	1,118	1,097	1,114	1,133	1,153
32	Transport equipment	425	409	434	456	437
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,281	1,228	1,216	1,245	1,230
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	705	725	737	764	736
	Total		8,735	8,571	8,546	8,902	8,726

For footnotes see page 365.

The size classification of manufacturing establishments is based on the number of persons employed at 30 June 1981 (including working proprietors). The following table shows the number of manufacturing establishments classified according to the number of persons employed:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING
ESTABLISHMENTS (a) CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF
PERSONS EMPLOYED (INCLUDING
WORKING PROPRIETORS)
AT 30 JUNE 1981

Manufacturing establishments employing persons numbering	Number of establish- ments	Number of persons employed (b)
Less than 10	3,785	22,481
10 to 19	1,906	26,148
20 to 49	1,538	47,407
50 to 99	674	46,777
100 to 199	448	62,164
200 to 499	287	85,441
500 to 999	57	37,644
1,000 and over	31	51,804
Total	8,726	379,866

(a) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. In addition, there were 3,400 single establishment enterprises employing 6,937 persons in the one to three persons employed group.

(b) Excludes persons employed in separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving more than one establishment.

The relative importance of large and small manufacturing establishments is illustrated in the preceding table. At 30 June 1981, 3,785 establishments employing less than ten employees had a total employment of 22,481 persons. That is 43.4 per cent of manufacturing establishments—those employing less than ten persons—employed 5.9 per cent of the persons engaged. The most numerous of the establishments with less than ten persons were printing, stationery, and bookbinding; furniture (excluding sheetmetal); joinery and wooden structural fittings; and industrial machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified.

A general indication of the geographical distribution of manufacturing establishments in Victoria at 30 June 1981 is shown in the following table where they are classified according to statistical divisions:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g)
IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1980-81**

Statistical division	Establishments operating at 30 June	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries (b)	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Melbourne	7,024	324,235	4,180	19,362	11,971	7,672	475
Barwon	298	19,177	276	1,419	879	590	158
South Western	120	4,734	55	384	247	133	10
Central Highlands	199	8,317	97	404	216	191	16
Wimmera	67	1,309	12	55	36	20	2
Northern Mallee	93	1,395	14	87	55	37	2
Loddon-Campaspe	225	9,527	106	514	340	196	8
Goulburn	208	7,178	92	562	393	181	15
North Eastern	137	5,781	71	376	210	173	8
East Gippsland	102	2,130	24	134	80	58	4
Central Gippsland	199	6,300	88	461	319	158	14
East Central	54	1,406	17	96	66	31	2
Total	8,726	391,489	5,032	23,856	14,814	9,440	712

For footnotes see page 365.

Manufacturing establishments in the Melbourne Statistical Division constituted 80.5 per cent of the total number in Victoria at 30 June 1981, 82.8 per cent of the persons employed, and 81.3 per cent of the value added.

It should be noted that Geelong is located in the Barwon Statistical Division, Bendigo, Castlemaine, and Maryborough in the Loddon-Campaspe Statistical Division, Ballarat in the Central Highlands Statistical Division, Warrnambool in the South Western Statistical Division, Shepparton in the Goulburn Statistical Division, Wangaratta in the North Eastern Statistical Division, and Morwell and Yallourn in the Central Gippsland Statistical Division.

Employment, wages, and salaries

Employment

From 1968-69, all persons employed in a manufacturing establishment and separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving the establishment (including proprietors working in their own businesses) are included as persons employed. The grouping of persons employed comprises (1) working proprietors; (2) administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees; and (3) production and all other employees.

The figures showing employment in manufacturing establishments represent either the average number of persons employed, including working proprietors, over a full year, or the number of persons employed at June each year as specified in the following tables:

**VICTORIA—PERSONS EMPLOYED (a) IN MANUFACTURING
ESTABLISHMENTS (g), 1976-77 TO 1980-81**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	58,380	58,234	55,283	54,477	55,349
23	Textiles	21,075	19,460	19,046	20,210	19,711
24	Clothing and footwear	46,822	45,012	44,983	44,219	43,614
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	19,640	19,089	18,401	19,136	19,628
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	32,656	31,654	31,656	33,268	33,629
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	20,462	21,174	21,610	19,792	19,972
28	Non-metallic mineral products	13,580	12,950	12,737	12,974	12,448
29	Basic metal products	13,197	12,475	12,817	13,836	14,045
31	Fabricated metal products	35,830	35,267	35,061	36,269	36,027
32	Transport equipment	62,171	58,752	61,319	60,994	56,790
33	Other machinery and equipment	58,116	r 55,052	54,793	54,356	53,403
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	27,267	27,253	27,258	27,782	26,873
Total		409,196	r 396,372	394,964	397,313	391,489

For footnotes see page 365.

It should be noted that the metal fabricating sub-divisions (31-33) (including transport equipment, machinery, and other equipment), Food, beverages, and tobacco sub-division (21), and Clothing and footwear sub-division (24) are large contributors.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED (a) IN EACH
STATISTICAL DIVISION, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION,
1980-81

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Statistical division												Total
		Mel- bourne	Barwon	South Western	Central High- lands	Wimmera	North- ern Mallee	Loddon- Campaspe	Goul- burn	North Eastern	East Gipps- land	Central Gipps- land	East Central	
NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g)														
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	549	49	32	37	22	36	58	61	45	18	54	14	975
23	Textiles	253	21	3	5	3	—	6	8	3	—	5	2	309
24	Clothing and footwear	924	14	3	9	1	1	18	11	5	2	14	2	1,004
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	805	46	23	34	7	10	30	41	27	49	38	19	1,129
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	766	14	12	15	9	12	19	17	8	10	17	4	903
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	257	12	3	3	—	1	2	1	1	—	3	—	283
28	Non-metallic mineral products	216	25	14	23	8	13	30	24	13	8	16	3	393
29	Basic metal products	144	11	1	6	1	—	4	2	1	1	2	1	174
31	Fabricated metal products	984	42	9	24	8	6	21	13	11	4	27	4	1,153
32	Transport equipment	363	12	6	11	—	4	15	14	4	1	7	—	437
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,079	34	13	25	5	10	19	13	14	4	10	4	1,230
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	684	18	1	7	3	—	3	3	5	5	6	1	736
Total		7,024	298	120	199	67	93	225	208	137	102	199	54	8,726
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (a)														
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	37,649	1,341	2,335	1,586	346	776	2,525	4,293	1,934	557	1,499	508	55,349
23	Textiles	14,473	1,776	n.p.	291	n.p.	—	648	430	n.p.	—	293	n.p.	19,711
24	Clothing and footwear	36,847	1,819	n.p.	568	n.p.	n.p.	1,438	471	n.p.	n.p.	849	n.p.	43,614
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	14,022	643	588	776	81	91	328	575	752	1,047	505	220	19,628
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	29,479	364	183	506	96	168	420	365	n.p.	126	n.p.	145	33,629
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	17,900	1,671	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	—	19,972
28	Non-metallic mineral products	9,441	1,130	78	675	68	91	306	196	150	n.p.	245	n.p.	12,448
29	Basic metal products	9,765	2,920	n.p.	812	n.p.	—	182	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	14,045
31	Fabricated metal products	31,940	1,000	64	513	94	48	925	304	162	n.p.	748	n.p.	36,027
32	Transport equipment	49,647	n.p.	69	1,501	—	54	979	278	20	n.p.	53	n.p.	56,790
33	Other machinery and equipment	47,355	2,118	226	933	153	155	1,401	177	429	65	360	31	53,403
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	25,717	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	39	19	n.p.	102	n.p.	26,873
Total		324,235	19,177	4,734	8,317	1,309	1,395	9,527	7,178	5,781	2,130	6,300	1,406	391,489

For footnotes see page 365.

In the following table the number of persons employed in manufacturing establishments in Victoria is classified according to the nature of their employment at 30 June 1977 to 1981:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g):
TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT**

At 30 June—	Working proprietors	Administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other employees	Total
1977	4,318	102,699	297,946	404,963
1978	4,007	198,705	288,099	490,811
1979	4,019	98,859	294,468	397,346
1980	4,160	98,425	288,442	391,027
1981	3,744	97,885	290,172	391,801

For footnote see page 365.

The following table shows the nature of employment in manufacturing establishments at 30 June 1981 classified according to industry sub-division:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g): TYPE OF
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION AT 30 JUNE 1981**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Working proprietors	Administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other employees	Total
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	593	14,337	37,997	52,927
23	Textiles	72	4,979	14,692	19,743
24	Clothing and footwear	549	5,576	37,852	43,977
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	706	3,801	15,186	19,693
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	342	10,703	22,504	33,549
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	26	7,644	12,336	20,006
28	Non-metallic mineral products	148	3,088	9,211	12,447
29	Basic metal products	38	5,092	9,320	14,450
31	Fabricated metal products	455	8,901	27,256	36,612
32	Transport equipment	169	12,989	44,667	57,825
33	Other machinery and equipment	380	14,498	38,789	53,667
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	266	6,277	20,362	26,905
Total		3,744	97,885	290,172	391,801

For footnote see page 365.

Although "production and all other employees" constitute 74.1 per cent of the total number employed in manufacturing establishments, the percentage varies from 86.1 per cent in sub-division 24 to 61.7 per cent in sub-division 27. Sub-division 27 also has the highest percentage of "administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees", 38.2 per cent, compared with the Victorian average of 25.0 per cent.

Where small establishments predominate, there is usually a higher proportion of working proprietors than on the average and a smaller than average managerial and clerical staff. This is particularly evident in sub-division 25 where working proprietors comprise 3.6 per cent of total number employed.

The numbers of males and females employed in manufacturing establishments, and the proportions of the average male and female population per 10,000 working in these establishments in 1980-81 and earlier years are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
EMPLOYMENT (a) OF MALES AND FEMALES, 1901 TO 1980-81**

Year	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Average per 10,000 of male population	Number	Average per 10,000 of female population	Number	Average per 10,000 of total population
1901	47,059	778	19,470	325	66,529	553
1911	73,573	1,118	38,375	579	111,948	848
1920-21	96,379	1,283	44,364	574	140,743	923

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
EMPLOYMENT (a) OF MALES AND FEMALES, 1901 TO 1980-81—continued

Year	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Average per 10,000 of male population	Number	Average per 10,000 of female population	Number	Average per 10,000 of total population
1932-33	91,899	1,020	52,529	575	144,428	796
1946-47	188,758	1,876	76,999	745	265,757	1,303
1953-54	240,698	1,979	90,579	751	331,277	1,367
1960-61	280,207	1,925	107,843	750	388,050	1,341
1965-66	310,303	1,937	128,846	809	439,149	1,375
1967-68	316,108	1,912	133,837	812	449,945	1,362
1968-69	297,411	1,771	134,240	800	431,651	1,286
1969-70	306,917	1,794	138,746	812	445,663	1,303
1971-72	310,750	1,751	139,276	785	450,026	1,268
1972-73	314,259	1,744	140,770	782	455,029	1,263
1973-74	320,921	1,758	148,917	816	469,838	1,287
1974-75	302,234	1,634	130,617	706	432,851	1,170
1974-75 (h)	4,275	23	1,452	8	5,727	15
1975-76 (g)	291,736	1,560	125,371	668	417,107	1,113
1976-77 (g)	288,743	1,530	120,453	636	409,196	1,082
1977-78 (g)	r280,498	r1,460	r115,874	r600	r396,372	r1,029
1978-79 (g)	279,315	1,454	115,649	598	394,964	1,025
1979-80	281,959	1,455	115,354	592	397,313	1,022
1980-81	277,744	1,424	113,745	575	391,489	996

For footnotes see page 365.

Female workers in manufacturing establishments at 30 June 1981 were 29.0 per cent of the total number employed. Females exceeded males in the Clothing and footwear sub-division (24) where they accounted for 75.5 per cent of the sub-division total.

In sub-division 29, Basic metal products, the proportion of females to total persons employed is at its lowest, 10.4 per cent.

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g):
EMPLOYMENT AT 30 JUNE

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Number at 30 June—				
		1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
MALES						
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	42,149	39,929	37,907	37,727	37,737
23	Textiles	11,625	11,083	11,139	11,852	11,919
24	Clothing and footwear	11,389	11,221	11,053	10,741	10,777
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	16,645	16,023	15,682	16,431	16,655
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	24,172	23,418	23,417	24,526	24,408
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	15,487	15,959	16,369	15,004	15,289
28	Non-metallic mineral products	11,854	10,959	11,073	10,852	10,582
29	Basic metal products	11,774	11,027	11,824	12,423	12,942
31	Fabricated metal products	28,509	27,981	28,303	29,242	29,578
32	Transport equipment	50,728	49,565	53,835	48,689	48,604
33	Other machinery and equipment	43,571	r40,889	41,658	41,415	40,945
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	18,595	18,544	18,910	19,068	18,581
Total		286,498	r276,598	281,170	277,970	278,017
FEMALES						
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	15,451	14,983	14,733	14,403	15,190
23	Textiles	8,425	8,223	7,948	7,949	7,824
24	Clothing and footwear	34,522	33,758	34,084	33,609	33,200
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	3,213	2,908	2,882	2,905	3,038
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	8,781	8,379	8,328	9,061	9,141
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	5,151	5,322	5,445	4,782	4,717
28	Non-metallic mineral products	1,760	1,788	1,920	1,858	1,865
29	Basic metal products	1,363	1,253	1,342	1,450	1,508
31	Fabricated metal products	7,316	6,960	6,916	6,939	7,034
32	Transport equipment	9,344	8,983	10,173	8,594	9,221
33	Other machinery and equipment	14,540	r13,342	13,749	13,120	12,722
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	8,599	8,314	8,656	8,387	8,324
Total		118,465	r114,213	116,176	113,057	113,784

For footnote see page 365.

Wages and salaries

The next table gives details of wages paid in the various classes of industry in Victoria in 1980-81. Amounts paid to "administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees" are shown separately from those paid to "production and all other workers". It should be noted that in all tables of salaries and wages paid the amounts drawn by working proprietors are excluded.

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g):
WAGES AND SALARIES PAID, 1980-81
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Paid to—		
		Administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other workers	All employees
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	215	520	735
23	Textiles	79	163	242
24	Clothing and footwear	74	361	435
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	48	159	207
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	162	309	471
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	129	180	309
28	Non-metallic mineral products	54	130	184
29	Basic metal products	94	130	224
31	Fabricated metal products	123	331	455
32	Transport equipment	222	520	742
33	Other machinery and equipment	213	482	695
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	93	241	333
Total		1,506	3,526	5,032

For footnote see page 365.

Of the total amount of wages and salaries paid in Victoria in 1980-81—\$5,032m—the metal fabricating sub-divisions (29-33) (including transport equipment, machinery, and other equipment), were responsible for \$2,116m or 42.1 per cent; Food, beverages, and tobacco, \$735m or 14.6 per cent; Clothing and footwear, \$435m or 8.6 per cent; and Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing, \$471m or 9.4 per cent.

Turnover

The following table shows the value of turnover of manufacturing establishments. The figures include sales of goods whether produced by an establishment or not, transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same enterprise, bounties and subsidies on production, plus all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise, such as commission, repair and service revenue, the value of capital work done on own account, and from 1978-79, rents and leasing revenue. Interest, royalties, and receipts from the sale of fixed tangible assets are excluded.

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g):
TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION (i)
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	3,104	3,477	3,901	4,435	5,029
23	Textiles	699	710	827	930	1,020
24	Clothing and footwear	1,002	1,073	1,208	1,355	1,524
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	606	618	661	750	871
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	1,047	1,165	1,314	1,539	1,788
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	1,076	1,216	1,458	1,750	2,121
28	Non-metallic mineral products	579	586	635	703	787
29	Basic metal products	744	773	953	1,318	1,519
31	Fabricated metal products	1,104	1,196	1,360	1,599	1,797
32	Transport equipment	2,311	2,444	2,656	3,034	3,077
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,811	1,901	2,078	2,419	2,751
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	957	1,032	1,177	1,402	1,573
Total		15,040	16,191	18,228	21,233	23,856

For footnotes see page 365.

Purchases, transfers in, and selected items of expense

In the following table the figures include purchases of materials, fuel, power, containers, etc., and goods for resale, plus transfers in of goods from other establishments of the enterprise, plus charges for commission and sub-contract work, repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, sales commission payments, and from 1978-79, rent, leasing, and hiring expenses:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g): PURCHASES,
TRANSFERS IN, AND SELECTED ITEMS OF EXPENSE
BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION
(\$m)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,998	2,339	2,707	3,173	3,549
23	Textiles	407	420	511	582	623
24	Clothing and footwear	512	551	653	730	805
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	330	335	371	432	492
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	535	604	703	826	962
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	670	723	881	1,128	1,338
28	Non-metallic mineral products	285	299	322	362	414
29	Basic metal products	499	486	677	943	1,109
31	Fabricated metal products	576	640	739	912	1,005
32	Transport equipment	1,355	1,510	1,689	2,037	1,989
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,001	1,008	1,160	1,363	1,574
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	528	561	697	864	955
Total		8,696	9,475	11,109	13,353	14,814

For footnote see page 365.

Stocks

The figures in the following table includes all stocks of materials, fuels, etc., finished goods and work-in-progress whether located at the establishment or elsewhere. It should be noted that due to reporting differences on individual returns and variations in the number of establishments from year to year, the closing stocks in one year may differ from the opening stocks in the following year.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g):
STOCKS BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION
(\$m)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
OPENING STOCKS						
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	383	407	482	515	579
23	Textiles	140	141	150	162	183
24	Clothing and footwear	159	169	186	217	245
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	73	82	84	94	112
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	133	145	166	187	225
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	175	202	239	254	320
28	Non-metallic mineral products	57	73	89	83	101
29	Basic metal products	131	152	139	163	183
31	Fabricated metal products	194	215	222	254	306
32	Transport equipment	382	462	514	537	659
33	Other machinery and equipment	473	472	509	550	653
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	151	176	178	200	241
Total		2,451	2,695	2,959	3,216	3,809
CLOSING STOCKS						
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	409	464	497	596	652
23	Textiles	143	144	158	181	187
24	Clothing and footwear	167	187	219	241	266
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	83	85	89	107	121
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	152	160	185	222	269
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	200	232	257	325	368
28	Non-metallic mineral products	75	91	81	93	106
29	Basic metal products	161	139	160	207	261
31	Fabricated metal products	213	226	236	307	333

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g):
STOCKS BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION—continued
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<i>CLOSING STOCKS—continued</i>						
32	Transport equipment	471	478	555	664	649
33	Other machinery and equipment	504	r512	578	654	731
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	168	178	200	243	265
	Total	2,746	r2,896	3,217	3,840	4,207

For footnote see page 365.

Value added

Statistics on value added in the following table have been calculated by adding to turnover the increase (or deducting the decrease) in value of stocks and deducting the value of purchases and selected items of expense:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g):
VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,132	1,195	1,208	1,342	1,553
23	Textiles	295	293	324	367	401
24	Clothing and footwear	498	540	588	650	740
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	285	285	296	331	388
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	530	576	630	748	870
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	432	523	595	693	830
28	Non-metallic mineral products	312	305	306	351	377
29	Basic metal products	276	275	297	419	487
31	Fabricated metal products	547	567	635	740	819
32	Transport equipment	1,044	950	1,008	1,124	1,078
33	Other machinery and equipment	841	r933	987	1,160	1,255
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	445	474	502	580	641
	Total	6,637	r6,916	7,377	8,505	9,440

For footnote see page 365.

Relation of costs to turnover

Certain costs of production, the value of turnover, movement in stocks, and the balance available for profit, interest, taxation, depreciation, etc., in each sub-division of manufacturing industry during 1980-81 are given in the following tables:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g):
COSTS AND TURNOVER, 1980-81
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Turnover	Movement in stocks	Cost of—		Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)
				Purchases and selected items of expense	Wages and salaries	
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	5,029	+ 73	3,549	735	818
23	Textiles	1,020	+ 4	623	242	159
24	Clothing and footwear	1,524	+ 21	805	435	305
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	871	+ 9	492	207	181
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	1,788	+ 44	962	471	399
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	2,121	+ 47	1,338	309	521
28	Non-metallic mineral products	787	+ 4	414	184	193
29	Basic metal products	1,519	+ 78	1,109	224	264
31	Fabricated metal products	1,797	+ 27	1,005	455	364
32	Transport equipment	3,077	- 10	1,989	742	336
33	Other machinery and equipment	2,751	+ 77	1,574	695	559
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,573	+ 24	955	333	309
	Total	23,856	+ 399	14,814	5,032	4,409

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs and overhead expenses such as interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

For other footnote see page 365.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) : PERCENTAGE OF
SPECIFIED COSTS TO TURNOVER, 1980-81
(per cent)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Turnover	Movement in stocks	Cost of—		Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)
				Purchases and selected items of expense	Wages and salaries	
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	100.0	1.5	70.6	14.6	16.3
23	Textiles	100.0	0.4	61.1	23.7	15.6
24	Clothing and footwear	100.0	1.4	52.8	28.5	20.0
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	100.0	1.0	56.5	23.8	20.8
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	100.0	2.5	53.8	26.3	22.3
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	100.0	2.2	63.1	14.6	24.6
28	Non-metallic mineral products	100.0	0.5	52.6	23.4	24.5
29	Basic metal products	100.0	5.1	73.0	14.7	17.4
31	Fabricated metal products	100.0	1.5	55.9	25.3	20.3
32	Transport equipment	100.0	-0.3	64.6	24.1	10.9
33	Other machinery and equipment	100.0	2.8	57.2	25.3	20.3
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	100.0	1.5	60.7	21.2	19.6
Total		100.0	1.7	62.1	21.1	18.5

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs and overhead expenses such as interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

For other footnote see page 365.

There are considerable variations in the proportions which purchases and selected items of expenditure, and wages and salaries, bear to the turnover in the different sub-divisions. These are due to the difference in the treatment required to convert materials to their final form. Thus in sub-division 24 the sum paid in wages represents 28.5 per cent and the purchases and selected items of expense 52.8 per cent of the values of the finished articles, while in sub-division 21 the expenditure on wages amounts to 14.6 per cent and that on purchases, etc., to 70.6 per cent of the value of turnover.

In the following table specified costs of production, the value of turnover of manufacturing establishments, and the balance available for profit and miscellaneous expenses are compared for each of the years 1976-77 to 1980-81:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g): SPECIFIED COSTS
OF PRODUCTION, ETC., AND TURNOVER
(\$m)**

Year	Turnover	Movement in stocks	Cost of—		Balance between turnover, stocks and costs (a)
			Purchases and selected items of expense	Wages and salaries	
1976-77	15,040	+ 293	8,696	3,656	2,981
1977-78	r16,191	r + 201	r9,475	r3,829	r3,088
1978-79	18,228	+ 258	11,109	4,102	3,275
1979-80	21,233	+ 624	13,353	4,563	3,941
1980-81	23,856	+ 399	14,814	5,032	4,409

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs, such as rent (prior to 1978-79), interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

For other footnote see page 365.

In the following table the components of cost are converted to their respective percentages of the value of turnover:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g): PERCENTAGE OF
SPECIFIED COSTS OF PRODUCTION, ETC., TO TURNOVER
(per cent)**

Year	Turnover	Movement in stocks	Cost of—		Balance between turnover, stocks and costs (a)
			Purchases and selected items of expense	Wages and salaries	
1976-77	100.0	1.9	57.8	24.3	19.8
1977-78	100.0	r1.2	r58.5	r23.6	r19.1

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g): PERCENTAGE OF
SPECIFIED COSTS OF PRODUCTION, ETC., TO TURNOVER—continued
(per cent)

Year	Turnover	Movement in stocks	Cost of—		Balance between turnover, stocks and costs (a)
			Purchases and selected items of expense	Wages and salaries	
1978-79	100.0	1.4	60.9	22.5	18.0
1979-80	100.0	2.9	62.9	21.5	18.6
1980-81	100.0	1.7	62.1	21.1	18.5

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs, such as rent (prior to 1978-79), interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

For other footnote see page 365.

Fixed capital expenditure, and rent, leasing, and hiring expenses

Fixed capital expenditure is the outlay on new and second-hand fixed tangible assets less disposals. Rent, leasing, and hiring expenses are the amounts paid for renting, leasing, and hiring of premises, vehicles, and equipment.

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g): FIXED CAPITAL
EXPENDITURE LESS DISPOSALS AND RENT, LEASING,
AND HIRING EXPENSES, 1980-81
(\$'000)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals			Rent, leasing, and hiring expenses
		Land, buildings, and other structures	Vehicles, plant, machinery, and equipment	Total	
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	32,307	105,600	137,907	44,903
23	Textiles	1,672	9,294	10,966	15,728
24	Clothing and footwear	2,019	17,633	19,653	21,066
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	3,144	13,196	16,340	19,713
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	8,585	50,693	59,278	29,515
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	12,270	92,993	105,263	13,507
28	Non-metallic mineral products	8,728	50,636	59,364	5,324
29	Basic metal products	29,219	85,366	114,585	9,464
31	Fabricated metal products	8,413	25,349	33,762	25,608
32	Transport equipment	28,368	18,594	46,962	22,990
33	Other machinery and equipment	9,129	56,153	65,282	38,808
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	4,768	37,944	42,712	26,287
Total		148,622	563,452	712,074	272,915

For footnote see page 365.

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g):
FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE LESS DISPOSALS
(\$'000)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	63,982	91,453	120,962	130,116	137,907
23	Textiles	14,674	11,576	15,667	19,338	10,966
24	Clothing and footwear	7,154	11,148	13,393	14,900	19,653
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	21,656	9,169	16,970	13,164	16,340
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	57,021	60,106	62,933	56,259	59,278
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	57,444	161,264	159,475	117,646	105,263
28	Non-metallic mineral products	18,370	26,724	25,657	46,833	59,364
29	Basic metal products	72,762	55,970	46,125	61,106	114,585
31	Fabricated metal products	33,277	27,685	32,505	35,231	33,762
32	Transport equipment	77,323	120,689	154,718	143,567	46,962
33	Other machinery and equipment	36,414	143,392	59,760	62,820	65,282
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	35,050	31,974	34,327	33,760	42,712
Total		495,127	1,651,151	742,492	734,738	712,074

For footnote see page 365.

Electricity and fuels used

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g): VALUE OF
ELECTRICITY AND FUELS USED BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION
(\$'000)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	38,219	44,530	r 49,925	57,767	67,754
23	Textiles	10,930	11,521	13,563	15,347	16,395
24	Clothing and footwear	5,530	5,925	r 7,161	8,530	9,523
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	5,600	6,318	r 7,376	9,126	10,592
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	13,191	13,754	16,947	20,020	23,524
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	25,740	29,822	r 35,060	41,538	46,366
28	Non-metallic mineral products	21,524	23,555	24,577	27,154	31,868
29	Basic metal products	24,028	25,816	35,086	40,067	49,891
31	Fabricated metal products	11,673	12,667	r 14,965	18,877	19,606
32	Transport equipment	17,342	18,258	22,384	26,815	28,317
33	Other machinery and equipment	13,763	15,196	r 17,595	20,224	23,638
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	13,606	14,594	17,682	20,560	23,492
	Total		201,146	221,955	r 262,321	306,027	350,967

For footnote see page 365.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g):
VALUE OF ELECTRICITY AND FUELS USED BY COMMODITY
(\$'000)**

Commodity	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Electricity	117,847	131,909	r 158,654	183,317	215,366
Coal and coke—					
Black coal	65	31	r 30	58	26
Brown coal	1,468	1,382	r 1,884	1,893	2,312
Brown coal briquettes	4,111	3,931	r 4,716	5,067	5,736
Coke (including coke breeze)	3,346	3,137	3,882	4,298	4,555
Petroleum fuels (non-gaseous)—					
Light oils, etc.	4,590	5,921	r 5,741	7,063	7,497
Industrial diesel fuel	6,141	6,486	r 6,570	8,412	9,892
Furnace oil and other fuel oil	19,688	17,169	r 18,812	24,393	21,923
Reticulated gas	35,669	42,240	50,634	57,422	69,734
Other fuels	8,220	9,748	11,397	14,105	13,925
Total	201,146	221,955	r 262,321	306,027	350,967

For footnote see page 365.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g):
QUANTITIES OF FUELS USED BY COMMODITY**

Fuel	Unit	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Coal and coke—						
Black coal	tonne	1,470	693	658	859	458
Brown coal	"	331,417	310,475	426,639	399,197	336,058
Brown coal briquettes	"	337,738	279,249	285,135	274,199	291,236
Coke (including coke breeze)	"	39,719	35,264	37,816	36,546	35,811
Petroleum fuels (non-gaseous)—						
Light oils, etc.	'000 litres	35,103	40,902	33,795	33,012	26,988
Industrial diesel fuel	tonne	74,009	71,795	54,626	40,956	38,308
Furnace oil and other fuel oil	"	310,055	232,865	221,094	181,673	112,320

For footnote see page 365.

Some selected factory products of Victoria and Australia

Annual quantity and value

From February 1976, production statistics have no longer been collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing less than four persons or from establishments predominantly engaged in non-manufacturing activities but which may carry on, in a minor way, some manufacturing activity. However, except for a few

commodities, the effect of this modification on production levels and movements is marginal.

The following table shows quantities of some selected articles manufactured in Victoria, and corresponding figures for Australia during 1980-81 and 1981-82. Owing to the limited number of producers, it is not permissible under statute to publish particulars regarding some articles of manufacture which would otherwise appear.

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—SELECTED ARTICLES MANUFACTURED (a)

Commodity code no.	Article	Unit	Victoria		Australia	
			1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82
027.02-29, 72-77, 023.17	Meat—canned (excluding baby food)	'000 tonnes	17	18	36	33
051.56-59	Ice cream	mill litres	88	85	216	214
051.72-73	Milk—powdered: full cream	'000 tonnes	55	52	65	58
062.01	Flour, white (including sharps)	"	235	236	1,091	1,097
063.11, 21, 31	Malt	"	242	236	557	545
064.21	Biscuits	"	52	53	129	131
074.61, 65	Natural fruit juices	mill litres	52	41	150	123
076.08, 15, 22	Canned or bottled apricots, peaches and pears	'000 tonnes	99	n.p.	130	67
076.60	Jam, etc.	"	18	21	24	29
094.02-47	Vegetables canned or bottled (including pickled)	"	29	33	117	133
104.06-18	Confectionery—	"				
	Chocolate or containing chocolate	"	32	33	61	64
104.21-29	Other	"	32	38	57	59
123.18	Sauce—tomato	mill litres	18	17	25	25
159.01	Canned cat and dog food	'000 tonnes	186	166	201	176
171.03, 07, 08	Aerated and carbonated waters, canned or bottled (b)	mill litres	264	268	1,007	972
242.07-11	Wool-scoured or carbonised	'000 tonnes	34	31	90	80
261.41	Briquettes—brown coal	"	1,081	993	1,081	993
372.22-36, 48, 50	Finished woven fabric—woollen (c)	'000 sq m	3,244	3,009	6,628	5,898
372.52-72, 374.51-59	Blankets, and rugs (d)	'000	626	588	1,064	1,113
403.02, 18, 20, 52-96	Plastics and synthetic resins	'000 tonnes	536	537	727	763
404.01-98	Bricks—clay	mill	451	445	2,251	2,221
472.01, 03	Tiles, roofing	"	57	55	236	215
472.12; 475.30	Ready mixed concrete	'000 cu m	2,570	2,696	12,076	13,283
475.90	Electric motors	'000	1,449	1,307	4,007	3,854
503.13-32	Finished motor vehicles (e)—					
581.02-08, 10-16	Cars and station wagons	'000	193	228	329	384
773.02-35	Shirts (men's and boys')	'000 doz	1,815	1,853	3,313	3,310
775.01-39	Women's hosiery	'000 doz pairs	5,943	5,646	7,642	6,863
775.51-82	Men's hosiery	"	1,936	1,817	2,255	2,152
775.91-98	Children's hosiery	"	1,268	1,252	1,270	1,263
776.11-22	Infants' hosiery	"	113	99	114	99
776.31-42	Footwear—boots, shoes, and sandals (f)—					
793.05, 08, 21, 22, 31, 32, 41, 46, 51, 61, 65, 66, 71, 81	Men's and youths'	'000 pairs	7,763	7,266	11,833	11,073
793.06, 09, 23, 24, 33, 34, 42, 47, 52, 62, 67, 68, 72, 82	Women's and maids'	"	12,003	11,964	15,367	14,960
793.04, 07, 10, 25, 35, 43, 48, 53, 63, 69, 73, 83	Children's and infants'	"	5,767	5,044	6,792	6,001

(a) By all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

(b) Excludes bulk aerated and carbonated waters.

(c) Excludes blanketing and rug material.

(d) Double, three-quarter, single cot, bassinet, pram etc; wool mixture and other fibre. From 1 July 1975, includes tufted blankets.

(e) Excludes vehicles finished by specialist body building works outside the motor vehicle manufacturers' organisation.

(f) Excludes thongs and adults' boots with uppers of rubber or synthetic material.

Monthly production statistics

The Australian Bureau of Statistics collects monthly production returns and makes available printed tables of Australian production statistics within a few weeks of the month to which they relate. A list of the subjects included in these production bulletins is given in the following table:

AUSTRALIA—PRODUCTION BULLETINS

No.	Subject	No.	Subject
1	Electricity, Gas, and Electrical Appliances (8357.0)	5	Building Materials and Fittings (8361.0)
2	Clothing and Footwear (8358.0)	6	Chemicals and By-Products (8362.0)
3	Food, Drink, and Tobacco (8359.0)	7	Motor Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories (8363.0)
4	Textiles, Bedding, and Floor Coverings (8360.0)	8	Miscellaneous Products (8364.0)

A preliminary production bulletin showing Australian totals for selected major production indicators is also published. In addition, statistical publications for the meat and dairying industries are issued each month. Selected Victorian production figures are published in the *Monthly Summary of Statistics, Victoria* (1303.2).

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN THE LA TROBE REGION*

Introduction

The major industrial growth and development of the La Trobe Region has been based on the utilisation of its natural resources. Brown coal, naturally, is a dominant feature of the Region. It continues to be the source of energy for Victoria's electricity generation and has the potential to support industries which can convert it to other forms of energy or chemical feedstocks. As well as coal, the Region has reserves of oil and gas for which exploration is continuing. Natural gas was first discovered in 1964 and oil in 1967.

The Region contains 93 per cent of Victoria's known brown coal reserves; it produces 80–85 per cent of the State's electricity, 99 per cent of its gas, and meets 70 per cent of Australia's oil requirements. It is also a major source of domestic water supply for Gippsland and the Melbourne metropolitan area.

It provides significant amounts of timber and timber products and is important for conservation and recreation facilities, as well as agricultural production. As one of the most fertile areas of Australia, the Region supports considerable agricultural and forest product processing industries.

Industrial activity in 1982

The State Electricity Commission of Victoria dominates industrial activity in the La Trobe Region and employs some 7,600 persons. The Commission currently has installed about 4,000 MW of generating capacity and this will approximately double with the completion of the Loy Yang power station in the mid-1980s. The Commission's activities are significant not only for their guarantee of a continuing supply of electricity to the State, but also for the immediate local stimulus given to industries which fabricate components and supply services to the power station projects.

Australian Paper Manufacturers Ltd (APM) has a \$500m investment in the region. Its Maryvale Mill employs 1,100 persons, and a current expansion programme involves the installation of additional pulping capacity and extensive pollution control equipment. To supply Maryvale, the company maintains 80,000 hectares of forests in Gippsland. A number of large steel fabrication and engineering works have been established in the Region. Contracts for the Commission, Bass Strait oil exploration and development, the Thomson River Dam, and other major projects have provided a steady flow of work for these firms.

The availability of employment for female labour has been a long standing problem in the Region. As much of the future employment growth in the Region is likely to be in traditionally male oriented occupations, more women are being encouraged to seek employment in areas previously confined to males. A number of manufacturing enterprises in the Region have become significant employers of females. One example is the Swedish firm, L. M. Ericsson, which manufactures telecommunications equipment. Textile mills and clothing factories also offer female employment opportunities.

* The La Trobe Region includes the Shires of Narracan, Morwell, Rosedale, Traralgon, Mirboo, Albion, and the Cities of Moe, Traralgon, and Sale.

Other successful industries in the Region include manufacturers of engineering products, cement, concrete pipes, furniture, food products, photographic equipment, printing, car components, castings, insulation products, and confectionery. The major projects in the Region have provided many employment and business opportunities in the construction industry. The future growth of this industry will depend on the level of activity, which, in turn, largely depends on the timing of new power station projects and other ventures such as coal liquefaction.

Coal conversion

Research continues and pilot plants are being constructed in Victoria and overseas, to evaluate the feasibility of conversion of brown coal to other fuels and to chemical feedstocks. The Victorian Brown Coal Council is co-operating with the companies managing the plants to evaluate their viability and to assess the effects of world and national trends upon that viability.

Primary interest is being expressed by Nippon Brown Coal Liquefaction Co. Ltd which is evaluating a Solvent Refined Coal (SRC) process; by Mitsui-CSR who are examining the production of solid SRC and high grade carbon products; by Rheinbraun who are studying the production of petrol, diesel fuels, and chemical feedstocks; and by International Oil Proprietary/Atlantic Richfield Co. whose concern is the production of liquid fuels.

Oil and gas

Oil production from the Bass Strait fields is well established and expected to continue into the late 1980s and early 1990s, while natural gas production is expected to continue into the early years of next century (2005-2070). Exploration for new fields and reserves continues.

Timber based industries

This sector of the Region's economy occupies an historic and continuing role. The magnitude of investment in the processing of timber is indicated by APM's plans to invest some \$200m in the expansion of its Maryvale Mill in the 1980s. Supporting this investment is an area of more than 90,000 hectares of land devoted to commercial forests.

Development planning for the region

Government in the Region is achieved at the local level by nine municipalities. In the past, the strongest influence at State Government level has been the Commission. More recently, however, the existence of a Council of Victorian Government Ministers, the Latrobe Valley Ministerial Council, has created a broad co-ordinating body which crosses departmental and regional boundaries. As well as creating a co-ordinating structure, the Ministerial Council and its local consultative bodies have promoted community involvement in regional development. The Council has responded to this community participation by creating a Regional Commission as the co-ordinating body for affairs within the Region.

The management structure for the Region seeks to ensure that the orderly development of resources and industry should be linked to a co-ordinated and complementary infrastructure programme; that the maintenance of a stable and secure community environment in the Region will provide suitable conditions for large scale development; that self-determination of the Region's social and economic resources must be promoted; and that any development in the Region should be guided by a broad strategy which has regard for all relevant social and economic factors.

The activities of government departments in the Region are co-ordinated in turn by a Standing Committee of departmental heads responsible to the Ministerial Council. The primary effort of this support group to the Ministerial Council has been the preparation of a formal strategic plan for these developments in the Region. By mid-1982, a full set of data has been collected describing existing conditions and capabilities; this information has been released as Progress Reports and subsequently debated and reviewed. Since then, the Strategic Planning programme has involved the postulation of appropriate policies for the various social, economic, conservation and management objectives, and the evaluation of possible action programmes in the various policy areas. The Victorian Brown Coal

Council is simultaneously preparing a similar evaluation of brown coal development options.

Further references: History of manufacturing, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 531-5; Motor vehicle industry, 1962, pp. 591-4; Chemical industry, 1963, pp. 615-20; Petrochemical industry, 1964, pp. 650-4; Glass industry, 1965, pp. 606-8; Agricultural machinery industry, 1966, pp. 587-9; Aluminium industry, 1967, pp. 415-18; Automation and technical development in industry, 1967, pp. 376-82; Textile industry, 1968, pp. 416-20; Canning of foodstuffs, 1967, pp. 432-5; Butter, cheese and processed milk products, 1970, pp. 431-6; Heavy engineering, 1971, pp. 419-22; Light engineering, 1972, pp. 392-5; Secondary industry and the environment, 1974, pp. 418-21; Concrete pipe industry, 1975, pp. 500-1; Paper industry, 1976, pp. 466-8; Wine industry in Victoria, 1977, pp. 510-11; Timber industry in Victoria, 1978, pp. 434-7; Manufacturing industry in the Geelong area, 1980, pp. 406-8; Development of Point Wilson, 1981, pp. 382-3; History of the brewing industry in Victoria, 1981, pp. 405-7; Manufacturing industry in the Bendigo area, 1981, pp. 407-9; Manufacturing industry in the Ballarat area, 1982, pp. 386-7

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ABS publications

Census of manufacturing establishments: summary of operations by industry sub-division (preliminary statement) (8201.0)

Manufacturing establishments: details of operations (8201.2)

Manufacturing establishments: summary of operations by industry class (8202.0)

Manufacturing establishments: selected items of data classified by industry and employment size (8202.2)

Manufacturing establishments: details of operations by industry class (8203.0)

Manufacturing establishments: small area statistics (8203.2)

Manufacturing establishments: usage of electricity and fuels (8204.2)

Manufacturing establishments: summary of operations (8205.2)

Production bulletins Nos 1 to 8 (see page 379 of this *Year Book*) (8357.0-8364.0)

INTERNAL TRADE

RETAILING

Censuses of Retail Establishments

Statistics of retail sales have been compiled for the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57, 1961-62, 1968-69, 1973-74, and 1979-80 from returns supplied by all retail establishments in Australia.

In general terms, these censuses have covered the trading activities of establishments which normally sell goods at retail prices to the general public from shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards. Particulars of retail sales obtained from these censuses are designed principally to cover sales to the final consumer of new and secondhand goods generally used for household and personal purposes. For this reason, sales of building materials, farm and industrial machinery and equipment, earthmoving equipment, etc., have been excluded from the censuses. For the same reason, and also because of difficulties in obtaining reliable and complete reporting, retail sales of builders' hardware and supplies, business machines and equipment, grain, feed, fertilisers and agricultural supplies, and tractors were excluded from the censuses. Retail sales of motor vehicles, parts, etc., are included whether for industrial, commercial, farm, or private use. Retail census data is available from the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Economic Censuses, 1968-69

For the year ended 30 June 1969, the Censuses of Wholesale Trade, and of Retail Trade and Selected Services were conducted for the first time on an integrated basis with Censuses of Mining, Manufacturing, and Electricity and Gas Production and Distribution. The integration of these economic censuses was designed to increase substantially the usefulness and comparability of the kinds of statistics already being collected and published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and to form a basis for the sample surveys which supply current economic statistics from quarter to quarter.

The integration of these economic censuses meant that for the first time they were being collected on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. As a result, the statistics for the industries covered by the censuses are now provided with no overlapping or gaps in scope, and in such a way that aggregates for certain important economic data such as value added, employment, salaries and wages, and stocks can be obtained on a consistent basis for all sectors of the economy covered by the censuses.

The standardisation of census units in the integration of economic censuses means that the basic census unit (the establishment) in general now covers all the operations carried on under the one ownership at a single location. The retail establishment is thus one predominantly engaged in retailing, and the wholesale establishment one predominantly engaged in wholesaling, but the data supplied for them now covers, with a few exceptions, all activities at the location.

Establishment statistics, other than number of establishments, also include data relating to separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving the establishment and forming part of the business (enterprise) which owns and operates the establishment.

These units, such as head offices, storage premises, transport depots, and motor vehicle repair and maintenance workshops, were formerly excluded from censuses.

Further information concerning Integrated Censuses can be found on pages 368-89 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1971.

Census of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments, 1973-74

The 1973-74 Census was held primarily to provide data to enable a new sample to be selected for the regular monthly and quarterly retail survey conducted throughout Australia. While the definition of retail trade was the one used in previous retail censuses, the scope of the 1973-74 Retail Census and the data collected were limited to the scope and data required by the survey.

The Census units (shops) for which statistics were collected were defined and classified on the same basis as the 1968-69 Census, using the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, 1969. The definition of data items for which information was collected was also similar to those used in the 1968-69 Census.

Comparison of the results of the 1968-69 and 1973-74 Censuses have not been made because of the changes which have occurred in the scope and coverage of establishments in the two Censuses and because generally 1968-69 Census data are not available in a form suitable for producing comparable tables. In addition, boundaries of statistical divisions have changed since 1969, and two new statistical divisions created.

Further information on the 1973-74 Retail Census can be found on pages 413-16 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1981 and the Australian Bureau of Statistics publications *Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments, 1973-74* for Australia and each State.

Census of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments, 1979-80

The 1979-80 Census was the eighth in the series of censuses of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments conducted in Australia, and the third conducted as part of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' programme of integrated economic data collections. Within the programme, data from each industry sector conforms to the same basic conceptual standards, thereby allowing comparative analysis between and across different industry sectors.

A much wider range of data was collected than for the previous Retail Census in 1973-74. The 1979-80 Retail Census was more similar in content and scope to the 1968-69 Retail Census and was the first retail census in which details of total floor space were collected for all States and the Northern Territory. Floor space data was not collected for bread and milk vendors, motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers, nor for selected service establishments.

The scope of the 1979-80 Retail Census includes all establishments classified to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) (1978 Edition) Subdivision 48 (Retail Trade) and the "selected service" classes from ASIC Division L (Recreation, Personal, and Other Services). The ASIC classes from Division L are 9133—Motion picture theatres, 9231—Cafes and restaurants, 9232—Hotels, etc., (mainly drinking places), 9233—Accommodation, 9241—Licensed bowling clubs, 9242—Licensed golf clubs, 9243—Licensed clubs n.e.c., 9340—Laundries and dry cleaners, 9351—Men's hairdressers, and 9352—Women's hairdressing and beauty salons.

The types of establishments not included were vending machine operators, door to door salesmen (other than bread and milk vendors), independent van salesmen, and occasional stall holders (including markets operated on a one day basis).

A range of census data was collected from all retail and selected service establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises, and single establishment retail and selected service enterprises with turnover of \$50,000 or more (except for establishments classified to the ASIC classes 9232—Hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places) and 9233—Accommodation, for which the full range of data was collected irrespective of their value of turnover). Employment, wages and salaries, turnover, and floor space (retail enterprises only) were also collected from single establishment retail and selected service enterprises with turnover of less than \$50,000. These small enterprises generally contribute only marginally to statistical aggregates other than number of establishments and floor space.

Comparison of the 1979-80 Retail Census with the 1973-74 Retail Census

Comparisons of the results of the 1979-80 and 1973-74 and previous censuses have not been made because of the increased scope and coverage of the 1979-80 Census, the differences in methodologies used, and the changes in classification of census units as a result of the later version of ASIC.

Selected statistics from 1979-80 Census

The tables below provide some results of the 1979-80 Retail Census. For more statistics and further information on the scope, coverage, definition, etc. of the Census reference should be made to a series of publications that are available for Australia as a whole and for each State and Territory. The publications include details of operations by industry class; industry and commodity details by regional areas; commodity sales and service takings; selected statistics by retail sales, turnover, and employment size, etc. The publications also include one for the accommodation component of the Census and one on selected shopping centres statistics in Victoria.

Definitions of items included in the following tables are:

Establishments at 30 June. The number of establishments in operation at 30 June relates to retail and selected service establishments as such and does not include the number of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

Persons employed. Working proprietors and employees (including both full-time and part-time) on the pay-roll, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Unpaid helpers are excluded.

Wages and salaries. The wages and salaries of all employees of the establishment, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Drawings of working proprietors are excluded.

Retail sales. Total value of retail sales of goods.

Turnover. Sales of goods (retail and wholesale); all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise such as repair and service revenue; hiring of consumer goods; commissions; takings from meals and accommodation, hairdressing, theatre admissions, and laundry and dry cleaning; and rent, leasing, and hiring revenue. Receipts from interest, royalties, dividends, and the sale of fixed tangible assets are excluded.

Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. Purchases of goods for resale and materials for manufacturing; transfers in from establishments of the enterprise other than retail or selected service establishments; charges for commission and sub-contract work; purchases of wrapping and packaging materials, electricity and fuel, and repair and maintenance expenses; outward freight and cartage; motor vehicle running expenses; sales commission payments and rent, leasing, and hiring expenses.

Total floor space. Total floor area occupied by establishments (whether rented, leased, or owner occupied) including basements and upper floors. Parking areas and residential areas are excluded.

**VICTORIA—RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS (a) : SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY
INDUSTRY GROUP, 1979-80**

Industry group	Establishments at 30 June	Persons (b) employed at 30 June	Wages and salaries (c)	Retail sales	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Total floor space
	number	number	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	square metres
Department and general stores	204	22,281	174,672	904,590	953,273	706,794	874,679
Clothing, fabrics, and furniture stores	5,336	23,794	153,605	1,181,357	1,202,859	905,940	1,181,916
Household appliance and hardware stores	2,149	11,979	86,823	754,098	857,313	670,020	563,463
Motor vehicle dealers; petrol and tyre retailers	6,644	44,390	329,788	3,173,288	5,319,574	4,410,701	—
Food stores	11,069	70,237	304,573	3,579,074	3,615,046	2,944,572	1,944,717
Other retailers	4,637	20,161	109,325	891,448	926,577	676,020	809,875
Total	30,039	192,842	1,158,786	10,483,854	12,874,641	10,314,047	5,374,650

(a) Excludes single establishment retail enterprises with turnover of less than \$50,000.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

**VICTORIA—RETAIL SINGLE ESTABLISHMENT ENTERPRISES
WITH TURNOVER LESS THAN \$50,000 : SELECTED
ITEMS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1979-80**

Industry group	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at 30 June (a)			Wages and salaries (b)	Turnover	Total floor space
		Males	Females	Persons			
	number	number	number	number	\$'000	\$'000	square metres
General stores	12	10	16	26	26	311	1,010
Clothing, fabrics, and furniture stores	2,268	1,270	2,390	3,660	3,845	58,355	125,419
Household appliance and hardware stores	1,112	1,043	799	1,842	1,832	28,284	76,389
Motor vehicle dealers; petrol and tyre retailers	1,575	2,389	628	3,017	4,560	44,842	—
Food stores	3,026	2,847	3,407	6,254	4,340	96,664	155,499
Other retailers	2,306	1,598	2,032	3,630	2,952	51,026	278,766
Total	10,299	9,157	9,272	18,429	17,554	279,482	637,083

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

**VICTORIA—SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS (a) : SUMMARY OF
OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1979-80**

Industry group	Establishments at 30 June	Persons employed at 30 June (b)	Wages and salaries (c)	Retail sales	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses
	number	number	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Motion picture theatres	127	1,744	12,121	8,071	49,112	21,170
Restaurants, hotels, and accommodation	4,294	44,240	240,021	619,561	1,128,615	630,857
Licensed clubs	424	5,024	33,264	64,844	110,148	52,931
Laundries and dry cleaners	416	3,811	29,906	579	74,347	20,262
Hairdressers and beauty salons	545	2,876	19,452	2,729	43,870	12,394
Total	5,806	57,695	334,765	695,784	1,406,092	737,614

(a) Excludes single selected service enterprises with turnover less than \$50,000 (except for hotels, etc. mainly drinking places, and accommodation establishments).

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

**VICTORIA—SELECTED SERVICE SINGLE ESTABLISHMENT
ENTERPRISES (a) WITH TURNOVER LESS THAN
\$50,000 : SELECTED ITEMS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1979-80**

Industry group	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at 30 June (b)			Wages and salaries (c)	Turnover
		Males	Females	Persons		
	number	number	number	number	\$'000	\$'000
Motion picture theatres	20	42	25	67	74	324
Restaurants, hotels, and accommodation	606	745	1,181	1,926	2,191	19,152
Licensed clubs	47	69	17	86	333	1,574
Laundries and dry cleaners	443	415	413	828	981	9,278
Hairdressers and beauty salons	2,185	1,067	3,377	4,444	13,142	47,331
Total	3,301	2,338	5,013	7,351	16,721	77,660

(a) Excludes hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places), and accommodation establishments.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

**VICTORIA—RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS (a) : SELECTED ITEMS BY
STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1979-80**

Statistical Division	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at 30 June (b)			Wages and salaries (c)	Turnover	Total floorspace (d)
		Males	Females	Persons			
	number	number	number	number	\$'000	\$'000	square metres
Melbourne	28,304	79,408	74,759	154,167	898,150	10,164,311	4,123,282
Barwon	1,913	5,040	5,364	10,404	52,723	554,677	296,888
Central Highlands	1,166	2,880	2,855	5,735	30,266	305,319	214,268
South Western	1,088	2,501	2,257	4,758	22,043	240,327	163,838
Wimmera	718	1,489	1,308	2,797	12,881	142,894	103,413
Northern Mallee	848	2,184	2,084	4,268	21,758	228,764	131,446

**VICTORIA—RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS (a) : SELECTED ITEMS BY
STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1979-80—continued**

Statistical Division	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at 30 June (b)			Wages and salaries (c)	Turnover	Total floorspace (d)
		Males	Females	Persons			
	number	number	number	number	\$'000	\$'000	square metres
Loddon-Campaspe	1,688	3,920	3,871	7,791	36,138	381,322	232,725
Goulburn	1,381	3,446	3,389	6,835	32,701	357,815	217,791
North Eastern	817	1,960	1,674	3,634	18,435	196,991	179,146
East Gippsland	678	1,617	1,544	3,161	15,155	178,465	98,642
Central Gippsland	1,298	2,933	3,380	6,313	31,139	337,129	187,665
East Central	439	708	700	1,408	4,953	66,108	62,629
Total	40,338	108,086	103,185	211,271	1,176,340	13,154,123	6,011,733

(a) Includes all retail establishments.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

(d) Excludes ASIC group 486—motor vehicle dealers, and petrol and tyre retailers.

**VICTORIA—SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS (a) : SELECTED ITEMS
BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1979-80**

Statistical division	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at 30 June (b)			Wages and salaries (c)	Turnover
		Males	Females	Persons		
	number	number	number	number	\$'000	\$'000
Melbourne	5,630	20,433	25,155	45,588	261,718	1,027,832
Barwon	480	1,364	1,832	3,196	16,420	75,277
Central Highlands	342	729	1,051	1,780	7,855	42,835
South Western	305	717	1,009	1,726	7,322	38,007
Wimmera	211	409	582	991	3,939	21,637
Northern Mallee	228	680	985	1,665	8,885	39,451
Loddon-Campaspe	477	929	1,357	2,286	8,584	52,219
Goulburn	417	929	1,216	2,145	9,031	53,417
North Eastern	313	690	992	1,682	7,399	37,785
East Gippsland	244	526	749	1,275	7,012	31,123
Central Gippsland	312	737	1,226	1,963	9,606	45,858
East Central	148	319	430	749	3,716	18,312
Total	9,107	28,462	36,584	65,046	351,486	1,483,752

(a) Includes all single establishment selected service enterprises with turnover of less than \$50,000.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

**VICTORIA—RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS (a) : NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS
AND VALUE OF RETAIL SALES BY COMMODITY ITEM, 1979-80**

Commodity item	Establishments at 30 June	Retail sales
	number	\$'000
Groceries and confectionery	8,835	1,767,035
Fresh meat	3,021	549,393
Fresh fruit and vegetables	2,951	231,542
Bread, cakes, and pastries	5,424	154,927
Ready to eat take away food, including fresh seafoods	4,770	240,302
Ice cream, soft drinks, milk drinks—for immediate consumption	5,961	107,249
Beer, wine, and spirits	821	250,156
Cigarettes and other tobacco products	7,929	264,916
Furniture, mattresses, awnings, blinds, etc.	1,193	250,975
Floor coverings, carpets, lino, floor tiles, etc.	721	125,337
Fabrics, piecegoods, drapery, manchester, blankets, soft furnishings, etc.	1,601	228,384
Clothing and accessories—men's and boys'	2,056	334,018
Clothing and accessories—women's, girls', and infants'	3,169	559,019
Footwear	1,781	200,186
Radios, radiograms, record players, tape recorders, television sets, and accessories	1,131	197,852
Musical instruments, records, sheet music, etc.	602	83,409

VICTORIA—RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS (a) : NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS
AND VALUE OF RETAIL SALES BY COMMODITY ITEM, 1979-80—continued

Commodity item	Establishments at 30 June	Retail sales
	number	\$'000
Domestic refrigerators, freezers, washing machines, stoves, clothes dryers, dishwashers, air conditioners, and evaporative coolers	611	139,372
Other household appliances and accessories	1,138	124,462
Kitchenware, china, glassware, and garden equipment	2,181	206,988
Petrol, oils, and motor lubricants, etc.	3,316	754,280
New motor vehicles including trucks and commercial vehicles	656	1,070,603
New parts and accessories for motor vehicles	2,519	271,317
Used motor vehicles including trucks and commercial vehicles	1,206	739,548
Used parts and accessories for motor vehicles	485	37,768
New and used motor cycles, motor scooters, parts, and accessories	289	60,244
New and used tyres, tubes and batteries for motor vehicles and motor cycles	2,199	155,588
New and used boats, outboard motors, car, box, and boat trailers	204	37,210
New and used caravans	103	40,312
Cosmetics, perfumes, toilet preparations, etc.	2,431	166,944
Prescription and patent medicines and therapeutic appliances	1,472	168,309
Photographic equipment and supplies	1,611	57,936
Watches, clocks, jewellery, silverware	1,408	154,528
Sporting goods and requisites, camping equipment, bicycles, toys, etc.	2,230	189,652
Books, stationery, newspapers, periodicals, devotional and religious goods, artists' requisites	3,790	307,739
Antiques, disposal goods, unredeemed pledges, and other secondhand goods	545	73,570
Cut flowers, garden seeds, shrubs, trees, and other nursery stock	752	63,170
Goods not included above	2,247	119,614
Total retail sales of goods	.	10,483,854

(a) Excludes single establishment retail enterprises with turnover of less than \$50,000.

Survey of Retail Establishments

During the period between censuses, estimates of the value of retail sales are made on the basis of returns received from representative samples of retail establishments. Sample returns are supplied by retail businesses which account for a substantial proportion of all retail sales in Australia. Estimated totals are calculated by methods appropriate to a stratified sample.

Series based on the 1973-74 census of Retail Establishments are available from September quarter 1975 until June quarter 1982.

Following completion of the 1979-80 retail census a redesigned survey system was introduced for monthly and quarterly estimates of the value of retail sales. The new series of monthly and quarterly estimates are based on the results of the 1979-80 Retail Census and differ in scope and coverage from that of the previous survey. The new series includes establishments in all States and the Australian Capital Territory, but excludes those in the Northern Territory whereas the previous series excluded establishments in both Territories.

In addition to total estimates for Australia, the new monthly series provides statistics of the value of retail sales classified by broad industry group for each State and Australia. The new quarterly series provides estimates of the value of retail sales for each State and Australia by broad commodity groups.

In the new series, all establishments in subdivision 48 of the 1978 Edition of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) are included in the scope of the survey, with the exception of motor establishments, bread and milk vendors, footwear repairers, and electrical repairers. The following service establishments are also included: cafes and restaurants, hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places), licensed clubs, and hairdressers.

While the previous survey included licensed hotels and motels predominantly engaged in providing accommodation, these businesses are excluded from the new survey.

The survey is based on a random sample of retail and selected service establishments within the scope of the survey. From the data reported by the sampled establishments, aggregates comprising all retail sales in Australia (excluding Northern Territory) are estimated.

VICTORIA—VALUE OF RETAIL SALES (a)

(\$m)

Commodity group	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Groceries	1,158.4	1,310.5	1,530.5	1,728.5	1,912.9
Butcher's meat	439.3	512.3	586.3	630.6	667.8
Other food (b)	645.2	693.3	757.1	884.6	989.6
Total food and groceries	2,242.9	2,516.1	2,873.9	3,243.7	3,570.3
Beer, wine, and spirits	729.7	813.7	897.7	993.7	1,097.6
Clothing and drapery	974.5	1,032.1	1,092.0	1,250.0	1,370.8
Footwear	163.0	174.0	190.5	215.5	236.8
Domestic hardware, china, etc. (c)	263.7	286.6	325.8	379.2	424.1
Electrical goods (d)	495.5	488.1	538.1	638.3	732.7
Furniture and floor coverings	340.0	329.6	373.4	419.2	457.1
Chemists' goods	336.5	361.3	394.5	444.4	500.0
Newspapers, books, and stationery	233.8	247.9	286.1	324.6	350.7
Other goods (e)	579.6	625.6	700.1	776.0	867.1
Total (excluding motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc.)	6,359.2	6,875.0	7,672.1	8,684.6	9,607.2

(a) Surveys based on 1973-74 Retail Census.

(b) Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, and wrapped lunches.

(c) Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware, and supplies. Includes watches, clocks, jewellery and silverware, garden supplies, and garden fertilisers and pesticides.

(d) Includes radios, television sets and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, and bottled liquefied petroleum gas.

(e) Includes tobacco, cigarettes, sporting and travel goods, toys, photographic equipment and supplies, and antiques.

Further references: *Retailing in Victoria since 1957*, *Victorian Year Book* 1969, pp. 735-6; *Retailing in Victoria, 1975*, pp. 510-2; *Changes in retailing during the 1970s, 1981*, pp. 411-12; *Census of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments, 1981*, p. 413

TOURISM

General

Tourism expenditure in Victoria was estimated to be \$1,000m in 1981-82 and has a significant impact on the Australian and States' economies. This impact is likely to be significant in a small number of industries and to have indirect effects across a much wider range of industries.

It has been estimated by the Bureau of Industry Economics that \$1.00 of tourist expenditure generates about \$2.60 in additional income within the Australian economy.

During 1981, the operations of the Ministry for Tourism and the Victorian Government Travel Authority were centralised in the same location. However, while they now have a common administrative management, they are still operating under separate Acts of Parliament.

Country offices (Victorian Government Travel Centres) of the Victorian Government Travel Authority were phased out during 1981. Since that time "off street" offices have been opened in Canberra, Hobart, and Perth. Their function is to inform the commercial travel industry in their area of the wide variety of facilities, attractions, and events that Victoria offers.

In April 1982, the Minister for Tourism assumed responsibility for the Liquor Control Commission. There is seen to be a close link between tourism and the liquor industry and administrative control of liquor matters now rests with the Ministry for Tourism.

Work is continuing on a State Tourism Development Plan. The purpose of this plan will be to research and facilitate development of tourist attractions and facilities in both the public and private sectors.

For public sector projects, the Ministry's Development Division allocates subsidies and loans for the establishment or improvement of tourist facilities and tourist attractions

(from the Tourist Fund—General) to local municipalities and government and semi-government bodies. Subsidies and loans to municipalities for motor boating facilities on coastal and inland waters throughout Victoria are provided through the Tourist Fund—Boating. Financial assistance is also provided from a fund administered jointly with the Country Roads Board for the construction of short lengths of access roads to places of tourist interest.

One of the most significant contributions made to tourism over recent years has been the formation of regional tourist authorities. These authorities are jointly funded by the Victorian Government, local government, and private industry. The authorities are autonomous, locally based, self-help groups whose functions are to: attract visitors to the region; encourage visitors to stay longer; and stimulate and co-ordinate tourism activities within the region.

The authorities employ one or more full-time professional promoters, produce tourist literature, provide a local information service, and generally promote tourism to and within their region. The authorities are subsidised by the Ministry for Tourism which also provides guidance and co-ordination. The whole of Victoria is covered by twelve fully operational regional tourist authorities.

Victorian Government Travel Authority

The Victorian Government Travel Authority was established in 1977 as a statutory authority reporting to the Minister responsible for Tourism, and its aim is to promote, market, and arrange travel to and within Victoria.

The number of tourist trips undertaken in Victoria rose from 12.3 million to 14.9 million in the three years to 1981–82. The Authority employs marketing techniques to promote increased travel in the three main levels of Victorian, interstate, and international tourism. International tourism is promoted in co-operation with the Australian Tourist Commission and, during almost the same three years, the number of international visitors to Victoria rose from 254,626 to 327,854.

With the closure of the Victorian Government Travel Authority ticket selling offices in country areas of Victoria, the Authority is now concentrating on marketing and promotion to increase travel to and within Victoria. Three new offices have been opened in Canberra, Hobart, and Perth to promote Victoria and assist the Victorian travel industry.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF TOURISTS

Tourists	1978–79	1979–80	1980–81	1981–82
Domestic (a)	12,134,000	12,787,000	12,947,000	14,573,000
International (b)	254,626	319,137	332,364	327,854
Total	12,388,626	13,106,137	13,279,364	14,900,854

(a) Domestic data incorporates both intrastate and interstate visits and represents the number of trips made. Data is from the Domestic Tourism Monitor and is on a financial year basis.

(b) International data is calculated on a calendar year basis from information supplied by the Australian Tourist Commission. Prior to 1981, this data was calculated on a financial year basis.

Survey of Tourist Accommodation Establishments

Introduction

The development of tourism has been a consequence of the increase in urbanisation, mobility, affluence, leisure time, and technical progress. Throughout the world, a large part of the need of people for recreation is met by a temporary change of environment.

Tourism starts, by definition, when short-term accommodation outside the traveller's permanent place of residence is used.

The growing importance of tourism is now recognised by a wide cross-section of both public and private organisations. In order to satisfy the urgent need for statistics on tourism, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted the first Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments in respect of the year ended 30 June 1974. An Accommodation Census was also conducted as part of the Census of Retail Trade and Selected Services Establishments 1979–80, described on page 383 of this *Year Book*.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics commenced regular quarterly accommodation surveys from the September quarter 1975, in order to satisfy the needs of the relevant

government authorities and private organisations concerned with the development and promotion of tourism in Australia.

Scope and coverage

The scope of the current surveys is based, in part, on that of the 1973-74 Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments. The scope of the Census included licensed and unlicensed hotels, private hotels, motels, and guest houses providing accommodation of a predominantly short-term nature whether or not such establishments provided private facilities for most guest rooms. Also included in the scope of the Census were caravan parks which provided tourist accommodation and which were registered as caravan parks with a local government authority.

From the September quarter 1976 until the June quarter 1977, the scope of the surveys remained as that for the Census with the exception that caravan parks were excluded.

Since the September quarter 1977, the scope of the surveys has included licensed and unlicensed hotels, motels, and guest houses which provide accommodation of a predominantly short-term nature and which have private facilities for most rooms and which also provide breakfast. Establishments which did not provide private facilities for most rooms were deleted from the survey at this time. Caravan parks catering mainly for short-term visitors and which provide powered sites for caravans, and toilet, shower, and laundry facilities for guests, were then introduced to the survey.

It should be noted that holiday flats and houses available for tourist accommodation were not in the scope of the 1973-74 Census and are therefore not included in the surveys.

Type of establishment

The various types of accommodation establishments have been regrouped in the survey into the following categories:

- (1) *Licensed hotel with facilities.* A tourist accommodation establishment which is licensed to operate a public bar, provides bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms, and has breakfast available for guests.
- (2) *Licensed or unlicensed motel, private hotel, or guest house with facilities.* A tourist accommodation establishment which provides bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms and has breakfast available for guests but is not licensed to operate a public bar. This category also includes motels that are licensed to serve liquor with meals.
- (3) *Caravan park.* A tourist accommodation establishment which provides powered sites for caravans and toilet, shower, and laundry facilities for guests.

Definitions

- (1) *Number of establishments.* The number of tourist accommodation establishments within the scope of the survey which operated during the survey period. Establishments comprising more than one type of accommodation activity (e.g., a motel with attached caravan park) are treated as two separate establishments. Included are those establishments which operated for any part of the quarter or which closed temporarily for the quarter because of seasonal reasons.
- (2) *Guest rooms.* The maximum number of rooms, units, suites, etc., available for accommodation.
- (3) *Bed spaces.* The maximum number of guests that could be accommodated in beds normally in place (excepting cots) at hotels and motels with facilities during the survey period. Three-quarter beds are classified as single beds; double beds are counted as two bed spaces.
- (4) *Powered sites.* The maximum number of sites with provision for connection to electric power supply which are available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period. Included are powered sites occupied by on-site vans.
- (5) *Unpowered sites.* The maximum number of sites with no provision for connection to electric power supply, which are available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period.
- (6) *Cabins, flats, etc.* The maximum number of cabins, flats, units, and villas available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period.
- (7) *Total caravan park capacity.* The maximum number of on-site vans, other powered sites, unpowered sites and cabins, flats, etc., available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period.

(8) *Room occupancy rate.* The proportion of guest rooms occupied in hotels and motels with facilities to the number of guest rooms available during the survey period expressed as a percentage.

(9) *Bed occupancy rate.* The proportion of bed spaces occupied in hotels and motels with facilities to the number of bed spaces available during the survey period expressed as a percentage.

(10) *Site occupancy rate.* The proportion of sites occupied in caravan parks to the total caravan park capacity available during the survey period expressed as a percentage.

(11) *Takings from accommodation.* The revenue received from the provision of short-term and long-term accommodation at the tourist accommodation establishment. Where meals and accommodation are a combined charge, an estimate of takings from meals is excluded. Takings from accommodation for each year represent the takings received during that year. In the case of some establishments, payments may be made in advance of, or may be received after the provision of accommodation to guests and therefore the annual figure for takings from accommodation may not necessarily bear a direct relationship to the number of guests accommodated during the year. Rental and storage fees paid to caravan parks for the keeping of private vans in parks are included in the takings of the year they are received.

Selected statistics on accommodation

VICTORIA—CARAVAN PARKS: NUMBER, CAPACITY, SITE OCCUPANCY RATES, AND TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION: BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1981-82

Statistical division	Number of establishments	Capacity (June qr 1982)				Site occupancy rates (per cent)				Takings from accommodation (four quarters)
		Powered sites	Unpowered sites	Cabins, flats, etc.	Total capacity	September qr 1979	December qr 1979	March qr 1980	June qr 1980	
Melbourne	59	4,790	1,162	140	6,092	14.9	19.7	41.8	13.4	\$'000
Barwon	48	7,418	1,748	289	9,455	5.0	14.7	42.9	8.9	3,236
South Western	34	3,545	1,479	40	5,064	6.3	15.4	26.6	9.4	3,587
Central Highlands	20	1,477	672	1	2,150	14.3	17.7	25.6	18.1	1,618
Wimmera	19	1,037	717	22	1,776	11.9	16.5	19.2	19.1	925
Northern Mallee	28	2,050	606	14	2,670	25.5	25.3	32.2	28.6	544
Loddon-Campaspe	31	2,796	765	29	3,590	16.8	20.8	30.8	21.6	1,724
Goulburn	39	3,067	1,648	69	4,784	10.0	13.6	27.0	14.4	1,336
North Eastern	34	3,169	1,294	65	4,528	12.7	13.6	25.0	18.0	1,287
East Gippsland	64	3,429	2,368	127	5,924	8.2	13.2	25.4	11.1	1,548
Central Gippsland	30	1,648	999	36	2,683	11.3	14.7	36.9	11.1	2,023
East Central	27	2,162	320	30	2,512	3.1	13.1	33.3	8.9	786
Total	433	36,588	13,778	862	51,228	10.7	16.1	32.6	13.8	19,613

VICTORIA—HOTELS, MOTELS, AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES: NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, OCCUPANCY RATES, AND TAKINGS: BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1981-82

Statistical division	Number of establishments (June qr 1982)	Capacity at 30 June 1982		Room occupancy rates (per cent)				Bed occupancy rates (per cent)				Takings from accommodation
		Guest rooms	Bed spaces	September qr 1981	December qr 1981	March qr 1982	June qr 1982	September qr 1981	December qr 1981	March qr 1982	June qr 1982	
Melbourne	165	6,862	17,305	65.1	68.4	65.4	59.5	38.9	41.0	40.2	35.6	\$'000
Barwon	45	813	2,347	37.7	48.4	59.0	43.5	21.8	29.2	40.6	26.8	65,070
South Western	48	970	2,760	42.8	49.3	61.1	48.4	23.8	28.8	39.6	28.5	4,044
Central Highlands	32	592	1,739	52.8	58.6	62.2	60.9	33.2	37.5	40.5	39.1	4,527
Wimmera	34	555	1,665	49.2	50.5	49.2	49.4	28.2	30.2	30.1	30.6	3,617
Northern Mallee	48	1,345	4,034	57.1	52.9	49.3	54.7	34.8	32.9	33.1	35.1	2,543
Loddon-Campaspe	54	882	2,574	48.5	49.4	52.7	55.5	29.3	30.0	33.6	36.0	7,191
Goulburn	61	1,107	3,054	46.5	38.1	42.1	41.9	33.2	24.0	27.7	26.9	4,515
North Eastern	64	1,244	3,526	57.9	39.6	44.3	47.4	41.7	26.3	30.5	32.2	4,880
East Gippsland	48	989	2,937	43.8	50.5	58.1	48.7	27.8	31.5	41.3	31.4	6,556
Central Gippsland	38	712	1,924	45.1	44.8	51.9	47.3	24.7	25.4	31.4	26.9	4,576
East Central	29	535	1,596	29.8	44.1	58.0	40.7	20.3	28.4	41.0	27.7	2,995
Total	666	16,606	45,461	55.0	56.2	57.8	53.3	33.5	33.8	37.0	32.9	112,878

OTHER INTERNAL TRADE

Consumer protection*Ministry of Consumer Affairs*

On 3 June 1974, The Ministry of Consumer Affairs came into operation under the provisions of the *Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 1973*. The Ministry administers the following legislation: *Consumer Affairs Act 1972*, *Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act 1961*, *Building Contracts (Deposits) Act 1962*, *Motor Car Traders Act 1973*, *Small Claims Tribunal Act 1973*, *Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 1973*, *Market Court Act 1978*, *Residential Tenancies Act 1980*, *Fuel Prices Regulations Act 1981* and *Petroleum Retailing Selling Act 1981*.

At the same time, a Director of Consumer Affairs, who is responsible for the operation of the Ministry, was appointed. The Director is required to submit, annually, for presentation to both Houses of the Victorian Parliament, a report on the activities of the Ministry.

The *Consumer Affairs Act 1972* covers the following topics: proceedings on behalf of or in defence of consumers, trading stamps, or coupons; false or misleading advertising; bait advertising; misleading marking of prices; mock auctions; door to door sales; unordered goods or services; pyramid selling; merchandise marks; footwear regulations; furniture regulations; and safe design and construction of goods. There are also provisions relating to the making of regulations to cover packaging as well as a requirement that an invoice must be supplied on request and that a trader must offer to return any parts replaced in the course of effecting repairs of goods.

The Ministry of Consumer Affairs is made up of the Consumer Affairs Bureau, Consumer Affairs Council, Small Claims Tribunal, Market Court, Motor Car Traders Committee, Residential Tenancies Bureau, Residential Tenancies Tribunal, and the office of the Prices Commissioner.

Consumer Affairs Bureau

The Consumer Affairs Bureau is staffed by officers of the Victorian Public Service and, unlike the Consumer Affairs Council (which is responsible to the Minister), the Bureau is directly responsible to the Director of Consumer Affairs. The function of the Bureau is to receive and investigate individual consumers' complaints and, in certain circumstances, to institute legal proceedings for breaches of the Consumer Affairs Act. The Bureau advises consumers on how to obtain their rights and in respect of other matters affecting their interests as consumers, investigates such matters, conducts research, collects and collates information, and attempts to settle disputes between consumers and traders where this seems the appropriate action to take.

Consumer Affairs Council

The Consumer Affairs Council is an independent advisory body of no more than ten persons who are appointed by the Minister of Consumer Affairs, and are representative of consumers and sellers of goods and services. The functions of the Council are to investigate any matter affecting the interests of consumers referred to it by the Minister; to make recommendations with respect to any matter calculated to protect the interests of consumers; to consult with manufacturers, retailers, and advertisers in relation to any matter affecting the interests of consumers; and in respect of matters affecting the interests of consumers, to disseminate information and encourage and undertake educational work. The Council is also required to submit, annually, to the Minister for presentation to both Houses of the Victorian Parliament, a report on its activities.

Small Claims Tribunals and the Market Courts

Articles on the Small Claims Tribunals and the Market Courts can be found in Chapter 28 of this *Year Book*.

Motor Car Traders Committee

The Motor Car Traders Committee is an independent statutory authority which was established by, and for the purposes of administering, the *Motor Car Traders Act 1973*. This Act provides for the regulation of motor car trading activities. In addition to licensing all new, used, and commercial vehicle motor car traders and automotive

wreckers, the Committee also investigates complaints and breaches of the Act and regulations.

In particular, the Committee investigates complaints against used car traders, arising out of the statutory warranty which applies to all motor vehicles sold for a sum in excess of \$1,000. In the event of settlement by negotiation not eventuating, the Committee may arbitrate the dispute by consent of both parties. Furthermore, the Committee administers a guarantee fund which has been constituted under the Act and may authorise payments to customers who have suffered pecuniary loss as a result of a licensed motor car trader defaulting in the carrying out of his obligations under the Act. The Committee is required to submit an annual report of its activities to the Minister, for presentation to both Houses of the Victorian Parliament.

Residential Tenancies Bureau

The Residential Tenancies Bureau gives advice to members of the public in relation to the operation of the *Residential Tenancies Act 1980*. A major function of the Bureau is to receive complaints from both tenants and landlords. Once a complaint is lodged with the Bureau an investigations officer attempts to settle the complaint by negotiation.

Residential Tenancies Tribunal

The Residential Tenancies Act provides for the establishment of a Tribunal which deals with disputes lodged by either tenants or landlords. Monetary orders by the Tribunal are limited to \$1,500.

It is intended that the Tribunal will provide a quick, informed, and inexpensive method for the resolution of disputes. Any decision made by the Tribunal will be final and binding on both parties. Recourse can, however, be made to the Supreme Court if it is alleged that there has been a denial of natural justice or if the Tribunal operated outside its jurisdiction.

Parties normally will not be allowed legal representations and will be expected to conduct their own cases. However, provision is made, in certain circumstances, for legal representation.

Office of the Prices Commissioner

The *Fuel Prices Regulations Act 1981* came into operation on 4 August 1982. At the same time, the major petroleum products were proclaimed to be declared fuel for the purposes of the Act.

A Prices Commissioner was also appointed from that date. His function is to fix and declare the maximum price of any declared fuel in Victoria where appropriate. In addition, a Special Advisory Group was appointed to study petroleum prices in Victoria. This group will study whether or not Victoria should set wholesale prices (i.e., prices charged by oil companies to service stations and other buyers) at the same level as those set by the Commonwealth Petroleum Products Pricing Authority. The group will also study how the retail market operates in Victoria and whether, and if so, when and how it should be controlled.

Small Business Development Corporation

The Small Business Development Corporation was created as a statutory authority in Victoria by an Act of the Victorian Parliament, dated 8 June 1976. The powers of the Corporation are to do all things necessary for, or in connection with, encouraging, promoting, facilitating, and assisting in the establishment, continuation, expansion, and development of small business in the State.

The Corporation's activities have included:

- (1) The establishment of a centre known as the Information and Referral Centre, where the small business proprietor can determine, with the assistance of a counsellor, the specific needs of the business, and then be provided with information and advice, and referred to an existing resource of expertise to help meet those needs;
- (2) continually evaluating the effects on small business of the actions of Commonwealth, State, and local governments, making recommendations for changes to legislation where appropriate;
- (3) arranging, supporting, and sponsoring training and educational programmes for small business;

- (4) participating in the development, publication, and distribution of printed information for the guidance of small business;
- (5) helping small business to obtain financial assistance by providing advice on the methods of making an application for finance, by introduction to finance sources, and by making recommendations to the Victorian Treasury for the issue of a Victorian Government guarantee to support a borrowing; and
- (6) investigating, studying, and researching the present state and future needs of small business.

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EXTERNAL TRADE

GENERAL INFORMATION

Historical background

From a traditional pattern of partnership with the United Kingdom, Australia has become in recent years more a trading partner of Japan and the United States of America and this is also the trading pattern in Victoria. Similarly, the place occupied by European countries such as France and Italy in the 1950s has diminished proportionately in Victoria's trading pattern since the implementation of the European Economic Community. In 1980-81, the proportion of Australian trade at Victorian ports was 31.3 per cent of imports and 25.0 per cent of exports. Major imports were road vehicles, textile yarns, and industrial machinery, while major exports were wool, meat, wheat, dairy products, textile fibres, and petroleum products. The major countries contributing to imports were the United States of America, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the German Federal Republic, while the major countries receiving exports were Japan, New Zealand, the United States of America, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 527-8

Constitutional provisions and legislation

Constitutional provisions

By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, section 51 (1), the power to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries was conferred on the Australian Parliament. Under section 86 of the Constitution, the collection and control of duties of customs and excise passed to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth on 1 January 1901. Other references to trade and commerce are contained in sections 87 to 95 of the Constitution.

Commonwealth Government legislation

Commonwealth Government legislation affecting overseas trade includes the *Customs Act* 1901, the *Customs Tariff Act* 1966, and the *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act* 1975. The *Customs Tariff Act* 1966 provides the statutory authority for imposing the actual rates of duty operative from time to time, while the *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act* 1975 provides protection for Australian industry against various forms of unfair trading.

Customs Tariff

The first Australian Customs Tariff was introduced by Resolution on 8 October 1901, from which date uniform duties came into effect throughout Australia. The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed in conformity with the policy of protecting economic and efficient Australian industries and of granting preferential treatment to certain imports from countries of the Commonwealth and certain developing countries. Customs collections are a major source of revenue, but in its protective character the tariff has an important influence on the Australian economy.

The customs value of imported goods is established in accordance with the provisions of the *Customs Act* 1901. Valuation must follow precise rules and practices to ensure

consistency and equity in the treatment of goods subject to *ad valorem* rates of duty. Customs values are also the basis for import trade statistics.

For some years, Australian valuation legislation was modelled on the Brussels Definition of Value, an international system adopted by a number of countries. The customs value was defined as the price the goods would have fetched on a sale on the open market between a buyer and a seller independent of each other.

During 1981, Australia moved towards acceptance of another international valuation system which is expressed in the Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

This GATT Agreement provides that the customs value shall be based, as far as is possible, on the actual price of the goods. The price may be subject to a limited range of adjustments for such matters as packing costs and other consideration, passing from the buyer to the seller. The price cannot be used as a basis for valuation if the buyer and seller are related and the price has been influenced by that relationship.

Where there is no price, or the price cannot be used, the agreement provides other valuation methods.

Further information may be obtained from Collectors of Customs in capital cities or from the Department of Industry and Commerce, Canberra.

Preferential rates

Preferential rates apply to certain goods which are the produce or manufacture of Canada, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Forum Islands, and of certain specified developing and declared preference countries, provided that such goods comply with the laws in force at the time affecting the grant of preference.

Details of the rules covering the application of preferential rates may be found by reference to sections 151 and 151A of the *Customs Act 1901*.

A full list of developing and declared preference countries and goods excluded from the special rates of duty normally applicable, in the case of developing countries, is given in the *Australian Customs Tariff*.

General rates

General rates apply to goods from all countries which do not qualify for preferential rates of duty under a particular tariff classification.

By-law provisions

Customs by-laws and Ministerial Determinations are legal instruments, made in accordance with the provisions of the *Customs Act 1901*, to authorise admission of imported goods at rates of duty lower than those normally applicable. The rates of duty that apply where concessional entry has been granted are contained in the *Customs Tariff Act 1966* and are normally identified by the words "as prescribed by by-law". The most frequently used by-law provision is Item 19 in Schedule 2 to the *Customs Tariff Act 1966* which allows admission of goods at concessional rates, "being goods a suitable equivalent of which that is the produce or manufacture of Australia is not reasonably available". Normally, by-laws identify goods by general description, have neither quantity nor time limitations and may be used by any importer. Ministerial Determinations may be either in that form or, if it is necessary to limit the availability of concessions to ensure that the tariff protection accorded to local industry is maintained, be restricted in some way, e.g., quantity or time limitations. By-laws and notices of the making of Ministerial Determinations are published in the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette*.

Anti-Dumping duties

The *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act 1975* provides protection for Australian industry against various forms of unfair trading. Under this Act, dumping duty may be imposed on goods that are sold to Australian importers at a price which is less than the normal value of the goods, where this causes or threatens material injury to an Australian industry.

For details on the calculation of dumping duty see the *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act 1975* and the publication *Facts about the Australian Dumping Law* which is available from the Department of Industry and Commerce, Canberra.

Import controls

Import controls, by global tariff quotas or import licensing, are introduced to assist local industry following inquiry and report by the Industries Assistance Commission and the Temporary Assistance Authority. At present, the textile, apparel, footwear, and motor vehicle industries are assisted by import control. Import licensing firmly limits import quantities, provides for penal and seizure action, and may be selectively applied to particular goods or countries. As such, it differs from global tariff quotas which allow imports up to a predetermined level, above which additional duties may be imposed. At present, some 58 commodities or groups of commodities are subject to import controls. Further information on import controls may be obtained from the Australian Customs Service, Department of Industry and Commerce, Canberra.

*Export controls**Export restrictions*

Section 112 of the *Customs Act 1901* provides that the Governor-General may, by regulation, prohibit the exportation of goods from Australia and that this power may be exercised by: (1) prohibiting the exportation of goods absolutely; (2) prohibiting the exportation of goods to a specified place; and (3) prohibiting the exportation of goods unless prescribed conditions or restrictions are complied with. Goods subject to this export control are listed in the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations.

Exchange control—Banking Act 1959

As an integral part of the framework of exchange control, a control over goods exported from Australia is maintained under the provisions of Part III of the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations to ensure that the full proceeds of such goods are received into the Australian banking system and that these proceeds are received in the currency and in the manner prescribed by the Reserve Bank of Australia. This action is complementary to that taken under other parts of the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations to control the movement out of Australia of capital in the form of securities and currency.

*Trade descriptions**Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905*

This Act, administered by the Australian Customs Service of the Department of Industry and Commerce, gives power to require the application of a proper trade description to certain prescribed goods imported into or exported from Australia. Goods which must bear a prescribed trade description upon importation into Australia are specified in the Commerce (Imports) Regulations. As regards exports from Australia, marking requirements are prescribed in regulations issued under the Act and in relation to specified export commodities.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1981*, pp. 422-7

Trade promotion and incentives

Each year the Commonwealth Government through the Department of Trade and Resources undertakes an extensive overseas trade promotion and publicity programme.

Trade displays, fairs, and exhibitions

For many years Australia has organised or participated in numerous major trade fairs, exhibitions, and displays, throughout the world.

Initially, the emphasis was on participation in general trade fairs directed toward the public and the general commercial community. However, with the development of specialised export promotion techniques and the diversity of goods available for export, emphasis is now being placed on individual Australian trade displays and participation in specialised trade shows directed almost entirely at the business community. In addition, display rooms in Trade Commissioner offices are currently in use in Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Seoul, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Port Moresby, Suva, Bangkok, and Wellington. Limited display space is also available in Tokyo and Manila.

Trade missions

At present, the following types of trade missions are in use:

Survey missions

These are organised to obtain precise knowledge about the export trade potential for specific products in one or more overseas markets. Such methods are used to explore export prospects in new or developing areas where commercial intelligence is not readily available or where a complex industry is involved and the industry requires special export knowledge.

Specialised and general trade missions

Arrangements are made for specific industries or groups of firms representing a number of industries to participate in a planned selling campaign in overseas markets with known sales potential. The mission visits the market, publicises its products, and negotiates sales.

Publications and advertising

The Department of Trade and Resources produces a range of English and multi-lingual publications for distribution overseas through its Trade Commissioner posts. Special publications are produced for major Australian promotional activities overseas. The promotional activities are also supported by appropriate editorial publicity and advertising in foreign media publications.

Export education

The Commonwealth Government recently completed a three year "Export Now" campaign. This has been replaced by an "Export Education" programme involving seminars, workshops, and training activities to help Australian exporters to gain access to overseas markets.

Export awards

The Department of Trade and Resources in conjunction with the Confederation of Australian Industry runs an annual programme of Export Awards for Outstanding Export Achievement. In addition, various other awards are also given from time to time.

Export incentives

The Commonwealth Government provides financial incentives to encourage exports. The Export Market Development Grants Act was introduced in 1974 and will operate until 30 June 1988. The scheme, administered by the Export Development Grants Board which is responsible to the Minister for Trade and Resources, is designed to encourage exporters and potential exporters to seek out and develop overseas markets. The scheme covers exporters of primary products, industrial goods, certain services including tourism, know-how and industrial property rights, whether the exporter is an individual, partnership, company, or marketing organisation.

The scheme operates by way of taxable grants, to a maximum of \$200,000 in respect to eligible expenditure incurred on overseas market research and development.

The Board also administers the Export Expansion Grants Act which will be allowed to lapse on 30 June 1983. This scheme, which was introduced on 1 July 1978, was designed to reward improved export performance. Grants, which are taxable, are calculated on a formula applied to the increase in exports in a year, over the average annual exports in the three preceding years. Although the scheme covers a wide range of goods and services some products are specifically excluded from the scheme. These include minerals, greasy wool, wheat, sugar, livestock, most meats, woodchips, hides, skins and tallow from sheep and cattle, meat meal, unwrought aluminium, unrefined lead and copper, gold and silver, gold coins, and waste and scrap materials.

*Government authorities**Export Finance and Insurance Corporation*

The Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (EFIC) was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1975 to provide Australian exporters with a specialised range of insurance guarantee and finance facilities not normally available from

commercial sources. The EFIC took over the functions of the Export Payments Insurance Corporation which had been operating since 1956.

Australian Overseas Projects Corporation

The Australian Overseas Projects Corporation was established in November 1978 as a statutory authority of the Commonwealth Government to encourage the export of Australian goods and services. Its prime objective is to assist Australian consultancy and construction organisations to compete for contracts for overseas development projects, particularly those which are beyond the resources of individual organisations and require an introduction and multi-disciplinary approach, or require a government-to-government involvement. The Corporation's major functions are, on request, to act as prime contractor, consortium member, or agent on behalf of Australian organisations.

Trade relations

Trade policy

Australia is very reliant on international trade for its economic well-being. A substantial proportion of Australia's agricultural and mineral production is exported. Australia is a major world exporter of a range of commodities including coal, iron ore, bauxite, alumina, manganese, mineral sands, wool, meat, wheat, and sugar. Imports, particularly capital equipment, play a vital role in the country's economic development. Consequently, Australia is dependent on a stable international trade and payments system to secure its general trading objectives.

Australia's fundamental trade policy objectives include:

- (1) The maintenance of an open international trade and payments system;
- (2) the maintenance of an equitable framework of rates based on the principles of multilateralism, non-discrimination, predictability and transparency, and which provides for progressive trade liberalisation;
- (3) in relation to agricultural trade, fair and predictable access to major markets, restraints on subsidised competition in third markets, and stability in commodity markets; and
- (4) the maintenance of secure and stable markets for minerals and assistance in obtaining stable and remunerative prices for mineral exports.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is a multilateral treaty which provides the main framework of rules for the conduct of world trade. It also provides a forum in which countries can discuss and seek to overcome their trade problems as well as negotiate to enlarge world trading opportunities. The aim of the GATT is to liberalise world trade and place it on a secure basis, thereby contributing to economic growth and development.

The GATT entered into force in January 1948 with Australia being an original signatory. Since that date, GATT membership has expanded to 87 countries, with a further 32 countries applying its rules on a *de facto* basis.

Seven rounds of multilateral negotiations to liberalise world trade have been held under the GATT, the most recent of which was the Tokyo Round (1973-1979). Concessions negotiated by member countries are incorporated in their "Schedules of Concessions" which form an integral part of each country's obligations under the GATT. These concessions generally involve commitments not to increase tariffs on specific products above specified levels. The Tokyo Round negotiations also resulted in a number of agreements on non-tariff measures which clarified and expanded the existing rules of the GATT. These agreements included codes of conduct on subsidies and countervailing duties, government procurement, customs valuation, standards, import licensing, anti-dumping, trade in civil aircraft, and a group of texts under the heading "Framework for the Conduct of International Trade". The latter includes texts which deal with reciprocity, more favourable treatment and fuller participation for developing countries, trade measures for balance of payments purposes, safeguard action for development purposes, consultation, dispute settlement, and surveillance. There are also arrangements relating to bovine meat and dairy products.

All major developed countries have acceded or intend to accede to most of these agreements and Australia has already acceded or intends to accede to those on customs

valuation, anti-dumping, import licensing, standards, subsidies, countervailing duties, the "Framework", texts and the arrangements on bovine meat and dairy products.

An important aspect of the GATT's work is to oversee the application of the trade rules established under its auspices. The main features of the General Agreement are:

- (1) Trade without discrimination: the guarantee of most-favoured-nation tariff treatment to all Contracting Parties;
- (2) agreement on commercial policy rules for international trade, including restrictions on the use of subsidies and quantitative restrictions;
- (3) provision of a mechanism for consultations and dispute settlement;
- (4) safeguard, or emergency protection provisions, enabling countries to apply temporary measures to industries seriously threatened by imports; and
- (5) special recognition of the needs and capabilities of developing countries.

The highest body of GATT is the Session of Contracting Parties which usually meets annually. GATT decisions are generally arrived at by consensus rather than vote, although two-thirds majority votes are required for the granting of "waivers" (authorisations for members to depart from specific GATT obligations). Between Sessions of the contracting parties the Council of Representatives is authorised to act on both routine and urgent matters. The Council meets about six times a year.

In 1975, a Consultative Group of 18 comprising high level officials from key member countries was established to operate essentially as an executive steering group to assist GATT members carry out some of their major responsibilities more effectively.

The Committee on Trade and Development (CTD) reflects the GATT's increased focus on the problem of developing countries and has the duty of following all activities of GATT to ensure that problems of concern to developing countries are given priority attention. The CTD was formed after the introduction, in 1965, of Part IV of GATT which embodies commitments to individual and joint action by Contracting Parties, aimed at ensuring that the developing countries can increasingly find the means to raise living standards and promote rapid economic development through increased participation in international trade. This commitment has been elaborated by the Framework agreement enabling differential and more favourable treatment for developing countries, as a permanent legal feature of the world trading system.

A number of other committees have also been established to supervise implementation of the Tokyo Round agreements, examine the situation of countries using trade restrictions for balance of payments purposes, the agreement on textiles, anti-dumping practices, and financial/administrative questions. Working parties are set up to deal with current questions, such as requests for accession, verification that agreements concluded by members are in conformity with GATT, and to investigate disputes.

The developed country contracting parties to the GATT have introduced tariff preferences for developing country products under the Generalised System of Preferences.

The Australian System of Tariff Preferences for Developing Countries, in common with those of other donors, is a unilateral, non-reciprocal and non-contractual provision of specified preferential tariff advantages. Accordingly, Australia reserves the right at any time to modify, withdraw, suspend, or limit the preferential treatment for any item or with respect to any beneficiary.

Australia's system of tariff preferences was introduced in 1966 (the first in the world) and has since been substantially revised and expanded through reviews in 1974, 1976, and 1979. On 1 January 1981, the system was further extended to include most textile, clothing, and footwear products. Most dutiable manufactured and substantially processed primary products are now covered by the system. Margins of preference offered under the system are generally 10 to 15 per cent below the General Tariff rate.

The system is designed to assist developing countries to overcome their disadvantages in competing with other countries in the Australian market, providing always that such imports do not cause or threaten injury to Australian industry. A range of products where developing countries generally are already competitive on the Australian market are excluded from the system and preferences on a number of additional products have been withdrawn because of disruption to local industry. In some cases specific beneficiaries have been excluded from a preference.

Proposals for the addition or withdrawal of products from the system are referred to the Industries Assistance Commission for inquiry and report within 45 days. This procedure gives all interested parties the opportunity to submit their views in evidence to a public inquiry.

Market advisory services

The Australian Government has established a Market Advisory and Preferences Section in the Department of Trade and Resources to advise and assist developing countries, and countries with centrally planned economies, in the marketing of their products in Australia. The Section, which is located in Canberra, is supported by two Australian Trade Commissioners — one located in Sydney and the other in Melbourne — to maintain contact with the commercial sector and provide direct practical assistance.

Bilateral arrangements

West Europe

Although the EEC has formal trading arrangements with a large number of countries providing either free trade or preferential treatment, no such arrangement has been concluded with Australia. However, in the context of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, Australia was able to gain improved access into Community markets for a number of agricultural products. In addition, Australian exports of a range of agricultural and industrial products are benefiting from progressive tariff reductions which have been implemented by the EEC from 1 January 1980.

In recent years, Australia has suffered a large and growing trade deficit with the EEC which has reflected an imbalance of trading opportunities. Since 1977, Ministerial and high level officials' discussions between Australia and the EEC have been directed towards correcting this situation. In May 1979, a bilateral settlement with the EEC was concluded within the Multilateral Trade Negotiations which provides certain Australian agricultural exports, particularly beef and cheese, with valuable new openings and guaranteed levels of access in EEC markets.

While agriculture remains the dominating feature of the bilateral relationship, there is significant potential for developing Australia's role as a supplier of a wide range of minerals and energy resources and in attracting increased European investment to resource based development projects in Australia.

Trade agreements

Asia

People's Republic of China — signed 1973. The Agreement provides, *inter alia*, for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment for imports, while recognising the preferential arrangements extended by both countries. The Agreement includes schedules of goods which each country is interested in exporting to the other. It also provides that exchanges of goods and technical services under contracts and agreements will be at reasonable international market prices; that payments in relation to trade will be in freely convertible currency; and that each country will promote the inter-change of trade representatives, groups, and delegations, and encourage the commercial exchange of industrial and technical expertise. The Agreement also established a Joint Trade Committee to further the aims of the Agreement. A protocol on Economic Co-operation to the Trade Agreement was signed in September 1981. The Protocol has the objective of notifying to enterprises and organisations of the two countries that their governments have agreed on a range of industry and industry sectors regarded as holding prospects for co-operation between the two countries, and the form in which co-operation projects may be implemented.

Japan — signed 1957. The current Agreement on Commerce between Australia and Japan was initially signed in 1957, amended in 1963, and formally ratified on 27 May 1964. It provides for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports while recognising the preferential arrangements of both countries; for certain commitments by Japan in regard to some important Australian export commodities including wool, soft wheat, sugar, canned meat, leather, butter, and cheese; and for equal opportunity for Japanese products in relation to Commonwealth Government purchases from suppliers overseas. It also provides for close consultation between the two countries on matters relating to trade.

Republic of Korea — signed 1975. The current Agreement replaced an earlier Agreement entered into by Australia and the Republic of Korea in 1965. The present Agreement states that the two governments are to take all appropriate measures to facilitate, strengthen, and diversify bilateral trade in accordance with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; recognises the need to improve the conditions of world commodity trade; declares support in principle for international commodity agreements; and expresses support in principle for the conclusion of long-term commercial contracts between organisations and enterprises of the two countries. The Agreement also established a Joint Trade Committee to further the aims of the Agreement.

Philippines — signed 1975. The current Agreement replaces an earlier Agreement entered into in 1965. It provides, *inter alia*, for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports from either country; recognises preferential agreements of both countries; encourages Australian investment and joint ventures in the Philippines. It provides for a Joint Commission to meet annually, or more frequently if required. The Agreement was entered into force in May 1979.

Thailand — signed 1979. It provides, *inter alia*, for strengthening and diversification of bilateral trade; supports trading arrangements among Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries; supports international commodity agreements; and encourages economic, commercial, and industrial co-operation, including investment in joint ventures. It provides for a Joint Trade Committee to meet annually or as required.

Socialist Republic of Vietnam — signed 1974. It provides, *inter alia*, for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment for imports and expresses support for the principle of long-term commercial contracts.

Indonesia — signed 1972. The current Agreement replaced an earlier Agreement signed in 1959. It provides, *inter alia*, for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports; expresses support for trade initiatives and arrangements among member countries of ASEAN; and declares support in principle for international commodity agreements and encouragement for Australian commercial investment in Indonesia and provides for consultations as required on trade matters.

Malaysia — signed 1958. The Agreement provides for each country to accord preferences to the other on certain specified goods. The exchange of these preferences was placed on a more flexible basis by an Exchange of Letters on 21 February 1975. The Agreement further provides for protection of Malaysia's tin and rubber exports to Australia and of Australia's wheat exports to Malaysia against dumped or subsidised competition. There are also certain guarantees of market access for Australian wheat in the Malaysian market and for natural rubber in the Australian market provided that the Papua New Guinea natural rubber crop is absorbed. The Agreement also assures Malaysia that Australian tariff or import licensing treatment of natural rubber will be the same as for synthetic rubber.

Pacific

New Zealand — The New Zealand Australia Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), signed in 1965, came into force on 1 January 1966 and formally established a free trade area between Australia and New Zealand. The Agreement provides for free trade only in certain scheduled goods. Provision is made for additions to the free trade schedule. It also provides, in respect of non-scheduled goods, for the two governments to agree on special measures (including the remission or reduction of duties) beneficial to the trade and development of each country.

Following the termination in early 1973 of the trade agreements which they had with Britain, Australia and New Zealand entered into an interim arrangement on tariffs and tariff preferences on 7 May 1973. This has been replaced by the Agreement on Tariffs and Preferences which came into effect on 1 December 1977 and allows for the continuation of the contractual right of both countries to margins of preferences in each others' markets.

In March 1980, the Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand agreed upon a framework for further detailed exploration and examination of possible arrangements for a closer economic relationship with the central objective of the gradual and progressive liberalisation of trade in all goods between the two countries. This agreement was signed in December 1982.

Papua New Guinea — The Papua New Guinea Australia Trade and Commercial Relations Agreement (PATCRA) which came into force in 1977 provides, *inter alia*, that subject to certain exceptions, trade between Australia and Papua New Guinea shall be free of duties and other restrictions.

Pacific Islands — The South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Co-operation Agreement (SPARTECA) which came into force in January 1980 provides, *inter alia*, that Australia will progressively provide duty free and unrestricted access for as wide a range of Forum Island country products as possible.

Americas

Canada — signed 1960. It provides for each country to give the other tariff preferences on specific goods and for the exchange of preferences in each country's tariff derived from the preferential agreements each had with Britain. The termination of these agreements with Britain created a need for Canada and Australia to review their own preferential trading arrangements. An Exchange of Letters governing the future operation of the 1960 Agreement was signed on 25 October 1973. The Exchange provides for a continuation of the tariff preferences, but on a more flexible basis, with some other modifications of provisions of the 1960 Agreement, particularly those relating to indirect shipment of goods and to anti-dumping procedures.

Brazil — signed 1978. The Agreement represented a significant development in strengthening trade and economic links between Australia and Brazil. It basically confirms GATT rights and obligations and emphasises industrial co-operation including investment. A significant feature is the ten year initial life of the Agreement to cover long-term commodity contracts. It also establishes a Joint Consultative Committee.

Europe

East Europe — The development of Australia's trade relations with the countries of East Europe began as part of a policy of market diversification away from West Europe in the mid-1960s.

The formal trade agreements Australia has signed with the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria (all in 1974), Romania (in 1975), and Poland (in 1978 — supplementary to the earlier 1966 Agreement) are broadly similar in their provisions. They either confirm reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports while recognising preferential arrangements or, as in the Trade Agreements with Hungary, Poland, and Romania, acknowledge that trade between Australia and these countries is to be in accordance with the rights and obligations of both countries under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. They provide for the encouragement and facilitation of the further development of mutually beneficial trade and economic relations, and express support in principle for the conclusion of relevant international commodity agreements aimed at improving the conditions of international trade in primary products.

There are provisions to encourage and facilitate the development of economic co-operation and the negotiation of long-term commercial contracts between respective enterprises and organisations and the interchange of commercial trade and technical representations, groups, and delegations. Mixed Commissions are also established by these Agreements to provide a forum for regular bilateral discussions on trade development and trade related issues and problems.

In addition, the Agreements with the German Democratic Republic and Bulgaria provide for the exchange of indicative lists of goods each country is interested in exporting to the other.

The Agreement with the USSR (signed 1965) provides for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports and recognises the preferential agreements of both countries. A supplementary Agreement on the Development of Trade and Economic Relations was signed in 1973 and provides, *inter alia*, for encouragement and facilitation of trade between the two countries, encouragement of industrial and technical co-operation, and support for international commodity agreements; it also established a Mixed Commission to provide a forum for regular consultations on measures to develop bilateral trade and on bilateral trade problems, and to further the aims of the Agreement.

Other Trade Agreements are in force with Yugoslavia (signed 1970) and Czechoslovakia (signed 1972). A protocol (to the Trade Agreement with the German Democratic Republic) on Industrial and Technical Co-operation was signed in Berlin in 1977.

Middle East

Bahrain — The Agreement on Trade, Economic, and Technical Co-operation was signed in May 1979. The Agreement expresses the intention of the two Governments to develop and expand trade and economic relations by the establishment of a Joint Committee, the facilitation of joint ventures in the two countries, and encouraging the exchange of technology and technical expertise between commercial enterprises.

Iraq — The Agreement on Trade, Economic, and Technical Co-operation was signed in March 1980. The Agreement provides, *inter alia*, for the exchange of most favoured nation treatment between Australia and Iraq, encouragement to the negotiation of commercial contracts between relevant organisations and commercial enterprises, and the establishment of a Joint Governmental Commission.

Saudi Arabia — The Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation was signed in March 1980 and provides for the facilitation of joint ventures in each country, encouraging the exchange of scientific and technological research, and the establishment of a Joint Commission.

Oman — The Agreement on Trade, Economic and Technical Co-operation was signed in October 1981. The Agreement expresses the intention of the two governments to develop and expand trade and economic relations, provides for the facilitation of joint ventures in the two countries, and encourages the exchange of technology and technical expertise. The Agreement also establishes a Joint Commission.

Kuwait — The Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation was signed in April 1982 and expresses the intention of the two governments to develop and expand trade and economic relations. The Agreement provides for the facilitation of joint ventures in the two countries and encourages the exchange of technology and technical expertise and establishes a Joint Commission.

Others

India — signed 1976. The Agreement confirms that trade between the two countries shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of GATT. It provides for encouragement and co-operation between India and Australia and establishes a Joint Trade Committee to meet annually and review the operation of the Agreement and advance its objectives.

Trade services*Trade Commissioner Service*

The stimulation of interest abroad in Australia's exports is an important government activity in which the Australian Trade Commissioner Service plays a prominent part. Since the Second World War, the Service increased steadily until late 1981. There has been a decrease since to an establishment of 162 Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners in Australia and at 54 posts in 43 countries by late 1982.

Trade Commissioners are responsible for providing commercial information in their territories in the fields of manufactured goods, rural commodities, resources, energy, and technical and allied services. Particular facilities provided for Australian exporters and export organisations include: surveying market prospects; advising on selling and advertising methods; arranging introductions with buyers and agents; providing reports on the standing of overseas firms; advising and assisting business visitors; helping to organise and carry through trade missions, trade displays, newspaper supplements, and other promotion and publicity media; providing information on import duties, import licensing, economic conditions, quarantine and sanitary requirements, and other factors affecting the entry and sale of goods and services; and helping to attract desirable investment.

In some countries Trade Commissioners also participate in inter-governmental negotiations in the resources and commercial fields. In certain countries where there is no diplomatic or consular mission, Trade Commissioners are called upon to act as the Australian Government representative.

Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners are drawn from both private enterprise and the public service. Applications for entry are invited periodically by public advertisement.

The Trade Commissioner Service is administered by the Department of Trade and Resources (as distinct from the diplomatic and consular services administered by the Department of Foreign Affairs), but in countries where there is an Australian diplomatic or consular mission it is the practice for Trade Commissioners to be attached to that mission and to hold an appropriate diplomatic or consular rank — Minister (Commercial), Counsellor (Commercial), or First or Second Secretary (Commercial).

The countries where Australian Trade Commissioner posts are located are shown in the following list: (except where indicated the missions are located in capital cities only) Algeria; Argentina; Austria; Bahrain; Belgium; Brazil (Rio de Janeiro); Britain; Canada (Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa); China, People's Republic of; Egypt, Arab Republic of; Fiji; France; Germany, Federal Republic of; Greece; Hong Kong; India; Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Italy (Rome, Milan); Japan (Tokyo, Osaka); Kenya; Korea, Republic of; Kuwait; Malaysia; Mexico; Netherlands; New Zealand (Wellington, Auckland); Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Saudi Arabia (Jeddah, Riyadh); Singapore; South Africa (Johannesburg); Spain; Sweden; Switzerland (Geneva); Thailand; United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi); United States of America (Washington DC, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco); USSR; Venezuela; and Yugoslavia, Socialist Federal Republic of.

Full details of the Australian Trade Commissioner posts are available from the Department of Trade and Resources, Canberra.

Australian Trade Correspondents and Marketing Officers

Detached Australian Trade Correspondents and Marketing Officers supplement the work of the Trade Commissioner in whose territory they are located. Correspondents are situated in various locations throughout the world.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1981, pp. 427-30

Victoria's business representation overseas

The State of Victoria is represented overseas by an Agent-General's Office in London and Victorian Economic Development Corporation Offices in London, Tokyo, Frankfurt, and Los Angeles. The Tokyo office is administered by the Department of the Premier although it reports to the Victorian Economic Development Corporation on trade and investment matters. It serves Japan, China, the Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, and the Philippines.

The activities of the offices administered by the Victorian Economic Development Corporation include attracting overseas industries and capital to Victoria, promoting the export of Victorian products, and linking overseas and local interests in joint ventures or technological expertise and licensing agreements.

In various ways, all the overseas offices seek to promote investment in Victoria and communication and trade with other countries. Consequently they maintain direct liaison with a number of government departments and other organisations. For instance, the Ministry for Economic Development, and the Victorian Economic Development Corporation co-operate to provide comprehensive information to overseas inquirers. Topics include the extent of investment opportunities in Victoria, economic analyses of industrial and commercial proposals, detailed submissions on industrial locations, and the use overseas of Victorian expertise and skills.

In order to maintain and promote an awareness of the export potential of the State, Victorian Government officers organise and conduct overseas promotional projects and displays in important overseas markets. Assistance is provided to co-ordinate and service incoming and outgoing overseas trade missions and group visits.

The Victorian Government also maintains current information on interstate and overseas channels of distribution and marketing of commercial intelligence, undertakes market surveys, and identifies areas of comparative advantage for Victorian products.

The overseas offices handle inquiries relating to contracts and tenders, and the supply of a wide range of goods and services. Where practicable, these inquiries are directed to Victorian manufacturers or suppliers.

Further references: *Victoria's pattern of trade*, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 781-5; *Export Payments Insurance Corporation*, 1975, pp. 531-2; *Historical background*, 1977, pp. 527-8; *World Trade Centre*, Melbourne, 1980, pp. 431-2; *Industries Assistance Commission*, 1981, pp. 423-4; *Temporary Assistance Authority*, 1981, p. 424

EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS

Collection and presentation of statistics

Source of data

Overseas trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from documentation submitted by exporters or importers or their agents to the Bureau of Customs as required by the Customs Act.

Scope of the statistics

The statistics presented in the following tables are recorded on a general trade basis, i.e., total exports include both Australian produce and re-exports, and total imports comprise goods entered directly for domestic consumption together with goods imported into Customs warehouses.

Exports of Australian produce are goods, materials, or articles which have been produced, manufactured, or partly manufactured in Australia.

Re-exports are goods, materials, or articles originally imported which are exported either in the same condition in which they were imported or after undergoing repair or minor operations which leave them essentially unchanged.

Total exports are the aggregate of exports of Australian produce and re-exports.

The statistics are not confined to goods which are the subject of a commercial transaction; generally, all goods imported into or exported from Australia are recorded. Among the items included are exports and imports on government's accounts, including defence equipment. For exports, the value recorded for each item includes the value of the outside package or covering in which the goods were exported. Since 1 July 1976, the recorded value of imports also includes the value of the outside package.

State statistics

From 1 July 1978, State statistics for exports comprise State of origin and State of final shipment. State of origin is defined as the State in which the final stage of production or manufacture occurs. Previously, State was defined as the State in which the export document was lodged with the Bureau of Customs. Because of this change, figures from 1 July 1978 are not directly comparable with those for previous periods.

For imports, the State is that in which the import entry was lodged with the Bureau of Customs.

Statistical period

Exports and imports are recorded statistically in the month in which the documentation is processed. Normally this is within a few days of shipment or discharge of cargo. However, delays may occur in the processing of documentation, and in some cases the documentation may be cleared prior to discharge or shipment of cargo.

Valuation

Exports

Goods sold to overseas buyers before export are valued at the free on board (f.o.b.) Australian port of shipment equivalent of the actual price paid to the exporter. Goods shipped on consignment are valued at the f.o.b. Australian port of shipment equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which they are dispatched for sale. The value of outside packages is included.

Imports

The recorded value is the value for duty for Customs purposes. On 1 July 1976, Australia adopted the internationally recognised Brussels Definition of Value (BDV) on a f.o.b. basis (i.e., charges and expenses involved in delivering the goods from the place of exportation to the place of introduction in Australia are excluded). The value for duty is based on the normal price, i.e., the price the goods would fetch at the time when duty becomes payable on a sale in the open market between a buyer and a seller independent of each other.

Merchandise and non-merchandise trade

Total trade is divided into merchandise and non-merchandise trade in accordance with international standards recommended by the United Nations. Merchandise trade is the

equivalent of total exports or imports less certain items specified as non-merchandise. Complete descriptions of commodities classified as non-merchandise are contained in the *Australian Export and Import Commodity Classifications* (1203.0, 1204.0) published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Country

A country is defined as a geographical entity which trades, or has the potential to trade, with Australia in accordance with Australian Customs provisions. For exports, "country" refers to the country to which the goods were consigned at the time of export. Where the country of consignment is not determined at the time of export, goods are recorded as exported "For orders" and in those cases where it was found to be impossible to determine the destination, as "Destination unknown". For imports, "country" refers to the country of origin of the goods which is defined as the country of production for Customs purposes.

Commodity classification

Exports and imports are classified according to the Australian Export Commodity Classification (AECC) and the Australian Import Commodity Classification (AICC) which from 1 July 1978 have been based on the second revision of the Standard International Trade Classification.

Overseas trade statistics

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS TRADE: RECORDED VALUES OF IMPORTS INTO, AND EXPORTS FROM, VICTORIAN PORTS (\$'000)

Year	Imports	Exports			Excess of imports
		Australian produce	Re-exports	Total	
1976-77	3,665,917	2,131,432	84,803	2,216,235	1,449,682
1977-78	3,855,619	2,421,256	84,512	2,505,768	1,349,851
1978-79	4,693,631	3,129,109	125,473	3,254,582	1,439,049
1979-80	5,506,400	r3,570,304	212,628	r3,782,932	r1,723,468
1980-81	5,929,278	3,786,553	202,876	3,989,429	1,939,849

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE AND PROPORTION HANDLED AT VICTORIAN PORTS

Year	Australian trade			Proportion of Australian trade handled at Victorian ports		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	per cent	per cent	per cent
1976-77	10,410,617	11,646,412	22,057,029	35.2	19.0	26.7
1977-78	11,166,553	12,269,530	23,436,083	34.5	20.4	27.1
1978-79	13,751,845	14,242,747	27,994,592	34.1	22.9	28.4
1979-80	16,217,505	18,870,079	35,087,584	34.0	r20.0	r26.5
1980-81	18,964,266	19,169,243	38,133,509	31.3	20.8	26.0

Classification of overseas imports and exports

The value of trade according to Australian Import Commodity Classification (AICC) and Australian Export Commodity Classification (AECC) classifications is shown in the following table for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81:

VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (\$'000)

Division number	Description	Imports		Exports (a)	
		1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81
00	Live animals chiefly for food	8,641	6,928	26,070	22,269
01	Meat and meat preparations	1,507	1,592	322,802	380,338
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	16,762	21,038	215,434	219,778
03	Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs	48,622	56,032	18,364	24,963
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	6,337	6,925	768,259	689,486

VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—*Continued*
(\$'000)

Division number	Description	Imports		Exports (a)	
		1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81
05	Vegetables and fruit	41,542	38,143	126,738	148,224
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	3,698	4,435	3,592	2,653
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	128,795	63,781	17,301	24,048
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	6,627	7,657	6,439	9,235
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	7,133	6,356	3,067	3,304
11	Beverages	16,223	19,694	10,563	6,072
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	20,047	23,544	3,154	1,773
21	Hides, skins, and fur skins, raw	2,495	2,386	148,582	95,757
22	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	2,686	6,447	2,915	251
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	50,037	44,201	2,024	1,102
24	Cork and wood	46,034	39,376	1,413	1,488
25	Pulp and waste paper	26,420	36,153	1,042	1,455
26	Textile fibres and their wastes	53,023	51,568	469,045	596,607
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones)	39,244	49,923	1,840	1,312
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	3,134	3,824	32,134	8,531
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials n.e.s.	14,561	15,840	12,296	18,329
32	Coal, coke, and briquettes	427	361	5,888	8,355
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	158,301	238,288	244,518	247,970
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	73	45	(b)	(b)
41	Animal oils and fats	339	237	29,023	24,723
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	24,910	20,124	524	1,489
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	7,428	9,506	3,252	3,689
51	Organic chemicals	195,024	157,674	21,623	22,880
52	Inorganic chemicals	35,889	35,501	16,505	16,012
53	Dyeing, tanning, and colouring materials	39,867	35,775	8,474	8,170
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	46,470	38,343	24,232	25,430
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing, and cleansing preparations	17,266	19,499	4,370	4,269
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	7,834	10,473	214	161
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	5,517	5,538	2,474	29
58	Artificial resins and plastic materials, and cellulose esters and ethers	179,773	171,632	45,961	22,987
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	86,287	85,114	34,784	33,295
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed fur skins	22,969	22,971	6,985	7,623
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	60,615	69,294	5,932	4,784
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	24,572	25,890	997	1,549
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	149,350	164,126	18,720	21,843
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	436,648	431,545	30,834	23,295
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	105,301	95,857	16,415	20,592
67	Iron and steel	136,391	156,013	52,615	63,085
68	Non-ferrous metals	33,986	33,252	93,551	33,029
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	179,098	199,069	62,996	72,660
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	193,790	209,811	13,136	14,405
72	Machinery specialised for particular industries	319,814	375,739	54,960	61,131
73	Metalworking machinery	59,774	111,599	6,723	7,268
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts n.e.s.	327,091	379,051	44,020	55,418
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	77,625	86,156	8,212	6,722
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	138,659	166,856	12,137	20,096

VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—*continued*
(\$'000)

Division number	Description	Imports		Exports (a)	
		1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	277,908	293,551	26,115	32,425
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	577,108	591,283	100,559	113,272
79	Other transport equipment	97,668	154,143	58,732	40,337
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	16,757	15,405	1,069	1,101
82	Furniture and parts thereof	28,487	31,873	1,951	3,608
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	17,445	21,337	111	116
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	121,222	127,859	10,806	7,556
85	Footwear	50,383	54,765	1,879	2,243
87	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	107,625	142,666	32,291	32,424
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	136,162	136,616	47,677	57,223
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	281,755	278,347	40,387	40,841
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.c.	98,239	192,048	(c)359,982	(c)532,188
	Total merchandise	5,425,415	5,901,075	3,744,708	3,953,268
9B	Commodities and transactions not included in merchandise trade	80,985	28,203	38,224	36,161
	Total	5,506,400	5,929,278	3,782,932	3,989,429

(a) State of origin. For further information dealing with State statistics, refer page 406.

(b) Included in Division 9A.

(c) Includes Division 34.

Trade with overseas countries

The value of trade with overseas countries for the years 1978-79 to 1980-81 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS: COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT
(\$'000)

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79 (a)	1979-80 (a)	1980-81 (a)
Arab Republic of Egypt	28	24	64	68,243	143,143	158,846
Belgium-Luxembourg	38,022	48,029	42,410	14,503	20,059	26,339
Brazil	16,700	22,257	23,966	6,388	8,039	10,993
Canada	103,779	144,246	136,143	46,135	51,543	52,059
China—						
Excluding Taiwan						
Province	52,601	74,580	85,163	53,700	217,983	172,611
Taiwan Province only	139,313	183,766	204,555	50,584	56,405	98,654
Denmark	17,181	21,773	19,150	3,046	4,376	4,858
Fiji	2,700	4,014	2,355	38,192	67,092	73,863
Finland	22,556	43,678	36,056	1,511	1,547	1,502
France	103,238	120,299	118,012	75,271	99,900	89,360
Germany, Federal						
Republic of	451,758	444,030	501,028	82,825	68,603	79,467
Hong Kong	130,625	155,335	164,335	75,971	85,385	117,039
India	38,910	45,139	40,824	36,506	31,870	37,118
Indonesia	33,511	32,585	80,319	45,685	69,751	104,481
Iran	2,271	5,007	1,706	14,032	33,840	49,216
Italy	122,096	148,529	141,515	65,257	71,682	86,982
Japan	798,105	796,565	1,029,188	535,138	750,269	685,277
Korea, Republic of	62,870	65,947	91,074	82,048	52,676	64,571
Kuwait	7,895	28,160	97,453	10,031	17,410	20,625
Malaysia	59,308	68,254	65,894	49,512	53,695	66,321
Nauru, Republic of	10,952	13,144	19,859	8,486	15,381	10,789
Netherlands	66,955	84,315	82,382	25,716	31,017	26,639

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS: COUNTRIES OF
ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT—*continued*
(\$'000)

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79 (a)	1979-80 (a)	1980-81 (a)
New Zealand	171,055	211,171	239,569	289,680	316,729	310,859
Pakistan	5,134	5,668	7,165	4,968	18,078	13,847
Papua New Guinea	29,979	45,387	33,704	72,729	95,114	134,689
Philippines	30,138	28,612	30,380	49,256	59,475	74,924
Poland	3,707	4,342	5,886	19,495	20,549	26,275
Saudi Arabia	14,785	20,287	44,661	59,924	80,513	93,451
Singapore	62,057	114,238	61,324	64,756	102,505	131,936
South Africa	25,676	37,644	30,650	19,810	17,676	42,262
Spain	19,025	19,786	21,934	7,911	9,139	8,113
Sweden	100,768	121,769	119,549	8,165	11,469	12,401
Switzerland	69,499	57,075	72,254	4,861	3,984	4,690
Thailand	12,680	19,454	22,430	30,220	43,515	29,456
United Kingdom	606,123	673,465	605,882	88,367	129,546	121,220
United States of America	1,086,714	1,351,825	1,464,327	289,950	294,273	310,236
U.S.S.R.	1,852	57,789	2,268	80,318	313,392	303,863
Yugoslavia	2,811	3,741	3,251	27,611	23,673	21,703
Other and unknown	170,254	184,471	180,593	201,364	291,636	311,894
Total	4,693,631	5,506,400	5,929,278	2,708,165	3,782,932	3,989,429

(a) State of origin. For further information dealing with State statistics, refer page 406.

Interstate trade statistics

Statistics of trade between Victoria and other Australian States are incomplete and relate mainly to seaborne trade. Although a substantial quantity of freight is carried by road and rail transport between Victoria and neighbouring States, no details of this traffic are available. A small tonnage of freight is carried interstate by air.

Interstate trade by sea

In terms of quantity, the principal cargoes carried interstate by ship to and from Victorian ports are petroleum and petroleum products, steel, sugar and sugar preparations, and timber. However, there is also a considerable trade in foodstuffs, motor vehicles, and other manufactured goods, particularly through the Port of Melbourne.

Port of Melbourne

Interstate exports during 1980-81 totalled 2,964,492 tonnes. The principal commodities were petroleum products, 934,297 tonnes; miscellaneous manufactures, 757,371 tonnes; transport equipment (including touring passenger cars), 367,019 tonnes; fruit and vegetables, 58,201 tonnes; chemicals, 31,949 tonnes; food preparations, 48,591 tonnes; iron and steel, 41,814 tonnes; and beverages, 49,757 tonnes.

Interstate imports during the same period totalled 3,143,344 tonnes, the principal commodities being iron and steel, 361,276 tonnes; paper and newsprint, 300,497 tonnes; petroleum products, 243,593 tonnes; timber, 207,715 tonnes; gypsum, 193,917 tonnes; raw sugar, 235,582 tonnes; touring passenger cars, 214,450 tonnes; fruit and vegetables, 204,463 tonnes; and chemicals, 90,819 tonnes.

Port of Geelong

Total interstate exports during 1981 amounted to 1,739,817 tonnes, of which petroleum and petroleum products accounted for 1,732,562 tonnes. Total interstate imports for the same period amounted to 503,364 tonnes, and consisted mainly of alumina, 350,039 tonnes; petroleum products, 42,425 tonnes; and steel and pig iron 43,830 tonnes.

Trade of Victoria with Western Australia and Tasmania

Details of trade between Victoria and other States are available only for trade with Western Australia and trade with Tasmania.

Western Australia

For 1980-81, the value of exports from Victoria to Western Australia totalled \$1,313.3m. Machinery and transport equipment, \$421.7m; manufactured goods classified

chiefly by material, \$244.7m; miscellaneous manufactured articles, \$155.6m; and food and live animals chiefly for food, \$132.2m, were the main types of commodities included in this total.

Imports from Western Australia during the same period were valued at \$209.1m. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, \$34.8m; machinery and transport equipment, \$26.2m; and miscellaneous manufactured articles, \$19.9m, were the main types of commodities imported.

Tasmania

Details of trade between Victoria and Tasmania include both air and sea trade. Both exports and imports are valued on an f.o.b. basis. Two changes to trade documentation recording commenced on 1 July 1978 and affected interstate trade figures; see page 406.

For 1978-79, exports by sea and air from Victoria to Tasmania were valued at \$472.4m. Petroleum products, \$89.8m; transport equipment, \$68.0m; clothing and accessories, \$39.3m; and machinery other than electric, \$34.7m, were the main types of commodities exported. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total for 1978-79 was approximately \$42.6m.

Imports from Tasmania during the same period amounted to \$387.6m. Major items for which no figures can be released were confectionery, newsprint, and printing and writing papers. Values for other main imports were timber, \$28.2m; preserved vegetables, \$35.9m; and refined zinc, \$25.3m. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total for 1978-79 was approximately \$42.0m.

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PUBLIC FINANCE

VICTORIAN BUDGET SUMMARY, 1982-83

Introduction

The Victorian Budget for 1982-83 was presented by the Treasurer in the Legislative Assembly of the Parliament of Victoria on 22 September 1982.

Aspects of the Budget highlighted by the Treasurer were: (1) A \$30m allocation for an employment initiatives scheme directed particularly towards the long-term unemployed; (2) an 82 per cent increase in expenditure on welfare housing of \$231m; (3) establishment of the Victorian Development Fund, with an initial allocation of \$150m which will finance urgent capital works and the Employment Initiatives Programme; (4) establishment of the State Development Programme with an initial allocation of \$130m; (5) maintenance of public sector employment; (6) reformed Budget presentation and a comprehensive information system covering public sector finances and economic activity in the State generally; (7) strengthening of the central agencies, establishment of an Ethnic Affairs Commission, inquiries into the Police, children's legislation, government revenue raising, energy policy, and pensioner concessions; (8) a new Aboriginal advisory unit, a revitalised tourism commission, a State Board of Education, a fuel prices regulation unit, and increased staffing for Corporate Affairs and the Minerals and Energy administration; (9) new projects such as the Queen Victoria Medical Centre, a new forensic science laboratory, and the Broadmeadows Courthouse and Police Complex; (10) provision for an effective increase of 334 in police numbers; (11) new revenue initiatives that will increase incentive for the conservation of energy and improve the equity and efficiency of taxes on the finance sector; (12) abolition of some stamp duties; (13) increased pay-roll tax exemption for small business; and (14) freedom of information legislation.

Revenue, 1982-83

Estimated total receipts into the Consolidated Fund in 1982-83 increased by \$1,947.9m, or 36.1 per cent, to \$7,349.2m.

Tax sharing in 1982-83

1982-83 has been the first year of operation of the new tax sharing arrangements introduced by the Commonwealth Government at the May 1981 Premiers' Conference. Under those arrangements, for each of the years 1982-83 to 1984-85, the States are to share in a total grant equivalent to a fixed and predetermined percentage of total Commonwealth taxation collections in the preceding year. The predetermined percentage is the States' actual tax sharing grant in 1981-82 taken as a proportion of total tax collections in 1980-81. This percentage is 20.72 per cent and, when applied to 1981-82 Commonwealth tax collections, gives a total tax sharing pool of \$7,772.5m for 1982-83. The total tax sharing pool is divided into two amounts, a basic tax sharing pool, and a supplementary tax sharing pool. The distribution of the basic tax sharing pool for each of the years 1982-83 to 1984-85 will be calculated on the basis of the estimated populations of each State at 31 December in each year weighted by the new per capita relativities settled at the June 1982 Premiers' Conference, phased in over the three years to 1984-85. The distribution of the supplementary tax sharing pool will be according to a more complex and lengthy procedure, details of which are contained in the 1982-83

Commonwealth Budget Paper No. 7. Commonwealth payments to Victoria under the Tax Sharing Grant totalled \$1,739.8m, and under the Health Grant, \$300.5m. The Commonwealth Government decided that the Health Grant would continue to be distributed in accordance with the *States (Tax Sharing and Health Grants) Act 1981*.

Revenue collection

The other significant changes affecting revenue collection in 1982-83 included the following: hospital charges were increased, and the surcharge on pay-roll tax was to be continued, yielding a benefit to revenue in 1982-83 of \$210m, comprising \$80m from hospital charges and \$130m from the pay-roll tax surcharge; the return by way of a dividend payment from statutory business authorities such as the State Electricity Commission, the Gas and Fuel Corporation, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and the Port of Melbourne Authority, totalling \$138.5m for 1982-83; an increase in the Public Authority Contribution Rate applying to the Gas and Fuel Corporation from 15 per cent to 33 per cent (inclusive of the dividend payment) and introduction of an Energy Consumption Levy of 10 cents a gigajoule on all users of gas who have consumed in excess of 10,000 gigajoules per annum; the existing royalty on brown coal will be increased from 2.46 cents per tonne to an average of 13 cents per tonne; an increase in the overall level of gas prices of about 18.5 per cent; the introduction of a Financial Institutions Duty, levied on the receipts of all financial institutions at the rate of 0.03 per cent up to a predetermined maximum; and a doubling of the fees payable in 1982-83 under the provisions of the *Pipeline (Fees) Act 1981*, yielding an additional revenue of \$33m.

Expenditure, 1982-83

The total works programme of Victorian Government departments and major statutory bodies for 1982-83 was estimated to be \$2,982.6m, an increase of \$805.9m or 37.0 per cent. Expenditure from the Works and Services Account was estimated at \$1,169.6m, an increase of \$716.6m.

Economic development

Total funds available for expenditure through the Ministry for Economic Development are \$74.2m. This represents an increase of 18.2 per cent. A grant of \$1.8m has been provided for the Victorian Economic Development Corporation from the Current Account. The Government also provides capital assistance to industries through the Victorian Economic Development Corporation. Assistance is provided in the form of loans to industries which have good prospects of becoming viable and of providing employment, particularly in country areas. The total funds available to the Corporation in 1982-83 are \$16.3m.

Police and emergency services

The total budget of the Ministry for Police and Emergency Services was \$324.3m for 1982-83 and represents an increase of 22.4 per cent over 1981-82. The provisions which directly relate to the operations of the Victoria Police Force amount to \$268.9m, which represents an increase of 21.7 per cent over expenditure in 1981-82. The Budget includes provision for the continued increase in Police manpower from an actual strength of 8,198 at 30 June 1982 to 8,389 at 30 June 1983. In addition, 165 extra public servants will be employed who will release 143 extra police to duty, thus providing an increase in effective police strength of 334. Redundant staff of the Transport Regulation Board are to be used as the first call to provide these additional public servants. At the same time, Police mobility is to be improved by the purchase of 40 additional motor vehicles.

Community welfare services

Total funds available for expenditure by the Department of Community Welfare Services are \$176.5m, an increase of 17.2 per cent. Two Children's Protection Units will be initiated by the Department. Fourteen staff have been allocated for annual wardship reviews, with nine being provided by redeployment. Additional funds have been provided for departmental family group homes towards operating costs and expanded activities. From redeployment of savings from the Ballarat Children's Home, the Department

proposes to fund additional foster care programmes and expand the Women's Refuge Programme. Works will be carried out to improve conditions at a number of the centres operated by the Family and Adolescent Services Division.

Investigations are proceeding with a view to determining the most desirable proposals for a new Remand Centre to replace the existing arrangements at Pentridge. It is planned to commence work during the year on new buildings at the women's prison at Fairlea to replace those that were recently destroyed by fire.

Youth, sport, and recreation

Total funds available to the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation for 1982-83 are \$39.7m. An amount of \$3,851,000 will be expended in 1982-83 towards the completion of the Indoor Sports and Entertainment Centre at Olympic Park. The Government will provide direct assistance to all codes of country racing in Victoria, estimated to be \$1.95m this year.

Employment and training

The Budget provision for the Ministry of Employment and Training has been increased by 51 per cent to a level of \$18.3m to cater for its first full year of operation. Expenditure on employment and training schemes and programmes will increase by 36 per cent to \$5,650,000. Subsidies for apprentices who have to travel from remote residences or places of work to undertake training have been increased. The State Additional Apprenticeship Scheme will be expanded by the introduction of a further intake of 225 apprentices in 1983.

Education

Total funds available from the Budget for education in 1982-83 are \$1,908.1m, an increase of 16.7 per cent. Provision has been made to increase by 100 the number of teachers of English as a second language and the number of teaching aides. A pilot scheme of the equivalent of 25 full-time clerks is to be introduced in smaller primary schools for the provision of part-time clerical assistance, allowing the subsequent release of teachers and principals from clerical duties. The allocation for TAFE has been increased by \$25m or 15.5 per cent. Funds for new permanent buildings to meet the need for facilities in situations where enrolments are increasing will total \$33.9m out of the 1982-83 allocation of \$122.3m. This will cover projects involving some 7 new primary and post-primary schools, and major additions at 17 existing schools for new pupils. Buildings destroyed by fire will be replaced at five schools, and major facility upgrading, each upwards of \$100,000, will be carried out at 81 schools. Funds for the provision of replacement furniture and equipment will total \$3.8m in the 1982-83 Budget. An amount of \$2.88m has been set aside for the provision of special facilities at schools which are identified as being disadvantaged.

Attorney-General

Expenditure by the Law Department will increase in 1982-83 by 20.2 per cent, or \$14m. The modernisation programme in the Titles Office will continue in 1982-83 with the provision of \$2m. Funds have been allocated for the progressive engagement of 81 additional staff in the Corporate Affairs Office and for the appointment of two additional Judges of the County Court. This will make a significant contribution to overcoming delays in criminal trials. A major new courthouse costing \$4.14m will be commenced at Broadmeadows. When completed, the new regional courthouse will replace existing inadequate facilities at Broadmeadows, Coburg, and Preston.

Treasury

Appropriations for the Treasurer also cover payments to the Commonwealth Government, other governments, or other bodies. An additional 40 staff have been provided to the State Taxation and Stamp Duties Offices to establish the first stage of the Tax Avoidance Unit. A further 20 staff have been provided, on a temporary basis, to strengthen the Land Tax detection unit.

In the winter of 1982, drought conditions over Victoria led to 62 municipalities wholly or partly being declared drought areas before 17 September. The Victorian Government

agreed to provide assistance to farmers in these Shires for transport of fodder, transport of stock, and carry-on loans in accordance with the arrangements which had been previously agreed to with the Commonwealth Government.

Conservation

Total funds available for expenditure by the Ministry for Conservation and its agencies are \$49.9m, an increase of 9 per cent. The National Parks Service now manages 63 parks and other reserves covering an area of 985,113 hectares. The allocation for operating expenditure for 1982-83 is \$6.7m. The total allocation to the National Parks Service for capital expenditure in 1982-83 is \$4.1m. The Environment Protection Authority has been allocated \$8.2m. Total funds for the Soil Conservation Authority this year will be \$7.4m. The allocation to the Fisheries and Wildlife Division is \$11.1m.

Local government

Total funds to be provided in 1982-83 to the Local Government Department from the Budget will be \$10.3m. The Local Government Advisory Board will be replaced by the establishment of a Local Government Commission. The Commission will undertake inquiries on behalf of Councils and will advise Councils where there is a local desire for a change in municipal boundaries. In 1982-83, \$2,383,000 has been allocated to the Local Government Department from the Works and Services Programme. An amount of \$2,200,000 will be provided for the payment of grants and subsidies to municipalities. The total Victorian Government subsidy for school crossing supervision for 1982-83 is \$3.1m and is provided through the Road Safety and Traffic Authority.

Health

Total provision for health in 1982-83 is \$1,298.9m, an increase of 12.4 per cent over 1981-82. An amount of \$888.6m, or 73 per cent, of the total recurrent provision for health is allocated towards the operating costs of hospitals. A total amount of \$40m has been provided through the Works and Services Programme for expenditure on buildings and equipment at hospitals and other charitable institutions. The allocation for expenditure on Mental Health Projects is \$10.3m. The allocation for Mental Retardation from the Works and Services Programme is \$5.3m, an increase of 45.1 per cent compared with 1981-82.

The arts

The total resources available to the Ministry for the Arts in 1982-83 is \$95.6m, an increase of 24.6 per cent. An amount of \$52m has been provided towards the further cost of construction of the Victorian Arts Centre. This will be provided from the Works and Services Account and from borrowings by the Victorian Arts Centre Trust.

Housing

Total funds available for housing programmes in Victoria will increase from \$127.2m to \$231.2m, an increase of 81.8 per cent. Total expenditure on public rental housing has been increased from \$84.8m in 1981-82 to \$152.4m in 1982-83, an increase of \$67.6m. A total of \$10.6m has been made available equally from State and Commonwealth sources for emergency mortgage interest and rent relief in 1982-83. Total home purchase assistance has been increased from \$33.1m in 1981-82 to \$57.6m in 1982-83, an increase of \$24.5m.

Water resources

The provision for Water Supply this year represents an increase of \$35.9m or 25.8 per cent over 1981-82. The Works Programme for the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission for 1982-83 is \$63m. This includes \$27.1m to be borrowed by the Commission. A total of \$4m from both Victorian and Commonwealth Governments will be spent on salinity control and drainage works within the northern irrigation areas. Proposed expenditure on the Flood Plain Management programme from the Victorian and Commonwealth Governments is \$2.67m. A total of \$4.3m has been allocated for construction of the Sandhurst Reservoir, construction of the Mitchell River Dam has been deferred, and an allocation of \$1.5m has been provided for the programme of

rehabilitation of existing storages and headworks. The allocation for country sewerage authorities from the Works and Services Programme has increased from \$5,257,000 in 1981-82 to \$7,800,000 in 1982-83.

Transport

The total expenditure on public transport purposes in 1982-83 is estimated at \$710m net of revenue, an increase of \$213.3m or 42.9 per cent on expenditure in 1981-82. The contributions to operating deficits will be \$437.6m, an increase of 31.9 per cent. The VicRail operating deficit and capital programme will together increase by some \$177.3m from \$329.4m to \$506.7m. A 96 per cent increase in the level of capital expenditure by VicRail will accelerate the programme of upgrading suburban and country rail services. The capital expenditure provides for the delivery of a further 10 new air conditioned trains. Negotiations are taking place to double the rate of delivery of these new trains. Country passenger services will be upgraded. A total of 38 steel carriages, some with catering facilities, will be built or refurbished to replace the old wooden bodied carriages now operating on some lines. A total of 26 locomotives will be upgraded for these services. To improve security and operating performance the programme of installing radio on suburban and country trains will continue. By 1984, two-way radio will be installed on all trains operating throughout Victoria. Deliveries of new trams are being increased from the previously planned delivery rate of 18 vehicles to 24 vehicles in 1982-83. The Victorian Government is upgrading the State's road system, with particular emphasis on the upgrading of municipal roads and improved traffic flows in the Melbourne metropolitan area through the linking of traffic signals and higher priority for public transport vehicles. Total expenditure by the Country Roads Board and the Road Safety and Traffic Authority will be \$456.9m this year, up \$80.8m from last year.

Consolidated Fund

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: RECEIPTS, BUDGET SUMMARY, 1982-83 (\$m)

Head of receipt	1981-82 (Actual)	1982-83 (Estimate)
Current account—		
Balance 1 July	12.4	6.1
State taxation	1,945.9	2,403.1
Other State sources	846.3	1,035.4
Cash management account advance	..	97.7
Railways operating income	264.1	276.2
Revenue previously paid to the trust fund	..	241.4
Commonwealth Government payments—		
Financial Agreement	4.3	4.3
States (Tax Sharing and Health Grants) Act 1981—		
Tax sharing	1,502.5	1,739.8
Health grants	325.9	300.5
Other Commonwealth Government payments accounted for through the Consolidated Fund	175.8	178.2
Total	5,077.2	6,282.7
Works and services—		
Proceeds of loan raisings	218.9	230.0
Loan repayments	12.3	32.3
State Development Account	..	150.0
Sale of railway assets	..	162.3
Commonwealth Government payments—		
Works grant—general	109.5	115.0
—welfare housing	..	16.3
Other Commonwealth Government payments	60.8	325.8
Revenue previously paid to the Trust Fund	..	34.8
Total	401.5	1,066.4
Grand total	5,478.8	7,349.2

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: PAYMENTS, BUDGET SUMMARY, 1982-83
(\$m)

Function of payments	1981-82 (Actual)	1982-83 (Estimate)
Current account—		
Special appropriations	1,087.6	1,114.3
Departmental votes	3,470.7	4,545.9
Railways operating expenses (a)	494.8	589.5
Total	5,053.1	6,249.7
Balance carried forward	6.1	—
Works and services—		
Appropriation to Works and Services Account	419.5	1,099.5
Grand total	5,478.8	7,349.2

(a) This item does not include railways debt charges, which are included in the item "special appropriations" as follows: charges on total debt 1981-82 (Actual) \$64.2m; 1982-83 (Estimate) \$68.8m; charges on debt since 1960 to 1981-82 (Actual) \$36.2m; 1982-83 (Estimate) \$41.8m.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF GOVERNMENTS

General

Governments of developed countries seek to monitor and regulate their country's economy so that such adverse circumstances as recession, price inflation, and unemployment are mitigated if not avoided. At the same time they seek to provide a wide range of services, and to assist with substantial benefits those members of the community whose incomes are insufficient to support an acceptable standard of living or who are otherwise disadvantaged.

To help attain the objective of a reasonably stable level of economic activity, modern governments have recourse to a variety of taxation measures and expenditure programmes operated through budgetary policy. By the use of taxation powers governments are able to release or withdraw purchasing power, and redistribute income from one section of the community to another, while through a rise or fall in their levels of expenditure on current goods and services or capital assets they can exert further control over purchasing power. To reinforce such actions governments also implement monetary policy through the activities of central banking institutions, through changes in currency valuations, and tariff adjustments.

Within the framework of a satisfactory level of economic activity, modern governments customarily provide a wide range of services including, *inter alia*, defence, law and order, education, public health, welfare, and housing. In addition to providing these and other services free, or at nominal costs, they also conduct trading enterprises. These enterprises (or public utilities) produce goods and services at prices usually designed to substantially cover expenses although, in recent years, charges of certain public utilities have tended to fall well below operating costs. This development has implications for income distribution and affects taxpayers as a whole in providing finance to cover deficits. Services provided by public utilities are ordinarily those considered to be of an essential nature such as provision of electricity and gas, transport, water supply, and sewerage, which, experience has shown, can best be provided by government agencies.

Victorian governmental financial activity

In Victoria, governmental financial activity is carried out through:

- (1) State authorities comprising (i) the central government of the State and (ii) statutory bodies created by or under State legislation to carry out activities on behalf of the central government, and incorporated organisations in which the State Government has a controlling interest; and
- (2) local governing bodies set up under the Local Government Act to carry out certain functions in municipal areas. Included with these bodies are authorities and undertakings created or acquired by local governing bodies.

The financial transactions of the central government are itemised in the State Consolidated Fund or in Trust Funds so that a satisfactory coverage of its transactions can be obtained from a detailed analysis of the accounts published in the annual budget

papers, the Treasurer's Statement, and the report of the Auditor-General. The statutory bodies and other publicly owned or controlled organisations maintain accounts entirely or largely separate from the public accounts, although there are some transactions between them and the central government which affect the public accounts (e.g., interest payments and statutory contributions). Either the accounting reports of this group of organisations have to be analysed fully in order to present a complete statement of their transactions, or methods of analysis have to be adopted so that their transactions will be covered in principle. In tables which follow in this section all expenditure by the central government on certain institutions whether directly (e.g., a new building charged to the Works and Services Account) or indirectly by way of current or capital grants to the bodies administering them, has been treated as final expenditure on goods and services by State authorities; fees and gifts by persons to these institutions are not included nor is the expenditure of the institutions from their own resources. Universities and public hospitals are examples of organisations for which this practice has been adopted.

Many State authorities have been granted a degree of financial autonomy by legislation and are vested with independent borrowing powers. A number of these are included in the category of public trading enterprises (or public utilities) who, for services provided, make charges designed to cover operating costs. Usually, they have been created to control a specific activity or provide specific services including, *inter alia*, transport services, provision of water supply and sewerage services, electricity and gas, and harbour facilities. Details of the activities of the individual public utilities engaged in these fields can be found in other relevant chapters of the *Victorian Year Book*.

The system of local governing bodies (or municipal councils) is based on the principle of a grant of specified powers to them by the central government. Their autonomy, however, is limited in some degree by the provision for general supervision by a department of the central government, namely, the Local Government Department. Otherwise, within the scope of the Local Government Act and other Acts which they administer, municipal councils are responsible only to the ratepayers. Particulars of their receipts and outlay are based upon the detailed analysis of the accounts of councils.

The tables which follow comprise a set of economic accounts for the public sector of Victoria which complement and underlie the tables for the public sector provided in the *Australian National Accounts—National Income and Expenditure* (5204.0) published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, and in the annual Budget paper *National Income and Expenditure*.

These tables are intended to:

- (1) Consolidate the transactions of the various public authorities in the State and present them so that their economic impact can be assessed; and
- (2) show the overall purposes being served by State and local government expenditure programmes.

A substantial proportion of governmental financial transactions consists of transfers between funds and between authorities. Such transfers have been identified where possible and cancelled out so that duplication is avoided.

Public financial enterprises (government savings banks, insurance offices, etc.) have been omitted from the following tables mainly to centre attention on the activities of general government and public trading enterprises. Further comment on this treatment may be found in the annual publication *State and Local Government Finance, Australia* (5504.0) issued by the Central Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA—STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY (\$m)

Item	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
OUTLAY					
Final consumption expenditure	r2,389.2	r2,722.7	r2,998.8	r3,362.2	3,869.7
Gross capital formation—					
Increase in stocks	8.8	4.5	7.3	r19.1	22.7
Expenditure on new fixed assets	r1,408.3	r1,592.6	r1,754.5	1,880.4	2,130.8
Expenditure on existing assets (net)	78.0	65.5	53.0	r24.4	47.2
Total gross capital formation	r1,495.1	r1,662.6	r1,814.8	r1,923.9	2,200.7

VICTORIA—STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY—*continued*
(\$m)

Item	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<i>OUTLAY—continued</i>					
Transfer payments—					
Interest paid—					
To Commonwealth Government	261.6	299.5	323.3	343.9	390.8
Other	r223.4	r267.3	r320.2	r362.9	436.2
Personal benefit payments	66.7	66.4	65.6	r64.1	59.5
Subsidies paid—					
To private enterprises	8.3	9.8	12.5	18.4	21.4
To public enterprises	11.2	14.3	17.1	19.3	25.0
Transfers overseas	0.1	—	—	—	—
Grants for private capital purposes	14.5	19.8	23.4	r18.0	9.0
Total transfer payments	r585.8	r677.0	r762.1	r826.6	941.9
Net advances—					
To the private sector	103.4	89.2	r60.4	35.0	25.7
To public financial enterprises	4.9	5.1	2.8	1.6	1.6
Total net advances	108.3	94.3	r63.2	36.6	27.3
Net expenditure	4,578.3	5,156.6	5,638.9	6,149.4	7,039.6
Total outlay—					
Current outlay	2,960.5	3,380.0	3,737.6	4,170.8	4,802.6
Capital outlay	1,617.8	1,776.6	1,901.3	1,978.5	2,237.0
<i>RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS</i>					
Receipts—					
Taxes, fees, fines, etc.	1,497.2	1,649.9	1,749.7	2,000.7	2,264.5
Income from public enterprises	r168.8	r203.8	r247.8	r297.2	342.9
Property income—					
Interest	r77.8	r91.6	r91.2	r101.4	126.2
Rent, royalties, and dividends	r53.5	r69.3	r81.4	r116.0	150.9
Grants from the Commonwealth Government—					
For current purposes	1,514.9	1,769.7	1,929.1	2,152.5	2,410.4
For capital purposes	373.4	360.8	358.2	352.1	379.7
Total receipts	r3,685.6	r4,145.1	r4,457.3	r5,019.8	5,674.5
Financing items—					
Net borrowing—					
State public trading enterprises	r323.3	r418.1	r517.6	r711.0	721.2
State general government	2.0	5.2	5.8	r6.6	8.4
Local authorities	51.1	58.1	53.1	56.5	50.0
Advances from the Commonwealth Government (net)—					
For loan works purposes	189.5	198.0	194.3	160.3	168.6
Other	138.1	116.3	90.0	44.8	50.9
Net receipts of private trust funds	80.7	33.1	43.9	58.7	7.8
Reduction in cash and bank balances	-11.0	81.7	63.1	r-33.8	53.1
Reduction in security holdings—					
Investments of private trust funds	-30.5	-49.8	-62.7	-72.0	-21.0
Investments of government trust funds and public corporations	-27.7	-97.5	-34.4	r-28.0	31.9
Other funds available—					
Change in debtors/creditors	-2.8	-18.3	20.5	r5.7	42.2
Depreciation allowances	r100.0	r120.4	r138.6	r126.2	130.3
Other reserves and provisions	r16.2	r4.2	r-11.4	r-16.5	5.9
Capital transfers	81.7	95.8	108.3	90.2	91.7
Other (including errors and omissions)	r-17.7	r46.2	r54.8	r19.8	24.1
Total financing items	r892.7	r1,011.5	r1,181.6	r1,129.5	r1,365.0
Total funds available	r4,578.3	r5,156.6	r5,638.9	r6,149.4	r7,039.6

VICTORIA—STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: EXPENDITURE
(\$m)

Purpose	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE CLASSIFIED BY PURPOSE					
General public services—					
Law, order, and public safety	173.4	r205.2	r228.7	r271.2	315.2
General administration, n.e.c.	165.9	r190.6	r220.3	255.8	283.6
Education—					
Primary and secondary	738.7	860.4	942.6	1,045.6	1,198.6
University	141.0	159.9	159.8	r173.0	193.1
Other	274.0	293.9	317.3	r355.4	409.8
Health—					
Hospital and clinical services	516.5	r571.5	r632.6	r690.1	805.4
Other	58.7	63.3	71.0	r79.2	90.7
Social security and welfare	50.7	68.2	r82.0	r87.7	94.2
Housing and community amenities—					
Housing	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.6	3.0
Community and regional development	12.4	14.1	17.1	19.7	23.5
Sewerage and drainage	0.6	5.1	4.7	3.4	2.1
Sanitation and protection of the environment, n.e.c.	34.0	37.5	41.7	49.1	54.2
Community amenities	1.9	2.8	2.7	3.4	4.1
Recreation and culture	75.1	r84.2	r93.9	r105.2	124.5
Economic services—					
Soil and water resources management	11.4	14.7	17.7	22.4	59.1
Forest resources management	8.6	8.7	r9.7	r11.1	11.2
Other agriculture and fishing	46.1	50.7	r54.7	63.6	59.8
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	10.2	12.2	13.5	15.2	20.1
Electricity and gas	—	—	—	—	-0.1
Water supply	-1.8	-2.1	-1.9	-2.4	-2.5
Rail transport	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4
Sea transport	—	—	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Road systems and regulation	21.7	24.6	26.4	40.8	42.3
Other transport services, n.e.c.	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.9
Other economic services (including general administration)	r46.9	r53.1	r60.0	r67.4	72.2
Other purposes	0.8	0.8	0.9	r1.0	2.3
Total	2,389.3	r2,722.7	r2,998.8	r3,362.2	3,869.7

EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS CLASSIFIED BY PURPOSE

General public services—					
Law, order, and public safety	22.8	24.9	27.5	19.2	24.8
General administration, n.e.c.	67.0	70.8	r63.8	r71.7	88.6
Education—					
Primary and secondary	107.7	118.5	112.6	99.9	96.0
University	6.1	6.0	11.1	10.7	9.3
Other	44.0	46.4	66.6	62.5	65.1
Health—					
Hospital and clinical services	72.0	59.7	58.8	54.9	58.1
Other	8.8	11.7	9.1	5.7	5.2
Social security and welfare	2.7	4.4	4.9	5.8	10.9
Housing and community amenities—					
Housing	31.7	40.0	37.4	r35.2	54.8
Community and regional development	7.5	1.9	1.5	r6.4	5.3
Sewerage and drainage	115.9	120.7	118.7	r134.7	153.9
Sanitation and protection of the environment, n.e.c.	1.6	7.6	5.6	6.3	6.8
Community amenities	—	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.2
Recreation and culture	33.1	61.1	83.6	76.1	88.7
Economic services—					
Soil and water resources management	35.7	36.2	29.3	27.6	31.9
Forest resources management	r19.5	22.5	r23.9	r21.0	30.1
Other agriculture and fishing	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	26.6	27.4	26.0	57.0	53.7
Electricity and gas	231.5	311.7	433.6	532.5	622.8
Water supply	102.7	129.5	125.0	r117.3	115.7

VICTORIA—STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: EXPENDITURE—*continued*
(\$m)

Purpose	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS CLASSIFIED BY PURPOSE— <i>continued</i>					
Rail transport	90.1	r100.6	r113.0	r114.3	123.3
Sea transport	18.2	17.8	23.1	20.0	40.8
Road systems and regulations	331.2	333.8	343.1	343.9	378.4
Urban transit systems	9.7	14.2	10.3	15.5	15.6
Other transport services, n.e.c.	—	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.4
Other economic services (including general administration)	18.9	22.8	r23.2	r39.1	48.0
Other purposes	0.5	0.1	0.1	—	0.1
Total	r1,408.3	r1,592.6	r1,754.5	1,880.4	2,130.8

Further reference: Commonwealth-State financial relations under the Commonwealth Constitution, *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 555-9

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO VICTORIA

General

The fiscal superiority of the Commonwealth Government is supported by present day acceptance of the role of national governments as agents of economic control and providers of social services on a large scale. In order to carry out these functions the central government requires a substantial measure of control over major types of taxation revenue and the level of public investment.

However, the lack of balance between the spending functions and the sources of revenue (mainly taxation) available to the Commonwealth and State Governments, respectively, has led to a system of grants from the Commonwealth Government to the States including more recently, grants made to the States for passing on to local government authorities and to direct payments by the Commonwealth Government to individual local authorities within each State. Grants may be either unconditional or earmarked for specific purposes such as roads or universities. Important examples of the former are financial assistance grants and from 1976-77 personal income tax sharing entitlements payable under the uniform tax system, and special grants payable under the provisions of section 96 of the Constitution which provide assistance to those States experiencing difficulty in raising revenue and providing services on a comparable level with other States.

The history and particulars of Commonwealth Government payments to States and local government authorities are comprehensively covered in the publication *Payments to or for the States, the Northern Territory, and Local Government Authorities* issued annually with the Commonwealth Government Budget. A summary of the principal Commonwealth Government payments to Victoria (other than Loan Council borrowing programmes, and direct payments to local government and non-government bodies) is given below. These payments include grants paid to the States for transmission to local government. More information on such payments is given in Chapter 6 of this *Year Book*.

Financial Agreements

Under the terms of the Financial Agreement of 1927 the Commonwealth Government undertook to share debt charges with the States. In 1929, the Commonwealth Government assumed responsibility for the payment of interest on debt, on the understanding that the States would reimburse these payments less a sum of \$15.2m which the Commonwealth Government agreed to contribute annually for a period of 58 years from 1 July 1927. Victoria's share of this is \$4.3m. The Financial Agreement also provided for the creation of sinking funds for the extinction of debt existing at 30 June 1927 or incurred subsequently. Contributions to these sinking funds are made jointly by the Commonwealth and State Governments on bases laid down. During 1975-76, amendments to the Financial Agreement provided for new sinking fund arrangements for State debt. The amendments had retrospective effect to 30 June 1975 and also gave effect to the transfer of \$1,000m of State debt to the Commonwealth from 30 June 1975. In 1980-81 and 1981-82, the sinking fund contributions made by the Commonwealth Government on account of debt incurred by Victoria were \$10.1m and \$10.6m, respectively.

Nature of payment

Financial assistance grants

When the Commonwealth Government took over the States' income taxing powers during the Second World War in order to meet its wartime obligations, it became the sole authority for levying taxes on income. In return for vacating this field of taxation the States received an annual payment from the Commonwealth Government as reimbursement for the loss of income tax revenue. Over the years a number of challenges to the validity of the income tax legislation have been made. These are discussed on pages 546-7 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975 and in earlier editions. Previous *Year Books* have also covered the arrangements for tax reimbursement grants (or financial assistance grants as they became known after 1958-59) by the Commonwealth Government.

Tax sharing with the States

A formula system was used to make annual determinations of financial assistance grants up to the end of 1975-76. Commencing with the year 1976-77, financial assistance grants were replaced by arrangements under which State Governments became entitled to a specified share of Commonwealth net personal income tax collection. For tax sharing arrangements with local government see Chapter 6 of this *Year Book*.

The arrangements for tax sharing with the States have been introduced in stages. Stage 1 of these arrangements commenced in 1976-77. The Commonwealth continued to be the sole government imposing taxes on incomes and the States were entitled to receive 33.6 per cent of net personal income tax collected for the year excluding the effects of any special tax levies or rebates. This proportion of 33.6 per cent was to apply in subsequent years and was determined by reference to the relationship between actual financial assistance grants in 1975-76 and an estimate of personal income tax collections in the same year.

Stage 2 of the arrangements came into effect in 1977-78. Each State became entitled to legislate to impose a surcharge on personal income tax in the State, or to give (at cost to the State) a rebate on personal income tax. Assessment provisions and the basic income tax rate structure were to remain uniform throughout Australia. There would continue to be one income tax collection form and the Commonwealth was to remain the sole collection agency.

Because of the uncertainty associated with the use of the current year's tax collections as the base of the tax sharing scheme, it was agreed at the July 1977 Premiers' Conference to adopt the preceding year's net personal income tax collection as the base in future. Following a report by Commonwealth and State officers, the October 1977 Premiers' Conference agreed to using 39.87 per cent, and not 33.6 per cent, as the appropriate percentage to calculate the States' entitlements.

In 1980-81, the guarantee provision for maintaining entitlements in real terms came into effect and the States' entitlement amounted to \$6,011.3m.

The arrangements under which State governments are entitled to a share of net personal income tax collection were reviewed at the May 1981 and June 1981 Premiers' Conferences. For 1981-82, the State's entitlements were to be 9 per cent higher than in the previous year. However, because of its relatively slower growth of population, which was the determining factor for distribution of the total entitlements, Victoria's net increase in its basic entitlement was finalised at 8.5 per cent. At the May 1981 Premiers' Conference it was also decided to move, after a transition year in 1981-82, to the use of a total tax base to calculate State tax sharing grants, instead of the former net personal income tax collections base. Pending a further review of relative shares by the Commonwealth Grants Commission, the Commonwealth Government provided certain of the States with special additional grants, Victoria's share being \$15m, without prejudice to any future decisions about movement towards whatever new relativities may eventually be adopted. These grants were also conditional on there being no application by any State to the Commonwealth Grants Commission for special grants in respect of 1981-82.

Following the transitional year in 1981-82, 1982-83 will be the first year of operation of the new tax sharing arrangements introduced by the Commonwealth Government at the May 1981 Premiers' Conference. Under those arrangements, for each of the years 1982-83 to 1984-85, the States are to share in a total grant equivalent to a fixed and predetermined

percentage of total Commonwealth taxation collections in the preceding year. The predetermined percentage is the States' actual tax sharing grant in 1981-82 taken as a proportion of total tax collections in 1980-81.

This percentage is 20.72 per cent and, when applied to 1981-82 Commonwealth tax collections, gives a total tax sharing pool of \$7,772.5m for 1982-83, of which Victoria's share amounts to \$1,739.8m, comprising the basic tax sharing pool of \$1,713m and the supplementary tax sharing pool of \$26.8m.

The Commonwealth Grants Commission presented its second report on 31 May 1982, which confirmed the view expressed in its earlier report, that a change was desirable in the existing State factors which govern the distribution of shared tax revenue between the States. At the June 1982 Premiers' Conference it was decided that, among other things:

- (1) The Commission's 1982 assessed relativities be modified so that South Australia's and Tasmania's hospital cost sharing grants did not adversely affect their shares of the tax sharing grant;
- (2) the relativities so modified be phased in over the three years ending 1984-85 at the rate of 33 1/3 per cent each year; and
- (3) there be a guarantee that each State's tax sharing grant would increase by at least 2 per cent in real terms in 1982-83 and a further 1 per cent in real terms in each of 1983-84 and 1984-85.

**VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR
THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES (a)
(\$'000)**

Nature of payment	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS					
Tax sharing grants	985,667	1,090,025	1,233,934	1,354,860	1,487,472
Adjustments for previous year	-976	—	—	—	—
Additional grants	—	—	—	—	15,000
Health grants	—	—	—	—	325,936
Total	984,690	1,090,025	1,233,934	1,354,860	1,828,408
GENERAL PURPOSE CAPITAL FUNDS					
Capital grants	120,071	120,071	104,260	109,473	109,473
SPECIFIC PURPOSE PAYMENTS					
Payments under financial agreement—					
Interest on State debt	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254
Sinking fund on State debt (b)	8,540	9,098	9,649	10,100	10,586
General public service—					
Research grants	2,470	2,856	2,951	—	—
Public order and safety—					
Legal aid	80	21	113	148	201
Road safety practices	30	30	30	30	30
State emergency service	303	370	257	382	471
Education—					
Child migrant and refugee education	41	609	1,067	1,263	1,306
Colleges of advanced education	160,490	169,568	178,870	196,213	206,082
Educational research	240	302	318	315	137
Pre-school education	15,744	9,015	9,015	7,108	8,930
Schools—					
Government—					
Capital grants	40,882	36,313	33,440	30,055	32,752
Recurrent grants	71,107	71,856	76,204	85,756	98,720
Non-government—					
Capital grants	10,301	12,668	10,478	10,460	15,940
Recurrent grants	59,674	73,130	87,390	108,626	138,898
Joint programmes	7,560	7,088	6,020	7,666	10,558
Technical and further education	23,891	33,101	31,554	46,513	49,390
Universities	164,650	169,709	184,235	203,353	234,267
Video facilities	—	—	—	—	23
Health—					
Australian encephalitis control	43	31	39	49	44
Blood transfusion services	1,889	2,732	2,172	2,575	2,958
Community health programmes	17,669	12,473	13,134	16,323	—
Drug education campaigns	162	206	206	314	314
Health planning agencies	24	33	57	60	60

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR
THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES (a)—continued
(\$'000)

Nature of payment	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
SPECIFIC PURPOSE PAYMENTS—continued					
High security quarantine unit	200	89	850	935	590
Home dialysis service	3	—	—	—	—
Hospitals, capital development costs	11,800	—	—	—	—
Paramedical services	283	380	352	383	401
Public hospitals, running costs	228,557	252,575	268,476	308,585	5,057
School dental scheme	3,861	3,352	3,770	3,465	—
Social security and welfare—					
Aboriginal advancement	1,809	1,568	1,837	2,005	1,475
Child care services	2,459	2,800	3,722	4,524	4,161
Community welfare relief	50	—	—	—	—
Crisis accommodation	—	—	—	—	502
Home care	2,520	3,450	4,226	4,331	4,098
Senior citizens centre	1,944	958	1,433	1,460	1,373
Translating/interpreting services	—	—	102	77	86
Housing and community amenities—					
Assistance for housing	—	—	13,045	13,570	12,375
Growth centres	65	—	—	—	—
Housing assistance for Aborigines	—	—	2,000	2,100	2,522
Pensioner housing grants	2,530	3,388	7,186	7,409	7,447
Sewerage	100	—	—	—	—
Tanjil dam	—	—	—	—	1,700
Urban flood mitigation	—	—	586	760	1,037
Victorian water resources study	—	—	57	62	—
Water resources assessment	1,136	1,136	1,136	1,250	1,250
Welfare housing	1,347	1,347	1,347	1,347	1,347
Recreation and culture—					
Leisure, recreation, and culture	450	92	—	—	—
International standards sports facilities	—	—	—	387	2,730
National fitness	42	42	42	122	—
National estate	370	415	300	330	330
Nature conservation	—	100	—	—	—
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting—					
Agricultural extension services	2,341	2,307	1,135	1,136	—
Apple and pear export assistance	16	27	1	—	68
Bovine brucellosis and TB eradication	5,858	6,980	5,754	4,432	3,651
Fruit growing industry	223	—	—	—	—
Minor agricultural research	22	50	64	50	81
Rural adjustment	2,036	1,666	594	745	608
Salinity reduction control	—	550	1,409	1,463	1,665
Soil conservation	—	30	—	—	—
Transport and communications—					
Roads	98,900	105,771	113,683	126,359	137,828
Transport planning and research	2,411	1,714	1,842	1,668	—
Upgrade transport systems	—	—	—	—	35,000
Urban public transport	9,830	12,000	12,131	13,500	—
Other economic affairs—					
Apprenticeship training	2,123	1,062	121	7	—
School to work transition	272	679	1,292	6,249	8,912
Other purposes—					
Local government tax sharing assistance	42,078	45,666	56,436	76,554	89,300
Natural disaster relief	621	812	-229	—	1,087
Total	1,016,300	1,066,470	1,156,148	1,316,828	1,142,599
Total—Commonwealth payments	2,121,061	2,276,566	2,494,342	2,781,161	3,080,480

(a) Excludes subsidies and bounties to primary producers, cash benefit payments to persons, and repayable loans. Includes on-passing grants but not direct payments to local government authorities and non-government bodies.

(b) Paid to National Debt Sinking Fund.

Further reference: New Federalism Policy, *Victorian Year Book* 1979, pp. 453-6

Capital assistance

From 1970-71, the Commonwealth Government has made interest free capital grants to support that part of the States' Loan Council programmes from which debt charges are

not normally recoverable (e.g., schools, police buildings, etc.). These grants are distributed between the States in proportion to their respective borrowing programmes and have risen from 24.3 per cent of each State's total Loan Council programme in 1970-71 to 33.3 per cent in 1977-78. In 1981-82, they amounted to \$435.8m of which Victoria received \$109.5m.

Education

In recent years, a number of changes have been made to the arrangements for payments to the States in the four broad areas of education: universities, colleges of advanced education, technical and further education, and schools. In 1977, a three-year rolling programme was adopted. From 1979, however, fixed triennial funding arrangements have been adopted in respect of recurrent grants (other than equipment grants) for universities and colleges of advanced education, to facilitate forward planning in these areas. Payments to the States for schools, technical and further education recurrent programmes, and all tertiary capital and equipment programmes continue to be determined annually. From the beginning of 1981, the present retrospective arrangements for automatic supplementation for cost increases will cease. Instead, in determining the 1981 programme, the Commonwealth Government has already taken into account likely cost increases.

Tertiary education

Programmes of assistance to the States are administered by the Tertiary Education Commission which was established in 1977 as a replacement for the three former commissions: the Universities Commission, the Commission on Advanced Education, and the Technical and Further Education Commission. For 1982, planned savings resulting from the rationalisation of administration and course offerings of higher education institutions have been effected in capital and recurrent programmes for universities and colleges of advanced education. Expenditures on equipment, however, will increase in 1982 to permit universities and colleges of advanced education to replace outdated equipment and there is to be an overall increase in assistance for the technical and further education sector.

Assistance to the States for the recurrent expenditures of universities dates from 1951-52; in 1957-58 assistance was first given for expenditure on capital programmes. In 1973-74, the Commonwealth Government assumed full financial responsibility in this area. Total grants for universities in 1981-82 were \$893.4m of which Victoria received \$234.3m (\$222.6m for recurrent expenditure and \$11.6m for capital expenditure).

The Commonwealth Government has made grants to the States for colleges of advanced education since 1965-66, for teachers colleges since 1967-68, and for pre-school teachers colleges since 1968-69. In 1981-82, the total grants made to the States for these institutions amounted to \$578.8m of which Victoria received \$206.1m (\$193.2m for recurrent expenditure and \$12.9m for capital expenditure).

Grants towards capital expenditure for technical and further education have been made by the Commonwealth Government since 1964-65 and towards recurrent expenditure since 1973-74. In 1981-82, grants to the States amounted to \$193m of which Victoria received \$49.4m (\$22.8m for recurrent expenditure and \$26.6m for capital expenditure).

Schools

The Commonwealth Government has been providing assistance for secondary schools since 1964-65. The range of assistance has been progressively extended and by 1975-76 the Commonwealth Government was providing grants for both government and non-government schools in a number of categories. The three-year rolling programme arrangements have applied to assistance for schools in the States since 1977. For 1981 and 1982, rolling programme planning guidelines allowed for maintenance of the same level of funds in real terms as those allocated for the 1980 base programme. In 1981-82, grants to the States for schools amounted to \$974.1m of which Victoria received \$296.9m (\$248.2m for recurrent expenditure and \$48.7m for capital expenditure).

School-to-Work Transition

The Commonwealth Government is providing up to \$150m in real terms during the five years from the beginning of 1980 for a range of education, training, and counselling activities in schools and technical and further education institutions. These activities are

directed particularly to young persons who have left or are likely to leave school early, and are intended to better equip them to move into the work force. In 1981-82, grants to the States amounted to \$33.3m of which Victoria received \$8.9m.

Pre-schools

Commonwealth grants to the States for pre-schools commenced in 1973-74 with the provision of funds for both capital and recurrent purposes. In 1977-78, assistance to the States for the recurrent costs of pre-school services was provided in the form of a block grant. From 1978-79, the block grants have represented the total Commonwealth contribution to the States towards capital and recurrent costs of pre-schools. The grants in 1981-82 amounted to \$32.7m of which Victoria received \$8.9m.

Health Insurance Programme

The States entered into agreements in 1975 with the Commonwealth Government for the provision of free standard ward public hospital treatment without means test and free public hospital outpatient services. There were agreed arrangements in respect of charges in wards other than standard wards. In essence, the agreements provided that the Commonwealth Government met 50 per cent of the net recurrent costs of hospitals referred to as "recognised" hospitals in the agreements. When these agreements were found to be invalid, new cost-sharing agreements were negotiated and became effective on 1 October 1976. The main change from the previous arrangements was that the Commonwealth Government was now to meet 50 per cent of budgets as approved by the Commonwealth and the State Health Ministers. Agreements with Victoria were not renewed after a one year extension of their expiry date to 30 June 1981 during the course of the Commission of Inquiry into the Efficiency and Administration of Hospitals. Consequently, payments for public hospitals have been replaced by identified health grants within the arrangements for general purpose payments for 1981-82 and later years. In 1981-82, the States received \$1,137.2m of which Victoria's share was \$325.9m.

Children's services

From 1972-73, grants for services for children were made by the Commonwealth Government direct to local government authorities and non-profit organisations. Payments to the States commenced in 1973-74 under a broader scheme of assistance providing capital and recurrent assistance for pre-school and child care projects including home care, vacation and after school care projects, and various other community initiated projects. Grants for pre-schools are discussed earlier in this chapter. The grants in 1981-82 for children's services other than pre-schools amounted to \$12.9m of which Victoria received \$4.2m.

Home care services

Under the *States Grants (Home Care) Act 1969* the Commonwealth Government shares with participating States the cost of approved housekeeping or other domestic assistance provided wholly or mainly for aged persons in their own homes. Grants provided in 1981-82 totalled \$12.7m of which Victoria received \$4.1m.

Pensioner housing

Since 1969-70, the Commonwealth Government has provided grants to the States to assist with the provision of self-contained accommodation at reasonable rentals for certain categories of single aged and service pensioners who have little or no means of support apart from their pensions. This scheme is being continued under the *Housing Assistance Act 1978*, but with wider eligibility criteria and under conditions giving the States greater freedom in the way the funds can be allocated. Married as well as single pensioners are now being assisted. In 1981-82, grants amounted to \$31.5m of which Victoria received \$7.4m.

Roads

The Commonwealth Government assistance for expenditure on roads has taken two main forms—general assistance, and assistance for specific road projects. Payments of the latter kind were included in the general programme of roads assistance introduced in 1974-75. An amount of \$662m was made available to the States in 1981-82, and Victoria's share of this was \$137.8m.

Advances to the States

In addition to grants to the States and direct payments to local government authorities, the Commonwealth Government also makes advances to the States for various purposes. Particulars of these advances to Victoria, other than Loan Council borrowings, for the years 1977-78 to 1981-82 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—ADVANCES FROM THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT (a)
(\$'000)

Nature of advance	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Housing and community amenities—					
Growth centres	9,075	7,391	8,804	10,244	12,099
Land acquisition	5,340	3,201	3,267	3,649	—
Housing	101,759	82,451	41,744	43,440	36,135
Housing for servicemen	753	948	45	400	—
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting—					
Dairy adjustment programme	363	—	—	—	—
Rural adjustment scheme	9,733	8,712	3,281	3,303	3,230
Rural reconstruction	18	—	—	—	—
Softwood forestry	73	613	415	521	339
Transport and communications—					
Railway mainline upgrading	—	—	3,230	5,212	2,260
Other purposes—					
Natural disaster relief	1,291	201	—	—	48
Total	128,404	103,517	60,787	66,770	54,110

(a) Excluding Loan Council borrowings.

CONSOLIDATED FUND

Prior to 1970-71, Victoria's financial transactions were carried out through the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the Loan Fund, and the Trust Fund.

From 1 July 1970, legislation abolished the Consolidated Revenue Fund and Loan Fund and in lieu established the Consolidated Fund which was designed to show in a single statement the receipts and disbursements of all money, both revenue and loan, coming within the scope of the Budget (see *Victorian Year Book* 1976, pages 514 and 530).

The legislation also provided for the establishment of a new trust fund, the Works and Services Account, to be financed by appropriations from the Consolidated Fund. These appropriations were to be determined by the surplus of receipts available from time to time in the Consolidated Fund. Money to the credit of the Account was available to be expended on various works and services as approved by the Victorian Parliament.

Details of the principal sources of receipts are shown in the following table for each of the years 1976-77 to 1980-81:

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: RECEIPTS
(\$'000)

Source of receipts	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Taxation (a)	1,025,288	1,112,952	1,171,533	1,379,758	1,623,399
Recoveries of debt charges—					
Interest	89,340	101,633	110,265	112,822	114,703
Redemption and repayment of advances	11,774	14,328	16,711	19,845	19,374
Other	4,208	4,588	4,652	4,063	5,243
Railways—					
Ordinary income	156,920	166,603	177,515	215,378	233,472
Other	6,990	13,954	11,322	13,328	18,807
Forestry—					
Royalties	15,024	14,795	14,678	17,750	23,286
Other	1,237	1,003	1,283	1,107	1,362
Lands, survey, and mining—					
Royalties	47,560	70,390	88,142	133,891	173,178
Other	7,377	8,706	11,797	10,405	11,338
Ports and harbours	6,991	7,241	7,518	9,014	9,330

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: RECEIPTS—*continued*
(\$'000)

Source of receipts	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Water supply, sewerage, irrigation, and drainage	33,026	36,884	39,976	44,955	52,114
Fees and charges, etc., n.e.i.	r92,264	r106,732	r115,590	123,587	139,453
Fines	15,252	16,342	19,606	23,330	24,812
Miscellaneous	69,612	83,363	106,473	r126,102	127,241
Commonwealth Government recurrent payments—					
Financial Agreement Act	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254
Financial assistance (b)	841,700	984,690	1,090,025	1,233,934	1,354,860
Education grants (c)	72,107	80,778	84,415	89,605	98,868
Tuberculosis arrangement	2,647	2,277	1,544	1,725	1,802
Pre-school child education and care (c)	13,119	13,225	9,015	9,015	9,015
School dental programme (c)	1,897	2,373	3,572	3,679	3,700
Deserted wives—social welfare	2,824	4,517	5,434	5,313	226
Other (c)	r6,451	r7,042	r9,803	11,250	13,491
Commonwealth Government capital payments—					
Works grant	114,354	120,071	120,071	104,260	109,473
Education grants (c)	45,612	52,939	53,886	36,156	59,053
Sewerage Agreement (c)	13,100	—	—	—	—
Urban public transport (c)	11,331	7,050	10,963	8,664	9,600
Other (c)	4,070	3,579	2,407	2,713	2,914
Loan raisings	228,706	240,142	240,142	225,840	224,159
Loan repayments, n.e.i.	10,580	12,432	10,997	r13,748	13,236
Total	2,955,620	3,294,891	3,543,598	3,985,502	4,481,768

(a) For details of total taxation collections see pages 431-2.

(b) From 1976-77, personal income tax sharing entitlements.

(c) There are also other receipts credited to Trust Funds. See pages 429-30.

The principal payments for each of the years 1976-77 to 1980-81 are shown in the following table. The table generally conforms to the purpose classification of government expenditure described in the publications *Commonwealth Government Finance, Australia, 1979-80* (5502.0) and *State and Local Government Finance, Australia 1979-80* (5504.0) issued by the Central Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The purpose classification is derived from that outlined in the United Nations publication entitled *A System of National Accounts*.

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: PAYMENTS
(\$'000)

Purpose of payment	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Public debt charges—					
Interest (including exchange)	209,251	239,448	257,403	274,653	318,572
Sinking Fund	31,156	33,458	35,849	38,208	40,141
Other	1,216	1,200	1,587	1,825	1,859
Commonwealth—State Housing Agreement—					
Interest	35,075	39,248	42,979	45,365	46,976
Repayments	7,564	8,408	9,252	10,044	10,600
Railways—					
Working expenses (a)	299,727	326,389	341,312	381,984	429,956
Other	5,891	6,504	7,330	8,134	11,505
Agricultural, pastoral, etc., services	38,263	39,359	41,551	51,858	49,561
Culture and recreation	19,942	28,317	28,328	r32,599	40,276
Development and decentralisation	26,796	32,835	36,721	40,953	50,335
Education—					
Registered schools	41,897	51,976	58,730	51,529	78,271
State schools—					
Primary and secondary (b)	644,775	741,056	807,268	901,391	1,004,344
Technical and vocational	28,577	35,773	42,009	49,083	57,693

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: PAYMENTS—*continued*
(\$'000)

Purpose of payment	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Universities	73	23	24	30	81
Other higher education	35,833	30,948	24,462	20,391	18,660
Other (c)	83,270	95,565	106,070	119,191	135,148
Forestry	17,202	18,115	19,378	21,756	26,484
Health services—					
Mental hygiene and mental hospitals	95,050	108,480	118,356	137,181	153,379
Payments to Hospitals and Charities Fund	247,864	272,750	273,706	340,742	362,589
Other	36,452	39,335	43,215	47,306	60,699
Lands, survey, and mining	38,028	48,405	57,166	74,486	91,260
Law, order, and public safety—					
Justice	35,971	39,856	42,069	47,272	54,909
Police	119,467	138,804	154,823	183,851	211,948
Prisons and probation	15,034	17,067	18,794	21,319	29,235
Public safety, etc.	696	701	925	5,636	6,808
Legislative and general administration	62,786	65,327	74,631	79,440	89,280
Grants and advances to municipalities and semi-government authorities (d)	61,471	74,567	85,301	88,884	105,543
Local government, n.e.i.	3,490	4,015	4,509	5,165	5,828
Subsidies to semi-government authorities	7,543	9,016	11,331	13,165	15,102
Pay-roll tax	44,430	49,351	55,322	60,143	67,513
Pensions and superannuation (e)	51,746	64,724	77,709	90,547	107,506
Ports and harbours	7,891	8,402	9,219	9,936	11,621
Protection of the environment (including sewerage)	8,449	10,212	11,019	11,683	13,331
Social welfare, n.e.i.	58,167	71,708	85,746	94,881	96,980
Water supply, irrigation, and drainage	34,608	38,144	41,017	45,163	54,466
Miscellaneous	64,132	69,989	87,279	85,675	124,657
Special appropriation for roads and special projects	..	..	..	42,227	101,471
Appropriation to Works and Services Account	435,844	435,427	431,225	419,432	417,154
Total	2,955,620	3,294,891	3,543,598	3,953,106	4,501,740

(a) Excludes interest etc., on Railways debt which is included with "Public debt charges".

(b) Includes secondary technical.

(c) Includes travelling allowances and fare concessions for students.

(d) Includes grants to municipalities for education, health, social welfare, culture, and recreation among others.

(e) Railways pensions are included under "Railways—Working expenses".

VICTORIAN TRUST FUND AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

General

Under the provisions of the Constitution Act revenues of the State are payable to the Consolidated Fund with the exception of certain revenues set aside by various Acts of Parliament for specific purposes and payable into special funds or accounts held at the Victorian Treasury and known collectively as the Trust Fund. In recent years, there has been a proliferation of funds and accounts established to record the receipt and disbursement of money provided by the Commonwealth Government for specific purposes.

The transactions recorded annually are numerous and of considerable magnitude in total. Debits to all funds and accounts in 1980-81 aggregated \$4,523.9m and credits \$4,540.8m. At the end of the year, the liability of the State on account of all trust funds or accounts (including shares to the value of \$15.7m lodged with the Treasurer) was \$303.0m. Of this total, investments in government and other securities amounted to \$86.8m, cash advanced was \$29.1m, while the balance, \$187.1m, was at the credit of the Public Account.

Relevant figures of balances and transactions of funds and accounts within the Trust Fund are shown under broad classifications in the following table, in respect of the year 1980-81:

VICTORIA—CURRENT TRUST FUNDS AND ACCOUNTS, 1980-81
(\$m)

Particulars	Balance at 1 July 1980	1980-81		Balance at 30 June 1981
		Payments	Receipts	
State Government funds	266.6	3,257.0	3,276.2	247.5
Joint Commonwealth and State funds	10.1	8.4	8.7	9.9
Commonwealth Government funds	19.5	1,245.1	1,243.4	21.1
Bequests, deposits, etc.	23.7	13.4	12.6	24.5
Total	319.9	4,523.9	4,540.8	303.0

Specific accounts

Victorian Government funds

The accounts included in this category are those established to receive and expend money received under statutory provisions or Parliamentary appropriation, operating accounts of various authorities, and departmental suspense and clearing accounts. In terms of financial turnover the most important accounts in 1980-81, other than suspense and clearing accounts, were: (1) Works and Services Account, credited with \$417.2m (referred to in more detail below); (2) Hospitals and Charities Fund, credited with \$363.9m; (3) The Country Roads Board Fund, credited with \$157.5m; (4) The Licensing Fund, credited with \$49.5m; (5) The Roads and Special Projects Fund, credited with \$102.5m. The major suspense and clearing accounts were: (1) The Railway Salaries and Wages in Suspense Account, credited with \$343.8m; (2) Motor Accidents and Insurance Premiums Suspense Account, with receipts of third party insurance premiums totalling \$224.2m for distribution to approved insurers and the Motor Accidents Board; and (3) Payroll Deduction Suspense Account, with credits of \$494.8m.

Joint Commonwealth and Victorian funds

The major accounts under this heading are the Dartmouth Dam Construction Account and the Cattle Compensation Fund with receipts of \$2.4m and \$1.8m, respectively.

Commonwealth Government funds

These accounts are created under the Public Account Act to receive and expend money received as a grant or payment under any Commonwealth Government Act. The main broad categories here together with their respective credits were: (1) education \$541.8m; (2) health \$331.5m; (3) housing \$103.5m; and (4) transport \$146.7m.

Money held for bequests, donations, deposits, and research

The major item included in this category relates to shares of the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria to the value of \$15.7m purchased by the Victorian Government.

Works and Services Account

When the Victorian Government amalgamated the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the Loan Fund in 1970-71 into one account to be known as the Consolidated Fund, it created, at the same time, a trust fund, the Works and Services Account, which was to cater for expenditure by the Victorian Government on capital works and services. In effect, therefore, this Account which is financed by appropriations from the Consolidated Fund, serves a similar purpose to that of the former Loan Fund.

VICTORIA—WORKS AND SERVICES ACCOUNT: EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Expenditure on—	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Agricultural, pastoral, etc., services	9,652	5,860	5,061	5,015	5,878
Culture and recreation	14,918	23,550	26,451	31,992	42,515
Development and decentralisation (a)	6,278	7,872	6,571	7,959	7,203
Education—					
Primary and secondary (b)	103,428	98,423	103,383	93,469	83,037
Technical and vocational	28,673	41,235	48,424	44,316	59,195
Universities	—	—	—	20	20
Other higher education	645	2,248	888	2,098	504
Other	10,220	16,185	11,080	8,238	6,653

VICTORIA—WORKS AND SERVICES ACCOUNT: EXPENDITURE—*continued*
(\$'000)

Expenditure on—	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Electricity supply	14,000	—	—	—	4,000
Forestry	10,988	13,585	13,618	12,728	17,368
Gas supply	20	20	40	20	20
Grants to municipalities (c)	r6,501	4,885	r3,021	3,181	1,587
Health services—					
Mental hygiene and mental hospitals	13,344	12,437	12,002	8,037	9,093
Other hospitals	35,433	38,128	48,311	47,813	48,836
Other	3,687	4,290	4,999	1,825	2,052
Housing	200	200	25	—	8,000
Lands, survey, and mining	5,779	5,942	7,217	4,983	2,321
Law, order, and public safety	15,016	16,148	20,797	14,508	15,504
Legislature and general administration	19,654	18,928	10,861	14,096	11,581
Natural disaster relief	17	—	801	—	—
Ports and harbours	3,287	2,356	3,982	3,249	4,911
Protection of the environment (including sewerage)	47,208	32,552	9,631	5,690	5,151
Railways	41,206	44,411	51,117	47,215	53,723
Tramways	—	—	—	—	390
Roads and bridges	1,725	1,214	1,764	28	9,659
Social welfare	3,798	6,142	5,827	5,530	4,229
Water supply, irrigation, and drainage	41,651	44,814	33,572	30,654	31,305
Miscellaneous	1,120	1,989	2,757	1,781	1,703
Total	438,440	443,409	432,196	394,447	436,435

(a) Includes advances to the Victorian Development Corporation of \$5.2m in 1976-77; \$5.75m in 1977-78; \$4.25m in 1978-79; \$3.5m in 1979-80; and \$3.5m in 1981-82.

(b) Includes secondary technical.

(c) Includes grants for culture and recreation, education, health, roads, and social welfare among others.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT TAXATION

The Commonwealth Government alone exercises the right to impose customs and excise duties, and taxation on personal and company incomes. It also has exclusive access to sales tax. Before 1 September 1971, the Commonwealth Government was the sole collector of pay-roll tax, but since that date the right to impose this tax within State boundaries has been given to the States. For the most part, the ambit of taxation now left to the States comprises motor taxation, stamp duties, liquor, land, lottery, racing, pay-roll, and entertainments taxes. Estate and gift duties are shared between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments.

In Victoria, taxation collections by the Victorian Government are allocated by statute either to the Consolidated Fund or to special funds. One of the principal items of Victorian taxation—taxes on the ownership and operation of motor vehicles—is allocated between the Consolidated Fund and special funds. (See page 437 for details of this allocation.)

VICTORIA—STATE TAXATION (GROSS)
(\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Pay-roll tax (a)	431,785	475,138	510,505	562,518	624,149
Probate and gift duties	80,471	89,079	62,955	52,512	52,382
Land tax	59,981	60,753	69,592	90,225	120,971
Liquor tax	26,139	34,088	37,242	42,841	50,533
Lottery tax	59,369	74,746	84,889	104,524	112,970
Soccer pools taxes	1,474	1,452	1,926	2,462	1,996
Racing taxes	62,894	66,070	67,325	70,955	78,034
Taxes on the ownership and operation of motor vehicles—					
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	110,672	137,889	140,602	134,974	128,270
Drivers', etc., licences and fees	14,572	16,089	24,303	25,232	27,745
Stamp duty (vehicle registration)	40,680	44,040	47,696	53,550	64,580
Road transport taxes	6,883	7,132	7,449	7,707	8,449
Road maintenance contributions	9,968	9,818	9,577	1,487	—
Motor car third party insurance surcharges	7,461	7,799	7,938	12,531	16,906

VICTORIA—STATE TAXATION (GROSS)—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Stamp duties, n.e.i.	230,403	236,480	247,750	290,422	335,849
Statutory authority levy—					
Gas and Fuel Corporation	4,640	5,000	7,680	10,698	17,720
State Electricity Commission	15,480	18,720	21,480	34,540	39,380
Business franchise licences—					
Tobacco	24,498	25,983	29,619	34,763	38,017
Petroleum products	..	..	..	48,366	68,928
Licences and registration fees, n.e.i.	12,552	13,873	14,979	14,632	16,474
Other taxes	993	1,584	2,244	2,730	3,075
Total	1,200,915	1,325,733	1,395,751	1,597,669	1,806,428
Paid to—					
Consolidated Fund	1,025,288	1,112,952	1,171,533	1,379,758	1,623,399
Trust funds	175,627	212,781	224,218	217,911	183,029

(a) Includes pay-roll tax paid by State departments and general government enterprises.

Specific collections

Pay-roll tax

Commonwealth Government pay-roll tax operated from 1 July 1942 to 31 August 1971. The tax was payable by employers on all wages and salaries paid or payable in excess of a general exemption. The rate of tax, 2.5 per cent, remained unchanged from its inception.

From 1 September 1971, in accordance with an agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, the Commonwealth Government vacated the pay-roll tax field within State boundaries in favour of the States.

The Victorian *Pay-roll Tax Act* 1971, operative from 1 September 1971, imposed a pay-roll tax at the rate of 3.5 per cent on all taxable wages and salaries paid or payable in this State. Amending legislation operative from 1 September 1973 increased the rate to 4.5 per cent. The rate was further increased to 5 per cent from 1 September 1974. The main exemptions from pay-roll tax are on wages and salaries paid by public benevolent institutions, public hospitals, non-profit private hospitals, non-government private schools (other than technical) of secondary level or below, and by municipalities other than in respect of their business activities. Exemptions from pay-roll tax on wages and salaries paid by other employers are also provided. Total receipts of payroll tax for the year ending 30 June 1981, amounted to \$624.1m.

Probate duties

The *Probate Duty Act* 1962 as amended fixes the rates of duty payable on the estates of deceased persons leaving property, whether real or personal, in the State of Victoria, and personal property wherever situated if the deceased was domiciled in Victoria at the date of death. The Act provides for discriminatory rates of duty in favour of estates passing to close relatives. In respect of an estate of a deceased person who was at the time of his death domiciled in Victoria:

- (1) No duty is payable on any portion of the estate passing to a spouse of a deceased person where the deceased died on or after 1 October 1976;
- (2) no duty is payable on any portion of the estate passing to a child of a deceased person where the deceased died on or after 21 November 1977;
- (3) no duty is payable on any portion of the estate passing to a grandchild of a deceased person where the deceased died on or after 1 January 1980; and
- (4) no duty is payable on any portion of the estate passing to a parent or grandparent of a deceased person where the deceased died on or after 1 January 1981.

Probate duty is being progressively abolished in the following manner. The amount of Probate Duty payable in respect of the estate of a person (Victorian or ex-Victorian) who dies:

- (1) In 1982, shall be two-thirds of the amount otherwise payable;
- (2) in 1983, shall be one-third of the amount otherwise payable; and
- (3) on or after 1 January 1984, shall be nil.

In respect of an estate of a deceased person who was at the time of his death domiciled outside Victoria, duty is calculated under a separate scale (irrespective of the relationship of the beneficiaries to the deceased) where the date of death of the deceased occurred on or after 21 November 1977. However, where an ex-Victorian dies on or after 1 January 1982 there is no Probate Duty payable in respect of any portion of the estate by his spouse, children, grandchildren, parents, or grandparents.

VICTORIA—RATE OF PROBATE DUTY, 1981 (a)

On that part of the final balance which—		Brothers and sisters		Other dutiable beneficiaries	
Exceeds base	Does not exceed	Duty on base	Duty on excess	Duty on base	Duty on excess
\$	\$	\$	per cent	\$	per cent
1,200	3,000	Nil	5	Nil	7.5
3,000	10,000	90	10	135	10
10,000	13,000	790	15	835	17.5
13,000	20,000	1,240	15	1,360	20
20,000	30,000	2,290	12.5	2,760	17.5
30,000	50,000	3,540	17.5	4,510	20
50,000	70,000	7,040	20	8,510	20
70,000	90,000	11,040	25	12,510	25
90,000	110,000	16,040	30	17,510	37.5
110,000	130,000	22,040	32.5	25,010	40
130,000	140,000	28,540	37.5	33,010	40
140,000	160,000	32,290	40	37,010	42.5
160,000	170,000	40,290	42.5	45,510	42.5
170,000	180,000	44,540	42.5	49,760	45
180,000	190,000	48,790	45	54,260	45
190,000	230,070	53,290	45	58,760	47.5
230,070	233,258	on final balance	31	77,793.25	47.5
233,258				on final balance	34

(a) These rates apply only where the deceased was domiciled in Victoria and died on or after 1 January 1981. A separate scale of duties applies to the estate of deceased persons domiciled outside Victoria.

Land tax

The *Land Tax Act 1958* provides for an annual tax on the unimproved value of all land owned by a taxpayer at 31 December in the year preceding the year of assessment. Unimproved value is the estimated selling price of the land if offered for sale on reasonable terms and conditions and assuming that improvements, if any, had not been made.

Land tax is assessed at the rate of 0.357 per cent on the total unimproved value up to \$38,500 with a graduated increase in the rate to reach 3 per cent where the unimproved value exceeds \$880,000. Land tax is not charged where the total unimproved value of all non-exempt land of a taxpayer does not exceed \$9,000. However, where only one parcel of land is owned and it is used exclusively by the owner as his principal residence, no land tax is charged unless the unimproved value exceeds \$100,000. Where the value exceeds \$100,000 the tax otherwise payable is reduced by \$665.79. If the principal residence is jointly owned the concession applies if one of the joint owners uses the land exclusively as the principal residence.

The main changes for Victorian Land Tax for 1982–83 which will operate from 1 January 1983 are:

- (1) The general exemption level has been increased from \$9,000 to \$49,770. All landowners with aggregate holdings below this value are totally exempt from land tax.
- (2) the land tax valuation base will be indexed annually to avoid the present major periodical adjustment. For the 1983 tax year the site values of all taxable lands, the general exemption level, and the site value ranges in the Second Schedule to the Land Tax Act have all been increased by 10.6 per cent, based on the increase in the Consumer Price Index for the year ended 30 June 1982.
- (3) a surcharge of 1 per cent has been imposed on the taxable value of land in excess of \$973,280.

- (4) Crown leasehold land will now be subject to land tax in the hands of the lessee.
 (5) the principal residence concession which currently applies has been abolished.

Exemption from tax is provided for charities, municipalities, public statutory bodies, servicemen's associations, friendly societies, and trade unions, unless the land is leased or occupied for business purposes. Certain concessions are available under the *Decentralized Industry Incentive Payments Act 1972* and to taxpayers in necessitous circumstances. Land used for primary production purposes is generally exempt, but within the metropolitan area exemption depends on the zoning of the land and whether the owner is substantially a full-time farmer. Where certain land ceases to be exempt from land tax a special land tax of 5 per cent of the unimproved value is payable. This applies only to land owned by statutory bodies, certain clubs, or land used for primary production.

In the following table details are shown of the assessments made during each of the years 1977 to 1981:

VICTORIA—LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS

Year	Number of taxpayers	Total tax payable	Average tax payable per taxpayer	Total unimproved value (a)
		\$'000	\$	\$'000
1977	64,267	56,129	873.37	3,152,445
1978	60,840	97,860	1,608.48	6,119,197
1979	59,415	89,772	1,510.94	6,102,393
1980	57,974	92,251	1,591.25	6,382,539
1981	56,975	90,796	1,593.61	5,939,374

(a) Of land not exempted from land tax.

Liquor tax

The Liquor Control Commission, established under the provisions of the *Liquor Control Act 1968*, controls the issue of liquor licences in Victoria. The principal sources of taxation are the fees received for liquor licences and club certificates. All receipts of the Commission are paid into the Licensing Fund. After payments for compensation, administration, etc., have been met, the excess of receipts is transferred each year from the Licensing Fund to the Consolidated Fund.

VICTORIA—LIQUOR TAX (\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Licences—					
Victuallers	15,099	17,898	20,294	23,498	27,547
Spirit merchants and grocers	8,164	12,559	13,066	14,704	17,749
Others	578	911	865	1,176	1,478
Club certificates	1,462	1,727	1,913	2,256	2,752
Permits—extended hours, etc.	668	745	852	948	1,008
Fees	169	248	252	259	253
Total	26,139	34,088	37,243	42,841	50,787

Lottery tax

The Trustees of the estate of the late George Adams, founder of Tattersall's Consultations, conduct lotteries in Victoria, under the *Tattersall Consultations Act 1958*. They are also licensed to sell the lotteries in Tasmania, Northern Territory, and Australian Capital Territory. In addition to Sweepstakes, a consultation named "Tattslootto" was introduced in 1972, "Soccerpools" in 1974, "Gold Lotteries" in 1977, "Super 66" in 1979, and Instant Lotteries in 1981. The object of the lotteries is to provide prizes, and additional finance for hospitals, charitable and mental institutions, recreational promotion, and historical and community projects.

In February 1981, the Trustees joined with Lottery Commissions of South Australia and Western Australia to form the Australian Lotto Bloc to combine and share in a common prize pool, commencing with the first draw on 7 March 1981. In March 1981, the Trustees

entered into an agreement with the Queensland Golden Casket Office, to co-operate and provide guidance in promoting Gold Lotto in that State and selling commenced on 1 July 1981. Queensland also joined the Australian Lotto Bloc.

The Tattersalls Consultation Act provides that 32.5 per cent of the total amount subscribed to each consultation be paid into the Consolidated Fund. Each year an equivalent amount of this duty on consultations (other than Gold Lotteries) and one-third of the Soccerpools duty is paid out of the Consolidated Fund, in such proportions as the Treasurer determines, into both the Hospitals and Charities Fund and the Mental Hospitals Fund. The Act also provides that, of the Soccerpools duty, two-thirds is paid out of the Consolidated Fund for the promotion of sport and recreation, at such intervals as the Treasurer determines. The Act further provides that an equivalent of the duty on Gold Lotteries is paid out of the Consolidated Fund to the Historical and Community Projects Fund.

VICTORIA—TATTERSALL LOTTERIES: SUBSCRIPTIONS, DUTY PAID, ETC.
(S'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Subscriptions to—					
Ordinary consultations	14,440	12,069	12,240	9,612	10,700
Tattslooto consultations	177,186	220,032	265,592	282,690	309,575
Super 66	..	..	..	15,791	26,429
Soccer football pools (a)	4,537	4,400	6,185	7,563	5,999
Gold lotteries	2,500	7,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Duty paid to Consolidated Fund	60,843	76,198	86,815	106,986	114,966
Allocation out of Consolidated Fund—					
Hospitals and Charities Fund	53,966	65,046	77,114	94,515	101,133
Mental Hospitals Fund	5,894	7,084	7,642	9,980	11,690
Historical and Community Projects Fund	..	3,100	775	850	813
Sports and Recreation Fund	983	968	1,284	1,641	1,330

(a) Subscriptions from within Victoria only. Duty is, however, payable to the Consolidated Fund on subscriptions from the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

Racing taxes

The principal taxes levied on racing in Victoria are the percentage deducted from investments on the totalizator, the turnover tax on bookmakers' holdings, and stamp duty on betting tickets.

The *Racing Amendment Act* 1978 provided that the 15 per cent commission deducted from the on-course totalizator for win, place, quinella, double, and trifecta wagers from 5 December 1978 be divided as follows: double, quinella, trio, trifecta, and forecast investments, 6.75 per cent to the Consolidated Fund and 8.25 per cent to the club; win and place investments, 8.75 per cent to Consolidated Fund and 6.25 per cent to the club. In respect of country race meetings, double, quinella, trio, trifecta, and forecast investments are divided 4.75 per cent to the Consolidated Fund and 10.25 per cent to the club; win and place investments, 3.75 per cent to the Consolidated Fund and 11.25 per cent to the club.

The *Racing Financial Provisions Act* 1979 which came into operation on 19 December 1979 further amended the *Racing Act* 1958 by increasing the commission deducted from the trifecta totalizator from 15 to 17 per cent.

The trifecta commission is now divided as follows: for metropolitan meetings, 7.75 per cent to the Consolidated Fund, 9 per cent to the club, and 0.25 per cent to the Racecourses Development Fund. For country meetings, 5.75 per cent to the Consolidated Fund, 11 per cent to the club, and 0.25 per cent to the Racecourses Development Fund.

The *Racing (Further Amendment) Act* 1980 which came into operation on 24 March 1981 provided that daily double (including feature double) and quadrella bet types be available at on-course totalizators with commission to be deducted at the rate of 17 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively. The commission is allocated in the same proportions as for the off-course totalizator except that the race club receives the 8.25 per cent instead of the Totalizator Agency Board. The Act also made provision for the introduction of jackpot and treble bet types.

Under the provisions of the *Racing (Totalizators Extension) Act 1960* off-course betting is permitted on racecourse totalizators. The Totalizator Agency Board, appointed under the Act, conducts the off-course betting scheme which came into operation on 11 March 1961.

From investments on the off-course totalizator the following commission is deducted:

- (1) From investments for win, place, and quinella—15 per cent;
- (2) from investments for daily doubles, feature doubles, and trifecta—17 per cent;
- (3) from investments for quadrella—19 per cent.

The commission is allocated in the following proportions:

**VICTORIA—INVESTMENTS ON OFF-COURSE TOTALIZATOR:
COMMISSION DEDUCTED**

Paid to—	Win, place, and quinella	Daily and feature doubles, trifecta	Quadrella
	per cent	per cent	per cent
Consolidated Fund	6.25	5.25	5.25
Racecourses Development Fund or Greyhounds			
Racing Grounds Development Fund	0.25	1.25	1.25
Totalizator Agency Board	8.25	8.25	8.25
Totalizator Agency Board Development Reserve	0.25	0.25	0.25
Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation	—	2.00	4.00
Total	15.00	17.00	19.00

**VICTORIA—TOTALIZATOR INVESTMENTS, INVESTMENTS WITH
LICENSED BOOKMAKERS, AND TOTAL RACING TAXATION
(\$'000)**

Year	Totalizator investments		Invest- ments with licensed book- makers (a)	Racing taxation			
	On- course	Off- course		Totali- zator	Book- makers' turnover	Other (b)	Total
1976-77	90,268	546,514	450,214	53,102	9,403	389	62,894
1977-78	101,077	570,821	476,884	55,706	9,977	387	66,070
1978-79	113,181	585,279	495,895	56,564	10,386	375	67,325
1979-80	125,313	628,456	496,434	60,210	10,390	355	70,955
1980-81	165,363	731,020	509,650	67,001	10,682	351	78,034

(a) Estimated.

(b) Includes entertainments (admission) tax, stamp duty on betting tickets, and club and bookmakers' licences, etc.

Gift duty

The *Gift Duty Act 1971* and the *Gift Duty (Rates and Rebates) Act 1971* imposed gift duty, from 1 January 1972, on any disposition of property which is made, other than by will, without consideration in money or money's worth, or with any consideration so passing if the consideration is not fully adequate. The following amended rates of gift duty came into operation on 1 January 1982. There will be no Gift Duty payable in respect of any gift made on or after 1 January 1983.

VICTORIA—RATES OF GIFT DUTY, 1982

Where the value of all relevant gifts—	The rate per centum of duty on the value of the gift in question shall be—
Does not exceed \$50,000	Nil
Exceeds \$50,000 but does not exceed \$74,000	1.5 per cent plus 0.000375 per cent for each whole dollar by which the value of all relevant gifts exceeds \$50,000
Exceeds \$74,000 but does not exceed \$201,777	10.5 per cent plus 0.00009 per cent for each whole dollar by which the value of all relevant gifts exceeds \$74,000
Exceeds \$201,777	22 per cent

Taxes on the ownership and operation of motor vehicles

**VICTORIA—TAXES ON THE OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION
OF MOTOR VEHICLES
(\$'000)**

Paid to—	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
VEHICLE REGISTRATION FEES AND TAXES					
Consolidated Fund—					
Registration fees—recreational vehicles	8	7	6	7	7
Motor Car Act—Section 7A	—	—	—	—	36,485
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Motor registration fees, etc.	68,975	85,847	87,669	83,525	78,502
Roads (Special Projects) Fund—					
Increase in registration fees (Act No. 7283)	31,592	39,063	39,770	38,322	—
Transport Regulation Fund—					
Motor omnibus registration fees	2	2	2	2	2
Traffic Authority Fund—					
Surcharge on motor registration	2,616	4,490	4,569	4,688	4,850
Transport Fund—					
Additional registration fees (part)	7,479	8,480	8,586	8,430	8,424
Total	110,672	137,889	140,602	134,974	128,270
DRIVERS, ETC., LICENCES AND FEES					
Consolidated Fund—					
Drivers licence fees (part)	5,873	6,528	10,465	10,668	11,568
Learner drivers test fees (whole) and drivers test fees (part)	2,074	2,233	2,202	2,733	3,389
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Drivers licence fees (part)	1,506	1,674	2,658	2,711	2,941
Drivers test fees (part)	477	490	524	485	525
Learner drivers permits (part)	208	235	542	571	581
Municipalities Assistance Fund—					
Drivers licence fees (part)	2,936	3,264	5,223	5,322	5,772
Drivers Licence Suspense Account—					
Drivers licences, learner drivers permits, and drivers test fees (all part)	1,498	1,665	2,689	2,742	2,969
Total	14,572	16,089	24,303	25,232	27,745
STAMP DUTY (VEHICLE REGISTRATION)					
Consolidated Fund	40,680	44,040	47,696	53,550	64,580
ROAD TRANSPORT TAXES					
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Sale of log books	15	15	19	21	22
Transport Regulation Fund—					
Licences, etc.	5,869	6,025	6,258	6,397	7,052
Permits	999	1,092	1,172	1,289	1,375
Total	6,883	7,132	7,449	7,707	8,449
ROAD MAINTENANCE CONTRIBUTIONS					
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Road charges under Commercial Goods Vehicles Act	9,968	9,818	9,577	1,487	—
MOTOR CAR THIRD PARTY INSURANCE SURCHARGES					
Consolidated Fund	7,461	7,799	7,938	12,531	16,906
TOTAL	56,096	60,607	68,307	79,489	132,935
Country Roads Board Fund	81,149	98,079	100,989	88,800	82,571
Municipalities Assistance Fund	2,936	3,264	5,223	5,322	5,772
Roads (Special Projects) Fund	31,592	39,063	39,770	38,322	—
Transport Regulation Fund	6,870	7,119	7,432	7,688	8,429
Drivers Licence Suspense Account	1,498	1,665	2,689	2,742	2,969
Traffic Authority Fund	2,616	4,490	4,569	4,688	4,850
Transport Fund	7,479	8,480	8,586	8,430	8,424
Total	190,236	222,767	237,565	235,481	245,950

Stamp duties

Under the provisions of the *Stamps Act* 1958 and subsequent amendments thereto, stamp duty is imposed in Victoria on a wide range of legal and commercial documents.

The rates of duty payable at 1 January 1982 on the principal dutiable classes of documents, etc., are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—STAMP DUTIES: RATES PAYABLE, 1 JANUARY 1982

Dutiable class		Duty payable
SHARE TRANSFERS—Based on value—	up to \$100—per \$25 or part	14c
	over \$100—per \$100 or part	60c
TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY—	for each \$100 or part of the value—	
Based on value of the property	\$	\$
	over 20 to 7,000	1.50
	„ 7,000 „ 15,000	1.75
	„ 15,000 „ 40,000	2.00
	„ 40,000 „ 100,000	2.25
	„ 100,000 „ 500,000	2.50
	„ 500,000 „ 1,000,000	3.00
	„ 1,000,000	3.50
LEASES AND ASSIGNMENTS OF LEASES OF REAL PROPERTY	variable scale according to nature	
INSURANCE COMPANIES (OTHER THAN LIFE)		
—Annual licences	} based on annual premium income	7 per cent
LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES—On the sum insured	up to \$2,000—per \$200 or part	12c
	over \$2,000—\$1.20 for first \$2,000 plus per \$200 or part of remainder	24c
CHEQUES—		
Payable on demand		10c
Drawn outside Victoria but negotiated, transferred, endorsed, or paid in Victoria		10c
BILLS OF EXCHANGE OR PROMISSORY NOTES—		
Payable on demand		10c
Drawn or made out of Victoria and duly stamped with <i>ad valorem</i> duty of another State		10c
Not drawn or made out of Victoria and duly stamped with <i>ad valorem</i> duty of another State, which is for a term of not more than 120 days after date or sight	} for each 10 days or part, for each \$100 or part	1c
Any other (except a bank note)	for each \$100 or part	12c
POWER OF ATTORNEY OR APPOINTMENT OF AGENT		\$10
INSTALMENT PURCHASE (including hire purchase)	purchase price \$20 or more	1.2 per cent
MORTGAGES, BONDS, DEBENTURES, AND COVENANTS—On amount secured	up to \$8,000	\$4
	up to \$10,000—\$4 for first \$8,000 plus per \$200 or part of remainder	70c
	over \$10,000—\$11 for first \$10,000 plus per \$200 or part of remainder	80c
CREDIT AND RENTAL BUSINESS	} based on amount of credit, based on amount of rental	1.2 per cent 1.5 per cent
GUARANTEES AND INDEMNITIES		\$10
OTHER AGREEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS—		
Partnerships, sale of business, etc. Caveats		
Licence to use real property, etc.		
Transfer of mortgage		
Discharge of mortgage of real property		
Discharge of mortgage of personal property other than of a life policy		
Appointment of trustee		
Discharge of mortgage of a life policy		\$10
DEEDS—not otherwise chargeable		\$10

VICTORIA—STAMP DUTIES: RATES PAYABLE, 1 JANUARY 1982—*continued*

Dutiable class	Duty payable
MOTOR CAR—	
On every application for registration of a motor car or trailer not previously registered in Victoria or elsewhere—	
For every \$200 and part of \$200 of the market value	\$5
On every other application for registration and every notice of acquisition of a motor car or trailer—	
For every \$200 or part of \$200 of the market value	\$8
MOTOR BOAT—	
On every application for registration and every notice of acquisition of a motor boat—	
For every \$200 or part of \$200 of the market value	\$5

NOTE. Exemptions from duty are allowed in certain specific cases.

Business franchise licences

The *Business Franchises (Tobacco) Act* 1974 requires every person carrying on the business of tobacco wholesaling or retailing to hold a licence issued under the Act. Licence fees are levied at the rate of \$100 plus 12 per cent of the value of tobacco sold for a wholesale merchant and \$12 plus 5 per cent of the value of tobacco sold for a retail merchant.

The *Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) Act* 1979 requires petroleum wholesalers, group petroleum wholesalers, and petroleum retailers to acquire a licence under the Act. Licence fees are levied at the rate of \$50 plus 4.5 per cent of the value of motor spirit and 7.1 per cent of the value of diesel fuel sold for petroleum wholesalers and \$50 for petroleum retailers.

Statutory levy

The *Public Authorities (Contributions) Act* 1966 requires the State Electricity Commission and the Gas and Fuel Corporation to pay to the Consolidated Fund, in each of the financial years, a contribution of an amount equal to 3 per cent of the total revenue of each authority in the preceding financial year. On 8 December 1971, the percentage was increased to 4 per cent and for 1979–80 the percentage was further increased to 5.5 per cent. The contribution of the Gas and Fuel Corporation was increased to 8 per cent of the Corporation's revenue in 1980–81. This was increased to 15 per cent of revenue for 1981–82. There was no change in the basis of the contribution from the State Electricity Commission. For changes proposed in 1982–83 see page 413.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT TAXATION

Specific collections*Commonwealth Government estate duty*

Commonwealth estate duty is not payable on estates of persons who died after 30 June 1979. The amount of such duty collected throughout Australia during each of the 5 years to 1981–82 was: 1977–78, \$95.5m; 1978–79, \$82.1m; 1979–80, \$48.4m; 1980–81, \$17.1m; and 1981–82, \$4.4m.

Commonwealth income tax

Uniform taxation of income throughout Australia was adopted in 1942 when the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority levying this tax. However, legislation has been passed which enables each State to legislate to impose a surcharge on personal income tax in the State, additional to that imposed by the Commonwealth or to give (at a cost to the States) a rebate on personal income tax payable under Commonwealth law. Details of these arrangements are given in 1982–83 *Budget Paper No. 7, Payments to or for the States, the Northern Territory and Local Government Authorities*.

For the income tax year ended 30 June 1982 the following were the principal changes:

(1) Personal income tax rates were reduced as a result of applying a half indexation factor of 3.8 per cent to the income ranges in the previous year's rates scale, the marginal rates

in each case remaining unaltered. The standard rate of 32 cents in the dollar applies to taxable incomes in excess of \$4,195.

Concessional rebates for dependants, sole parents, and housekeepers were increased by 3.8 per cent as was the permitted level of a dependant's separate net income. However, the rebate for concessional expenditure remains unchanged at 32 per cent of the total of rebatable expenses.

(2) A rebate of 32 cents in the dollar is now allowable for contributions paid to a registered health organisation for basic hospital and/or medical insurance. The rebate is separate from and additional to the concessional expenditure rebate.

(3) The special rules which apply in calculating the tax on "unearned" income exceeding \$1,040 derived by certain unmarried, non-working minors have been varied, in so far as the ceiling of taxable income has been increased from \$34,478 to \$35,788. Eligible taxable income in excess of \$35,788 is taxed at the maximum rate of 60 per cent.

(4) The level of taxable income at which a taxpayer becomes eligible for a rebate of tax in respect of a fully assessable lump sum payment for unused annual leave and unused long service leave has been increased from \$17,239 to \$17,894. The maximum marginal rate of tax payable remains unchanged at 32 per cent.

(5) Special rules which apply retrospectively for the 1977-78 and subsequent income years have been introduced in respect of the taxable benefit assessable to an employee who has been provided with free or subsidised housing by his employer. Where those rules have been satisfied the amount of the benefit assessable to the employee will, in general, be limited to 10 per cent of the market rental value to the accommodation provided by the employer, less any rent paid by the employee.

(6) Legislation was enacted for the express purpose of rendering assessable, payments made to induce a person to resume work or to resume providing services. The amendment is designed to cover amounts received by workers on settlement of an industrial dispute where the payments are made under any agreement, arrangement, or understanding entered into after 11 August 1981.

(7) Changes to the existing income tax zone rebate arrangements were introduced with general effect from 1 November 1981. These changes are more fully detailed in the subsequent paragraph dealing with "Rebates".

The rates of tax that applied to taxable incomes of individuals for the year ended 30 June 1982 are set out in the following scale:

AUSTRALIA—GENERAL RATES OF TAX: INDIVIDUALS (1981-82 income year)

Total taxable income		Tax at general rates on total taxable income	
Not less than	Not more than		
\$	\$	\$	
0	4,194	Nil	
4,195	17,893	Nil	plus 32c for each \$1 in excess of 4,195
17,894	35,787	4,383.68	plus 46c for each \$1 in excess of 17,894
35,788 and over		12,614.92	plus 60c for each \$1 in excess of 35,788

Rebates

(1) Dependants, housekeeper, sole parent, zone allowance, and overseas forces:

The following rebates from tax payable on taxable income, derived during the year of income ended 30 June 1982 are allowable to resident taxpayers:

AUSTRALIA—REBATES FROM TAX PAYABLE ON TAXABLE INCOME (1981-82 income year)

Dependant, etc.	Maximum rebate (a)
	\$
Spouse, daughter-housekeeper (a)	830
Parent or parent-in-law (a)	749

AUSTRALIA—REBATES FROM TAX PAYABLE
ON TAXABLE INCOME—*continued*
(1981–82 income year)

Dependant, etc.	Maximum rebate (a)
	\$
Invalid relative (a)	376
Housekeeper	830
Sole parent rebate (a)	580
Zone and overseas forces allowance (c)—	
Ordinary Zone A	\$216 plus 25 per cent of rebates for dependants and housekeeper or sole parent (b)
Special Zone A	\$216 plus 25 per cent of rebates for dependants and housekeeper or sole parent (b)
Ordinary Zone B	\$36 plus 4 per cent of rebates for dependants and housekeeper or sole parent (b)
Special Zone B	\$36 plus 4 per cent of rebates for dependants and housekeeper or sole parent (b)
Zone and overseas forces allowance (d)—	
Ordinary Zone A	\$216 plus 50 per cent of rebates for dependants and housekeeper or sole parent (b)
Special Zone A	\$750 plus 50 per cent of rebates for dependants and housekeeper or sole parent (b)
Ordinary Zone B	\$36 plus 20 per cent of rebates for dependants and housekeeper or sole parent (b)
Special Zone B	\$750 plus 20 per cent of rebates for dependants and housekeeper or sole parent (b)

(a) The dependant rebate otherwise available to a taxpayer is reduced by \$1 for every \$4 by which the separate net income of the dependant exceeds \$282. The sole parent rebate is allowable to a single, widowed, or divorced person who has the sole care of a child or student whose separate net income is less than \$1,786.

(b) Plus notional rebates for students and dependant children.

(c) Up to 31 October 1981.

(d) From 1 November 1981 to 30 June 1982.

The special zone rebate is available to taxpayers residing or spending the required period of time in especially isolated areas in either zone and which is designated as being a special zone area. That is a place or places in a zone in excess of 250 kilometres by the shortest practicable surface route from the nearest population centre of 2,500 or more persons. Centres of population of 2,500 or more persons are based on 1976 Census data and are shown on zone maps available from Taxation Offices and Post Offices within zone areas.

The increase in the dependant component of the Ordinary Zone A rebate will, with effect from 1 November 1981, also apply for the purpose of calculating rebates of tax for certain persons serving overseas with a United Nations armed force and for members of the Defence Forces serving at certain overseas localities, respectively. Since their inception, the rebates applicable to eligible personnel have been comparable with the rebate available to residents of Ordinary Zone A.

(2) Concessional expenditure:

Expenditure on education, medical, life insurance, etc., qualifies for concessional rebates. The amount of the rebate is 32 per cent of the excess of the total of the expenditure over \$1,590, but the rebate cannot exceed the tax otherwise payable.

(3) Capital subscribed:

A rebate of 30 cents in the dollar is available to shareholders for certain capital subscribed after 24 August 1977 and before 1 May 1981 to petroleum mining companies for expenditure on petroleum exploration, prospecting, or mining. For subscriptions on or after 1 May 1981 the rebate is 27 cents for each dollar paid.

The benefit is available in respect of money subscribed as paid up share capital to companies holding licences or permits (or recognised interest therein) to prospect, explore, or mine for petroleum in Australia.

Other deductions

The following remain as allowable deductions against assessable income:

- (1) Subscriptions to trade unions and trade business or professional associations;
- (2) living-away-from-home allowance;
- (3) expenditure relating to allowances received;
- (4) other expenditure necessarily incurred in earning income;
- (5) gifts to approved school building funds, public funds, and public institutions; and
- (6) tax agents fees.

VICTORIA—INCOME TAX: INDIVIDUALS, 1980-81 (a) (1979-80 income year)

Grade of taxable income (b)	Number of taxpayers			Net income (c)	Taxable income	Net tax assessed
	Males	Females	Persons			
\$				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Under- 5,000	55,737	80,230	135,967	605,814	595,838	24,199
5,000- 5,999	46,993	61,210	108,203	605,790	594,758	54,389
6,000- 6,999	47,968	57,555	105,523	698,839	685,846	84,766
7,000- 7,999	49,599	62,219	111,818	855,740	839,155	125,711
8,000- 8,999	57,889	62,092	119,981	1,041,434	1,021,163	172,460
9,000- 9,999	72,175	64,284	136,459	1,323,331	1,297,912	239,424
10,000-10,999	82,559	55,030	137,589	1,472,268	1,443,536	282,921
11,000-11,999	84,357	37,545	121,902	1,430,993	1,400,534	287,342
12,000-12,999	76,439	26,999	103,438	1,321,110	1,291,602	275,975
13,000-13,999	67,697	19,315	87,012	1,201,443	1,173,390	258,553
14,000-14,999	58,877	14,532	73,409	1,088,586	1,063,162	240,478
15,000-15,999	49,749	10,809	60,558	960,207	937,608	217,067
16,000-16,999	41,122	9,630	50,752	856,033	836,601	198,715
17,000-17,999	31,828	5,830	37,658	674,230	658,184	162,419
18,000-18,999	25,532	4,186	29,718	562,915	549,159	141,010
19,000-19,999	19,835	3,030	22,865	456,591	445,319	118,725
20,000-21,999	26,963	4,153	31,116	667,989	651,221	181,687
22,000-23,999	16,708	2,782	19,490	459,182	447,049	131,634
24,000-25,999	11,022	1,912	12,934	331,809	322,530	99,059
26,000-27,999	7,251	1,387	8,638	239,356	232,638	73,774
28,000-29,999	5,023	1,098	6,121	182,312	177,189	57,944
30,000-34,999	8,889	2,584	11,473	379,909	370,611	127,021
35,000-39,999	4,002	919	4,921	188,416	183,240	67,746
40,000-49,999	3,751	724	4,475	203,277	197,570	80,220
50,000-99,999	3,210	601	3,811	251,701	246,571	115,571
100,000 and over	531	102	633	109,042	103,984	57,541
Total	955,706	590,758	1,546,464	18,168,318	17,766,371	3,876,353

(a) These figures are deficient in that details in respect of 79,583 assessments, with taxable income of \$891.4m and net tax assessed of \$186.8m, were not available for inclusion in the table.

(b) Taxable income is defined briefly as "total assessable income less all allowable deductions".

(c) Net income is defined briefly as "total assessable income less total deductions for expenses incurred in gaining assessable income".

NOTE. Particulars shown in the above table relate to individuals who were assessed for income tax in the Melbourne office of the Australian Taxation Office.

Withholding tax

A flat rate of tax has been levied on dividends derived by non-residents of Australia from Australian companies since 1 July 1960. In 1967, the income tax legislation was amended to provide also for a flat rate of tax on interest derived by non-residents of Australia from Australian residents on or after 1 January 1968.

The rate of withholding tax on dividends is 30 per cent of the gross payment but the rate applicable to dividends paid to residents of countries with which Australia has comprehensive double tax agreements, other than the Philippines, is limited to 15 per cent. With effect from 1 January 1980, withholding tax on dividends paid to residents of the Philippines, except in specified circumstances, is payable at the rate of 25 per cent of the gross dividend. The rate of withholding tax on interest is 10 per cent of the gross interest.

Company tax

**AUSTRALIA—RATES OF TAX: COMPANIES:
1981-82 FINANCIAL YEAR
(1980-81 income year)**

Type of company	Rates per cent
Private (a)	46.0
Public—	
Non-profit (b)—	
Friendly society dispensary	41.0
Other	46.0
Other	46.0

(a) Additional tax at rate of 50 per cent payable on undistributed income.

(b) A non-profit company is not liable to tax unless the taxable income exceeds \$416; where in the case of a non-profit company other than a friendly society dispensary, the taxable income does not exceed \$2,542, the maximum amount of tax payable is 55 per cent of the taxable income over \$416, less any rebate of credit to which the company is entitled; where, in the case of a non-profit company that is a friendly society dispensary, the taxable income does not exceed \$2,311, the amount of tax payable shall not exceed 50 per cent of the excess of taxable income over \$416, less any rebate or credits to which the company is entitled.

SUPERANNUATION

Victorian pensions and gratuities

The following table shows details of Victorian Government expenditure on pensions, gratuities, etc., during each of the years 1976-77 to 1980-81:

**VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
State Superannuation Fund—					
Railways	16,263	19,591	22,582	25,437	29,359
Other	48,439	61,317	73,436	86,212	102,864
Total	64,702	80,908	96,018	111,649	132,223
Police Superannuation Fund	4	4	4	4	4
Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund	2,442	2,442	3,280	3,280	3,280
Married Women's Superannuation Fund	51	93	89	69	139
Other pensions, gratuities, etc.	545	668	739	804	1,036
Grand total	67,744	84,115	100,130	115,807	136,682

Victorian Superannuation Fund

This Fund was established under the *Superannuation Act* 1925 to provide superannuation benefits, on a contributory basis, for public servants, teachers, railway employees, and employees of certain statutory bodies. The scope of the Fund was widened by amending legislation in 1963 to include, *inter alia*, members of the Victoria Police (see page 569 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975). In succeeding years amending Acts considerably increased the range of benefits available.

Substantial changes to the superannuation scheme were brought about by the *Superannuation Act* 1975. These changes in the main were introduced to deal with the problem of extremely high rates of contribution required to be paid in the years prior to retirement, to secure maximum pensions and to cope with inroads made into benefits by inflation.

Briefly stated the main provisions of the scheme are as follows:

- (1) A basic pension on retirement for ill-health, or at age 65, of 70 per cent of salary at retirement;
- (2) on age retirement before age 65, but after age 60, the pension will reduce pro rata to 66½ per cent of salary at age 60;
- (3) officers' contributions limited to a maximum of 9 per cent of salary;

- (4) widows' pensions at the rate of two-thirds of officers' pensions;
- (5) right to convert part of the pension into a lump sum;
- (6) married women eligible to elect to be contributors to the superannuation scheme;
- (7) railway officers may elect to limit their superannuation entitlement to a maximum of thirteen units, or to forgo superannuation altogether in order to receive retiring gratuities and/or service grants; and
- (8) entry to the fund is subject to medical examination and classification by the Board.

VICTORIA—STATE SUPERANNUATION FUND
(\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81(b)
Receipts—					
Contributions—					
Officers	56,669	55,837	65,280	72,491	79,482
Consolidated Fund (a)	48,887	58,532	67,624	77,005	77,556
Interest	21,620	26,245	30,155	36,050	47,870
Other	4,661	5,470	6,139	6,915	2,689
Total	131,837	146,085	169,197	192,461	207,597
Disbursements—					
Pension payments	52,683	61,547	69,886	79,275	90,375
Lump sum payments	26,827	23,510	24,098	24,781	9,623
Contributions refunded	4,652	5,093	5,719	9,671	8,988
Transfer to Pensions					
Supplementation Fund	10,479	12,819	14,945	16,956	20,497
Other	2,005	5,352	2,534	15	125
Total	96,646	108,321	117,182	130,698	129,608
Balance in Fund at 30 June	335,889	373,652	425,667	487,430	—

(a) These figures do not agree with those shown in the preceding table, as the latter include the Consolidated Fund's share of pensions accrued at the end of each year and contributions to the Pensions Supplementation Fund from 1972-73.

(b) These figures are not comparable with figures for earlier years due to the revised accounting system of the State Superannuation Fund.

The following table shows details of Victorian Government, local government, and semi-government superannuation schemes which are operated through separately constituted funds. Schemes operated through insurance offices are excluded.

In January 1982, the Act was amended by the *Superannuation (Lump Sum Benefits) Act 1981*. Included in this Act were provisions for equal treatment of male and female contributors and pensioners. The amending Act also provided that the administration costs of the Board would be met from the Fund and not from Consolidated Revenue.

**VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION SCHEMES OPERATED
THROUGH SEPARATELY CONSTITUTED FUNDS, 1979-80**

Particulars	Victorian Government	Local government	Semi-government	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
	INCOME (a)			
Contributions—				
Employees	73,195	10,640	32,337	116,172
Employing authorities	(b) 113,802	16,051	67,120	196,973
Interest, etc.	47,188	14,283	80,681	142,152
Total	234,185	40,974	180,138	455,297
	EXPENDITURE (a)			
Pensions	135,010	140	24,750	159,900
Lump sum payments	34,854	10,474	30,113	75,441
Other	17	4,971	4,485	9,473
Total	169,881	15,585	59,348	244,814

**VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION SCHEMES OPERATED
THROUGH SEPARATELY CONSTITUTED FUNDS, 1979-80—continued**

Particulars	Victorian Government	Local government	Semi- government	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
ASSETS (c)				
Government securities—				
Commonwealth Government	10	—	1,753	1,763
Local and semi-government	257,350	84,245	109,891	451,486
Other securities, etc.	235,538	73,767	597,230	906,535
Total	492,899	158,012	708,875	1,359,784
Contributors (c)	number (d) 91,933	number 23,373	number 48,880	number (d) 164,186

(a) Excludes transfers between funds.

(b) This figure does not agree with that shown on page 443 as the latter includes the Consolidated Fund's share of pensions accrued at the end of the year and because this table excludes the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund, the Coal Mine Workers Pension Fund, and government expenditure on other pensions, gratuities, etc.

(c) At end of year.

(d) Estimated.

PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt chiefly comprises money raised and expended with the object of assisting the development of the resources of the State and is, to a large extent, represented by tangible assets.

Loan money has been used in Victoria principally for the construction of railways, roads, water supply and sewerage works, schools, hospitals, other public buildings, improvements to harbours and rivers, electricity supply, land settlement, and forestry.

A notable feature of the public debt of the State is that approximately 99 per cent of indebtedness is now domiciled in Australia. There has been a gradual change from the situation which existed a century ago when nearly all loans were financed in London. Even at the beginning of the twentieth century, only 10 per cent of State indebtedness was domiciled in Australia.

In the tables in this section relating to the public debt of Victoria, loans domiciled in overseas countries have been converted to Australian currency at rates of exchange ruling at 30 June in each respective year.

The public debt of the State of Victoria as shown in the following tables excludes certain liabilities due to the Commonwealth Government at 30 June 1981. These liabilities include advances of \$1,112.1m for housing purposes under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, \$73.1m for sewerage, \$63.6m for rural and dairy reconstruction, \$98.6m for growth centres, \$44.1m for land acquisition and \$11.8m of special assistance loans for soldier settlement. These and other purpose loans and advances made pursuant to Commonwealth-State agreements and arrangements should be taken into account when considering the total debt position of Victoria.

Public debt transactions

The following table shows particulars of the loans raised and redeemed during, and the amount outstanding at the end of, each of the years 1976-77 to 1980-81. The variations from year to year in the Australian currency equivalent of overseas loans, resulting from application of the rates of exchange ruling at 30 June in each year, are shown.

VICTORIA—STATE PUBLIC DEBT: SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS (\$A'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
DEBT MATURING IN AUSTRALIA					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	(a) 2,807,054	3,005,216	3,222,352	3,417,227	3,575,959
New debt incurred—					
Commonwealth Government loan floatations	517,416	567,274	541,163	425,966	916,674
Domestic raisings	—	—	—	—	—
Less conversion and redemption loans	288,372	326,482	300,692	216,818	691,943

VICTORIA—STATE PUBLIC DEBT: SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS—*continued*
(\$A'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
DEBT MATURING IN AUSTRALIA—<i>continued</i>					
Total new debt incurred	229,044	240,791	240,471	209,148	224,731
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	30,882	23,656	45,596	50,417	48,249
Net increase in debt	198,162	217,136	194,875	158,731	176,482
Debt outstanding at 30 June	3,005,216	3,222,352	3,417,227	3,575,959	3,752,441
DEBT MATURING IN LONDON					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	15,673	16,115	14,387	4,347	4,559
New debt incurred	..	..	..	..	..
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	585	2,451	10,746	..	1
Adjustment due to variation in rate of exchange	+ 1,027	+ 723	+ 706	+ 212	-756
Net increase in debt	+ 442	-1,728	-10,040	+ 212	-757
Debt outstanding at 30 June	16,115	14,387	4,347	4,559	3,802
DEBT MATURING IN NEW YORK, CANADA, SWITZERLAND, AND THE NETHERLANDS					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	11,314	10,441	7,906	5,980	4,356
New debt incurred	..	..	..	..	..
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	1,811	2,304	2,078	1,528	2,412
Adjustment due to variation in rate of exchange	+ 938	-229	+ 152	-96	-52
Net increase in debt	-873	-2,533	-1,926	-1,624	-2,464
Debt outstanding at 30 June	10,441	7,906	5,980	4,356	(a) 1,892
TOTAL	2,834,041	3,031,771	3,244,646	3,427,554	3,584,874
Debt outstanding at 1 July					
New debt incurred					
Commonwealth Government loan floatations	517,416	567,274	541,163	425,966	916,674
Domestic raisings
Less conversion and redemption loans	288,372	326,482	300,692	216,818	691,943
Total new debt incurred	229,044	240,791	240,471	209,148	224,731
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	33,279	28,410	58,421	51,945	50,662
Adjustment due to variation in rate of exchange	+ 1,966	+ 493	+ 858	+ 116	-808
Net increase in debt	197,731	212,874	182,908	157,319	173,261
Debt outstanding at 30 June	3,031,771	3,244,646	3,427,554	3,584,874	3,758,134

(a) Includes New York, \$A1,710,676; and the Netherlands, \$A180,924.

The following table shows details of the amounts of loans outstanding in Australia, London, New York, Canada, and the Netherlands at the end of each of the years 1976-77 to 1980-81:

VICTORIA—PUBLIC DEBT: LOANS OUTSTANDING
(\$A'000)

At 30 June—	Amount					Total debt
	Australia	London	New York	Canada	The Netherlands	
1977	3,005,216	16,115	7,589	1,845	1,006	3,031,771
1978	3,222,352	14,387	5,498	1,540	869	3,244,646
1979	3,417,227	4,347	3,915	1,332	733	3,427,554
1980	3,575,959	4,559	2,611	1,248	497	3,584,874
1981	3,752,441	3,802	1,711	..	181	3,758,134

In the following table the annual interest liability of the State has been calculated on the basis of the debt outstanding at the end of each of the years 1976-77 to 1980-81. The liability, therefore, represents the amount of interest payable in the ensuing year without

regard to new loan raisings and redemptions during that year. The table shows particulars of the annual interest payable in Australia and in overseas countries, respectively, and the average rate of interest liability.

VICTORIA—ANNUAL INTEREST LIABILITY ON PUBLIC DEBT (a)

At 30 June—	Payable in Australia	Payable in overseas countries	Total	Average rate
	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	per cent
1977	225,594	1,461	227,055	7.49
1978	253,707	1,228	254,935	7.86
1979	272,823	572	273,395	7.99
1980	295,653	496	296,149	8.27
1981	335,534	317	335,851	8.94

(a) Calculated at the end of each year in respect of the ensuing year.

The actual interest and expenses paid on the public debt of Victoria for each of the years 1976-77 to 1980-81 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT (\$A'000)

Year	Interest paid on loans maturing—				Total interest	Commission on payment of interest overseas, expenses of conversion loans, etc.	Grand total (b)
	In Australia	In London (a)	In New York (a)	Elsewhere overseas (a)			
1976-77	207,723	896	459	173	209,251	1,215	210,466
1977-78	238,005	925	370	148	239,448	1,201	240,649
1978-79	256,231	772	273	128	257,403	1,587	258,990
1979-80	274,095	276	166	116	274,653	1,825	276,477
1980-81	318,103	247	131	91	318,572	1,859	320,431

(a) Includes exchange.

(b) Includes \$A4,254,318 contributed each year by the Commonwealth Government in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Agreement, but excludes interest paid on advances received from the Commonwealth Government for housing, soldier settlement, rural reconstruction, etc.

National Debt Sinking Fund

Under the Financial Agreement of 1927 between the Commonwealth Government and the States, it was arranged that the Commonwealth Government assume responsibility for the public debt of the States. The securities covering these debts would be redeemed or repurchased by payments from the National Debt Sinking Fund (which had been in existence from 1923) and the Commonwealth Government and the States were to make annual contributions to the Fund for this purpose.

Details of transactions of the National Debt Sinking Fund in respect of the public debt of the State of Victoria, for each of the years 1976-77 to 1980-81, are shown in the following tables. The first table shows particulars of the receipts of the Fund, and the second table shows details of the expenditure on, and face value of, securities repurchased and redeemed.

VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND: RECEIPTS (\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Contributed under Financial Agreement—					
Victorian Government	31,156	33,458	35,849	38,208	40,141
Commonwealth Government	8,003	8,540	9,098	9,649	10,100
Total contributions under Financial Agreement	39,159	41,998	44,947	47,857	50,241
Interest on investments	31	173	922	338	72
Total	39,190	42,171	45,868	48,195	50,313
Total to date	585,522	627,693	673,562	721,757	772,070

**VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND: SECURITIES
REPURCHASED AND REDEEMED
(\$A'000)**

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Australia—					
Face value	30,882	23,656	45,596	50,417	48,249
Net cost	30,881	23,653	45,544	50,413	48,243
London—					
Face value	585	2,451	10,746	—	1
Net cost	492	2,597	11,996	—	1
New York—					
Face value	1,601	1,934	1,673	1,219	914
Net cost	1,650	1,923	1,659	1,202	907
Canada—					
Face value	45	168	188	64	1,248
Net cost	42	162	181	63	1,212
Netherlands—					
Face value	165	202	217	245	250
Net cost	177	206	234	259	229
Total—					
Face value	33,279	28,410	58,421	51,945	50,662
Net cost	33,242	28,540	59,615	51,937	50,592
Total to date—					
Net cost	577,721	606,261	665,875	717,813	768,405

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PRIVATE FINANCE

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY INTO THE AUSTRALIAN
FINANCIAL SYSTEM

On 18 January 1979, the Australian Treasurer announced the establishment of a Committee to inquire into the Australian financial system, under the chairmanship of Mr J. K. (later Sir Keith) Campbell.*

The Committee was asked to inquire into and report on the structure and methods of operation of the Australian financial system, and on the current regulation and control of the system. The Committee was asked to make recommendations for the improvement of the structure and operations of the financial system; on its regulation and control; concerning the existing legislation relating to the financial system; and on such other matters as the Committee believed relevant to the generality of its inquiries.

The Committee's survey of the issues was based on submissions from interested parties (including the Australian Treasury and the Reserve Bank), public hearings, studies specifically commissioned for the Inquiry, and discussion with many individuals, corporations, industry groups, and government officers both in Australia and overseas.

The Interim Report of the Committee was tabled in the Commonwealth Parliament on 28 August 1980 and was published. It surveyed the present structure and methods of operation of the financial system and the levels and methods of government intervention in the financial system. In addition, it identified the issues that had emerged from submissions to the Inquiry and from the deliberations of the Committee to that stage.

Unless the Committee was asked to treat a particular document as confidential, all documents submitted to it were made available to the public. The release of such information and the Interim Report was thought to have enabled wider discussion of the facts and issues. The Final Report of the Committee was presented to the Australian Treasurer on 29 September 1981 and was also published.

The Committee's Final Report is a document of over eight hundred pages. The recommendations it contains cover many aspects of the Australian financial system—they are summarised in pages 758–822 of the Report. The Committee described its main concern as being to promote a financial system that is efficient, competitive, and stable. The Committee's study of efficiency led it to recommend the abandonment of a wide range of direct controls and a shift to almost total reliance on open market methods of intervention in domestic financial markets. It also recommended reduced levels of intervention in foreign exchange markets, freer entry conditions to banking, and disposal of some government-owned financial institutions. The Committee was confident that if official barriers to entry and participation were removed (and if the Trade Practices Commission operated effectively) the financial system would be strongly competitive. The Committee looked critically at the effectiveness of the present system of prudential regulation of banks and other financial intermediaries, and in some areas suggested more rather than less government involvement, although with emphasis on increased flexibility of regulation, whenever the Committee thought it possible.

* Sir Keith Campbell died in April 1983.

BANKING

Banking in 1981*Banking deposits*

Total deposits with the major trading banks (MTBs) in Australia rose by 12 per cent (\$3,024m) during the year, to reach \$28,151m at the end of 1981. This growth rate was slightly lower than the 13.4 per cent (\$2,978m) increase in 1980. In 1981, term deposit growth (including certificates of deposit) was particularly strong at 20.6 per cent, well above the 8.8 per cent rise of the previous year, while growth in current deposits slowed to 2.4 per cent, down from 19.2 per cent in 1980. As a result the ratio of current deposits to total deposits fell from 46.9 per cent to 42.9 and trading banks experienced considerable pressure on their cost of funds.

Savings bank deposits in Australia increased by \$1,606m (7.1 per cent) to \$24,305m in the year ended December 1981, lower than the growth of \$2,123m, (10.3 per cent) in the year ended December 1980. Investment accounts increased by 15.8 per cent and their ratio to total deposits increased over the year from 40.8 per cent to 44.2 per cent, so that savings banks also experienced cost-of-funds pressures as their low-cost passbook deposits declined as a proportion of total deposits.

Bank lending

New lending commitments by the MTBs in 1981 peaked in September at \$204m a week, and averaged \$177m a week during the year, compared with \$156m a week in 1980. MTB loans, advances, and bills discounted increased by 13.5 per cent (\$2,515m) in the year to December 1981, greater than the 12.2 per cent (\$2,026m) growth for 1980.

The level of all savings bank housing and other loans outstanding in the year ended December 1981, increased by \$1,636m, (12.9 per cent) to reach \$14,337m, compared with an increase of \$1,360m (12 per cent) in the year ended December 1980. The proportion of housing and other loans outstanding to total deposits rose over the year from 56 per cent in December 1980 to 59 per cent.

Banking in Victoria

MTB deposits in Victoria totalled \$7,015m at the end of 1981, an increase of 14 per cent (\$859m) on the previous year. Victoria's share of national deposits was 24.9 per cent at December 1981, an increase of 0.4 percentage points on 1980.

Savings bank deposits in Victoria grew by \$712m (8.5 per cent) over the year ended December 1981 to reach \$9,076m, compared with an increase of \$836m (11.1 per cent) for the previous corresponding period. In December 1981, Victoria's share of all savings bank deposits in Australia was 37.3 per cent, up from 36.8 per cent a year earlier.

In December 1981, savings bank deposits in Victoria averaged \$2,308 per head of population, compared with the Australia-wide average of \$1,636. The substantial difference between the Victorian and Australian figures is partly explained by the relatively greater importance in Victoria than in some other States of banks as repositories for household savings.

The banks and the Campbell Report

On 17 November 1981, the Final Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Australian Financial System (the Campbell Committee) was tabled in the Commonwealth Parliament (see also page 449). The document, the first such report since 1936-37, has many implications for the future development of financial institutions, particularly banks. The Committee, established in January 1979, was asked to inquire into and report on: (1) the structure and methods of operation of the Australian financial system; and (2) the regulation and control of the system, and to make recommendations on these matters and on existing relevant legislation.

The main thrust of the Campbell Committee's final report was that direct controls on financial intermediaries not only distort the system but they also hinder, rather than help,

the Government in achieving policy objectives. The Committee gave strong support to the concept that an efficient capital market is one in which there is freedom to compete. Recognition was given to the banks' argument that their competitive ability had been restrained—and hence their relative asset growth curbed—because of official intervention in the market. Institutions which had not been so controlled, such as finance companies, building societies and merchant banks, had been able to achieve asset growth which was relatively stronger than that of the banks. The Committee recommended that a very wide range of existing controls on the financial system be removed.

Recommendations of particular interest to the banking industry included the proposed reforms to monetary and banking policy; a range of prudential controls for depositor protection; issue of banking licences to new domestic banks and to foreign banks; and market determined interest and exchange rates.

To maintain influence over growth in monetary aggregates, the Committee proposed increasing use by the Reserve Bank of open market operations, with the authorities buying and selling government debt at market-determined rates of interest. This would replace the instruments of direct bank regulation such as Statutory Reserve Deposits (required to be held at the Reserve Bank), the Liquid assets and government securities (LGS) ratio, interest rate controls, and lending guidelines. The Committee saw open market operations as the principal future instrument of monetary policy—that is, the means for affecting, in general, the ability of the public to spend and, in particular, the ability of banks and other financial intermediaries to lend—the latter through alteration of the liquidity base which financial institutions use to make new loans.

As an interim measure, the Committee proposed the introduction of a variable (cash) reserve ratio (VRR) over and above each bank's prudential minimum liquidity ratio. This would be the only direct monetary control instrument, similar to the present Statutory Reserve Deposit (SRD) ratio, but carrying a near market rate of interest. The Committee recommended that banks, along with their finance company and other subsidiaries, should be considered as consolidated units when the ratio was being determined. This mechanism would be used by the Reserve Bank, in the same way as SRD, to directly alter the free margin of liquidity and thus control the banks' ability to lend.

In the longer term, after the system adjusted to deregulation and securities markets developed sufficient depth, the Committee believed that the need for the variable reserve ratio on banks to supplement open market operations would disappear.

A recommendation central to the proposed reform of monetary policy was the removal of all existing controls on bank deposit and lending interest rates, as well as the abolition of all maturity controls. (There was some deregulation in this area during the period of the Committee's deliberations when, in December 1980, the ceilings on interest rates for trading and savings bank deposits were abolished.) The Committee noted that direct interest rate controls involved economic costs: they diverted funds to possibly less efficient intermediaries or channels of finance; they blunted the competitive and innovative drive of controlled institutions; and they tended to cause an uneconomic degree of fragmentation in the intermediation industry. The implication of market determined interest rates would be greater volatility, in both directions, than previously experienced. Interest rates may not necessarily be higher over the longer term, however, as it is argued that market efficiencies would be a factor tending to produce lower rates.

Another of the important issues considered by the Committee was the participation of non-residents in Australian financial intermediation. The Committee did not favour a continuation of the existing policy of total prohibition on foreign bank entry and recommended that foreign banks be granted licences. However, it regarded the number and country of origin of such banks as matters for political decision and made no recommendations in these areas beyond the suggestion that initially the rate of entry should be carefully managed.

In the period since the release of the final report, the government and monetary authorities have introduced a number of the Committee's recommendations. In March 1982, there was an announcement of major initiatives to improve banks' competitive ability and, in particular, to attract a greater flow of funds into savings banks. Initiatives included substantial changes to the savings bank regulations and easing of deposit maturity controls on both trading and savings banks. Further developments were the

increase in the rate of interest paid on Statutory Reserve Deposits, and the removal, from 1 July 1982, of the quantitative controls on trading bank lending. A further significant decision, announced in June 1982, was the introduction of a tender system for selling Treasury Bonds and new arrangements for the sale of Australian Savings Bonds, under which the Treasurer assumes responsibility for setting the terms and conditions; this was previously under Loan Council control.

Further references: *History of banking in Victoria, Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 625-9; *Commonwealth banking legislation*, 1966, pp. 648-50

Reserve Bank of Australia

The Reserve Bank of Australia is Australia's central bank. The functions, powers, and responsibilities of the Reserve Bank are spelled out in the *Reserve Bank Act* 1959, the *Banking Act* 1959, the *Financial Corporations Act* 1974, and the regulations under those Acts. Although a major purpose of the Bank is the formulation and implementation of monetary policy, it operates a substantial banking business and provides a range of financial services. It is banker to governments, banks, and certain financial institutions; manages the note issue; and, through its Rural Credits Department, makes short-term loans to rural marketing authorities and co-operative associations of primary producers. As agent for the Commonwealth Government, the Bank distributes coinage and manages stock registries for Commonwealth Government securities. Internationally, the Bank deals with banks in foreign exchange, provides forward exchange facilities, administers exchange control, and is the custodian of Australia's gold and foreign exchange reserves.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, p. 511

AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK: CENTRAL BANKING BUSINESS (INCLUDING NOTE ISSUE DEPARTMENT): AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS (\$m)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Liabilities—					
Capital and reserves	46	46	46	46	46
Special reserve—					
IMF Special Drawing Rights	222	276	373	407	393
Australian notes on issue	3,549	3,950	4,416	4,958	5,572
Statutory Reserve Deposit accounts of trading banks	1,121	870	1,272	1,632	1,975
Other deposits of trading banks	42	33	16	9	13
Deposits of savings banks	1,123	1,093	657	393	146
Other liabilities	2,282	2,815	4,296	4,865	4,040
Total	8,385	9,083	11,076	12,310	12,185
Assets—					
Gold and foreign exchange	2,720	3,236	4,553	5,496	4,673
Australian notes and coin	35	38	41	50	48
Cheques and bills of other banks	5	4	5	7	7
Commonwealth Government securities—					
Redeemable in Australia—					
Treasury bills and notes	2,315	2,300	3,378	3,759	4,054
Other	2,453	2,590	2,315	2,281	2,531
Bills receivable and remittances in transit	82	86	137	158	200
Loans, advances, and all other assets	775	829	647	559	672
Total	8,385	9,083	11,076	12,310	12,185

AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK: RURAL CREDITS DEPARTMENT: AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS (\$m)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Liabilities (excluding capital and contingencies)	483.1	549.3	381.9	224.1	292.3
Assets (loans, advances, etc.)	549.3	619.4	455.8	302.5	378.6

Foreign exchange developments

Foreign exchange business in Australia is governed by the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations of the *Banking Act* 1959. These regulations prohibit persons from entering into foreign exchange transactions without authority from the Reserve Bank and also provide that exchange rates used in the conversion of Australian currency into foreign currency, or *vice versa*, must be those fixed or authorised by the Bank. With minor exceptions, related to travel business, the Reserve Bank has to date authorised only banks in Australia to deal in foreign currencies.

Exchange rates

Australia has a managed, flexible exchange rate supported by a framework of exchange controls (relating to both spot and forward transactions).

Until late 1971, the exchange rate for the Australian dollar was linked to sterling. In December 1971, the Commonwealth Government decided on a fixed link of the Australian dollar to the US dollar rather than to sterling. On 25 September 1974, the direct link with the \$US was replaced by a peg to a trade-weighted basket of currencies. The Reserve Bank continued to publish each day the exchange rate for the Australian dollar in terms of US dollars but its value was varied from day to day against the \$US (and other currencies) so as to maintain constant the value of the \$A in terms of a basket of currencies of countries with which Australia trades, weighted in accordance with the trading significance to Australia of each country.

Since November 1976, the arrangement for setting the exchange rate has comprised a *variable* link to the trade-weighted currency basket, rather than the fixed peg. Under these arrangements, frequent small shifts in the relationship of the \$A to the "basket" of currencies may occur through adjustments to the trade-weighted index.

AUSTRALIA—TRADE-WEIGHTED INDEX OF VALUE OF
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR

Date	Mid-rate (a) (\$US = \$A1)	Trade-weighted index (b) (May 1970 = 100)
28 September 1979	1.1298	83.5
31 December 1979	1.1055	83.3
31 March 1980	1.0831	84.4
30 June 1980	1.1576	85.0
30 September 1980	1.1690	85.8
31 December 1980	1.1807	87.1
31 March 1981	1.1684	88.8
30 June 1981	1.1480	92.9
30 September 1981	1.1414	93.8
31 December 1981	1.1279	90.5
31 March 1982	1.0503	88.8
30 June 1982	1.0223	88.2
30 September 1982	0.9493	83.8

(a) The rate is the mid-point of the outer limits set by the Reserve Bank at which banks in Australia may deal for spot transactions.

(b) Index of average value of \$A vis-a-vis currencies of Australia's trading partners.

Forward exchange

Facilities, which are underwritten and regulated by the Reserve Bank are provided by the trading banks to allow Australian exporters and importers to offset their forward exchange risks and to fix from the outset the amount of Australian currency they are to receive or pay under contracts written in foreign currencies. Since June 1974, to be eligible to use these facilities, a trader must lodge an application with a bank within seven days of a coverable exchange risk being incurred.

The lack of access to officially supported forward facilities has made room for private sector initiatives to provide alternative facilities for trade or capital transactions. One such initiative, the currency hedge market, has been operating on a loosely structured basis for some years. The Australian banks have also provided currency hedging facilities since June 1979. In March 1980, the Sydney Futures Exchange established a currency futures market.

Exchange control

Without the prior authority of the Reserve Bank, residents may not undertake external transactions and non-residents may not undertake transactions in Australia. Exchange control at present is mainly concerned with the regulation of the inflow and outflow of capital. Administratively, this also requires a surveillance of current account transactions (exports, imports, dividends, freight, etc.). A brief history of exchange control in Australia, an outline of its legal basis, and a summary of the main current policies are contained in the booklet *Exchange Control* published by the Reserve Bank.

Commonwealth Banking Corporation

The Commonwealth Banking Corporation, established under the *Commonwealth Banks Act 1959*, came into being on 14 January 1960, and is the controlling body for the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia, the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, and the Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia.

The Corporation Board consists of three *ex officio* members, namely, the Managing Director and Deputy Managing Director of the Corporation and the Secretary to the Commonwealth Treasury, plus eight members (who include the Chairman and Deputy Chairman) appointed from private enterprise other than the private banking industry.

It is the duty of the Board, within the limits of its powers, to ensure that the policy of the Corporation and the banking policy of the Trading Bank, of the Savings Bank, and of the Development Bank are directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia and have due regard to the stability and balanced development of the Australian economy.

Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia is a member bank of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation and at 30 June 1982, had a network of 1,311 branches and agencies throughout Australia. It also has a comprehensive network of correspondent banks overseas and branches in London, New York, Singapore, and Norfolk Island, an agency in Los Angeles, and representative offices in Hong Kong, Tokyo, and the Cayman Islands.

The Bank is one of the largest Australian trading banks, offering a full range of domestic and international banking facilities including portfolio management services, nominee and Bankcard services. The Bank offers financial support to both individuals and businesses through personal loans, overdrafts, leasing, and commercial bill facilities.

Through its subsidiaries Travelstrength Limited and CBFC Limited (both jointly owned with Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia), the Bank provides a full travel service for both customers and non-customers and caters for general finance needs including leasing, hire purchase, and commercial and personal loans. Equity interests are held in the merchant bank Australian European Finance Corporation and in Australian Resources Development Bank Limited, Primary Industry Bank of Australia Limited, Resources and Investment Finance Limited, and the National Bank of Solomon Islands Limited.

**AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK:
DEPOSITS, ADVANCES, AND NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS**

Year	Deposits repayable in Australia (average for month of June)			Advances	Number of accounts
	Bearing interest	Not bearing interest	Total		
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	'000
1978	2,730	1,430	4,160	3,002	1,685
1979	3,140	1,738	4,878	3,397	1,769
1980	3,495	1,960	5,455	3,736	1,801
1981	3,884	2,216	6,100	4,110	1,902
1982	4,291	2,356	6,647	4,739	1,935

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia (CSB) is the largest savings bank in Australia, having total assets at 30 June 1982 of \$9,184m. Deposits with the CSB are guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government.

The CSB offers a wide range of savings facilities including individual, joint, and trustee accounts as well as higher interest investment accounts, Keycard accounts (which also attract a higher interest rate than normal passbook accounts), and Christmas Club accounts. Societies and clubs are also catered for with passbooks and special cheque accounts. The CSB, jointly with the Commonwealth Trading Bank operates Travelstrength Limited and CBFC Limited. Travelstrength Limited provides a full travel service for existing and non-customers alike while CBFC Limited caters for general finance needs including leasing, hire purchase, and commercial and personal loans.

At 30 June 1982, amounts on deposit with the CSB totalled \$8,655m. The CSB was conducting 8,564,000 active accounts and its services were available through an Australia-wide network of 1,266 branches and sub-branches as well as 5,484 agencies.

The CSB maintains the largest commercial on-line computer system in Australia with 2,739 terminals installed at branches and over 8,200,000 accounts being processed by computer.

The CSB's depositors' balances are invested widely in the development of Australia; apart from advances (mainly for housing) of \$4,837m outstanding at 30 June 1982, investments in Commonwealth and State Government securities totalled \$1,593m, and in local and semi-governmental securities amounted to \$2,305m.

During 1981-82, the CSB remained Australia's largest lender for housing and approved housing loans totalling \$930m, providing 36 per cent of all housing loan finance made available by savings banks. A feature of the CSB's housing lending programme in 1981-82 was the continuing demand for its house insurance scheme. Housing loan borrowers may, if they choose, insure their homes against fire and certain other risks with the CSB's insurance scheme, the premiums being paid monthly with the housing loan instalment.

In 1981-82, the CSB continued its long established programme of support to local and semi-government bodies by providing loans of \$207m for the supply of community services.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the Commonwealth Trading Bank provide special services to facilitate the assimilation of newcomers to Australia through the Australian Financial and Migrant Information Service in London, Migrant Information Services in all mainland cities and selected regional areas, and agencies conducted at hostels.

**AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK: NUMBER OF
ACTIVE ACCOUNTS, AMOUNT AT CREDIT OF DEPOSITORS,
LOANS AND ADVANCES OUTSTANDING, ETC.**

At 30 June—	Number of active accounts	Amount at credit of depositors	Loans and advances outstanding	Commonwealth and other securities held (a)
	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m
1978	8,149	6,554	3,197	2,965
1979	8,234	7,093	3,540	3,322
1980	8,286	7,521	3,937	3,427
1981	8,402	8,097	4,271	3,972
1982	8,564	8,655	4,837	3,921

(a) Includes loans to local and semi-government bodies.

Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia (CDB), which commenced operations in 1960, provides finance for purposes of primary production and for the establishment or development of business undertakings (including undertakings relating to primary production), particularly small undertakings. In fulfilling its lending function, the CDB provides finance which, in its opinion, would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions. It therefore supplements the lending activities of other banks or sources of finance.

Within the above broad outlines, an over-riding consideration in determining the administrative policy of the CDB is the need to ensure that the funds it has available for lending are applied towards those proposals which have the more important developmental and economic features.

Finance is usually made available by means of medium to long-term loans, repayable over a period suited to the circumstances of each individual borrower.

With regard to rural activities, loans are made available for farm development such as clearing, fencing, irrigation, water conservation, pasture improvement, and erection of farm buildings including dwellings. Also, loans are made for purchase of farm properties, plant and machinery, and livestock. The CDB also provides finance to the fishing industry, mainly for purchase or construction of fishing boats.

The words "business undertakings" are interpreted as applying to all kinds of businesses including service industries, manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, professions, tourism, mining, accommodation, and leisure industries. The CDB is obliged to ensure that the finance it provides to business undertakings will assist in their establishment or development and is particularly concerned with assisting smaller undertakings.

Assistance is given for capital expenditure but does not extend to working capital unless it is connected with CDB financed capital expenditure.

In addition, the CDB also provides finance under hire purchase or other approved instalment payment arrangements for the acquisition of income earning plant, equipment, and motor vehicles used in primary production and business.

The CDB has a well-qualified staff of specialist rural officers, investigating accountants, and engineering consultants, and under its charter provides advice and assistance with a view to promoting the efficient organisation and conduct of primary production and business.

Loan approvals for the year ended 30 June 1982 numbered 2,402 for a total amount of \$113m and equipment finance approvals numbered 4,600 for a total amount of \$65m.

**AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK:
OUTSTANDING LOAN BALANCES AT 30 JUNE
(\$'000)**

Type of industry	Rural loans		Type of industry	Business loans	
	1981	1982		1981	1982
Beef cattle	54,995	53,449	Manufacturing	40,383	40,926
Sheep	84,495	90,667	Transport, storage, and communication	2,618	3,380
Dairying	38,642	45,137	Retail and wholesale	11,301	14,029
Other livestock	20,517	19,922	Building and construction	2,216	3,016
Wheat	71,308	81,904	Fishing	23,066	23,702
Other grain crops	20,471	23,180	Tourism	10,806	13,276
Fruit	13,789	14,552	Sawmilling	1,118	1,182
Other rural industry	32,752	39,815	Other business and services	12,842	14,486
Total	336,969	368,626	Total	104,350	113,997

Further reference: Australian Resources Development Bank Ltd, *Victorian Year Book* 1970, pp. 688-9

State Bank of Victoria

General

The State Bank of Victoria, formerly known as the State Savings Bank of Victoria, which was established in 1841, is constituted under Victorian statutes and operates branches and agencies throughout Victoria. It is directed by a Victorian Government appointed board of seven commissioners, who exercise control through the general manager and his three deputies.

The State Bank is the largest bank in Victoria, having assets of \$5,900m at 30 June 1982. The total deposits of its 4,289,288 operative accounts amounted to \$4,783m, which represented approximately 50.5 per cent of all savings bank balances, or 27.8 per cent of all bank balances in Victoria. Depositors' balances have increased from \$528.6m at 30 June 1956, the year in which private banks entered the savings bank field, to \$4,783m at 30 June 1982.

The Bank increased the number of its branches and sub-branches from 267 in 1956 to 541 in 1982 in order to provide banking facilities for an expanding population and to maintain its

market share. Many existing branches were rebuilt or modernised during this period to provide attractive premises for clients and staff.

In 1962, the State Bank of Victoria became the first bank in Australia to install a computer. At 30 June 1982, 413 branches were directly linked to the computer by telegraph line. The computer also processed many Head Office accounting functions.

The Bank provides a full range of banking services for both business and personal customers. Interest bearing deposits are accepted through passbook, statement savings, deposit stock and investment accounts, school bank, coupon club accounts and term deposits. An amendment to the State Savings Bank Act in 1957 enabled the Bank to provide cheque accounts which, except in the case of certain non-profit organisations, do not bear interest.

The Bank's funds are principally invested in loans to semi-governmental, municipal, and other public authorities within Victoria; loans on the security of first mortgage over freehold land for houses and farms; overdrafts to businesses and individuals; secured and unsecured loans for personal and other purposes; and in Commonwealth Government Securities. The Bank has also invested funds in its 25.8 per cent shareholding of Tricontinental Holdings Limited in order to diversify its interests into the merchant banking field.

The Bank's powers were extended significantly in 1973 by amendments to the Savings Bank Act. A notable change, aimed at assisting decentralisation, was a provision enabling the Bank to lend funds to the newly established Victorian Development Corporation.

A new legislative provision introduced after the 1973 Victorian Budget required that, from 30 June 1974, one-half of the annual net profits of the Savings Bank Department would be paid into Consolidated Revenue. This provision was consistent with the general practice of other government banks in Australia.

Amendments to the State Savings Bank Act in 1978 and 1980 extended the overdraft lending powers of the Bank. In conjunction with other lending operations, this new facility enabled the Bank to offer a full, competitive banking service to business and individuals. The 1980 amendment also provided for a change of name to the State Bank of Victoria, a title more in keeping with the Bank's present banking status.

In November 1980, the Bank's main branch was transferred from nearby temporary premises to the new State Bank Centre head office complex at the corner of Bourke and Elizabeth Streets, Melbourne. In June 1981, administrative departments moved from other temporary locations to permanent quarters in the Centre.

Lending

Housing and farm loans

The State Bank of Victoria has been the largest single source of housing finance in Victoria since it introduced low cost long-term mortgage loans in 1910. At 30 June 1982, 125,991 housing loan borrowers owed a total debt of \$2,336m.

In less direct ways the Bank provides further assistance to home buyers. Overdraft accommodation has been provided to co-operative housing societies and, at 30 June 1982, \$47.7m was owed to the Bank by co-operative societies. The Bank also provides funds to the Home Finance Trust which, at 30 June 1982, owed the bank \$5.3m.

Rural interests are well served by long-term mortgage loans or short-term personal loans. In addition, the Bank is a shareholder in the Primary Industry Bank of Australia Limited (P.I.B.A.) and supplements its traditional lending to the rural sector with loans re-financed through P.I.B.A. Advances to farmers totalled \$9.6m in 1981-82 and at 30 June 1982, \$47m was outstanding from 1,224 borrowers.

Personal loans

Secured and unsecured personal loans were introduced by the Bank in 1963. These short-term loans are available for a wide range of purposes, such as to assist in the purchase of a dwelling, home improvements, to establish or carry on a business, travel, and to purchase a motor vehicle or other consumer items. At 30 June 1982, 93,434 personal loan borrowers owed a total debt of \$323m.

Loans for essential services

Houses require such services as water, power, and sewerage, while such amenities as made roads, nearby baby health centres, and recreation areas are also important adjuncts to family living. The Bank lends considerable support to the semi-governmental and municipal

authorities responsible for providing these services; the amount invested with them at 30 June 1982 was \$883m.

Loans to churches, schools, social organisations, etc.

The Bank is a source of finance for the erection of churches, school buildings, and community halls, and for the provision of associated amenities. The advances to borrowers during 1981-82 totalled \$1.3m.

Overdraft lending

Following amendments to the State Savings Bank Act which were proclaimed during 1978, the Bank extended overdraft lending to small business customers in April 1979. Further extensions to overdraft powers resulted from amendments to the Act passed in December 1980. These amendments enabled the Bank to provide overdraft facilities to any customer.

Other facilities

School banking

The State Bank of Victoria's school bank system was introduced in 1912. At 30 June 1982, banking was provided at 1,873 schools for 552,329 depositors whose balances totalled \$14.4m. A new coupon-book system was launched successfully in more than 500 Victorian schools in 1981-82.

Foreign currency transactions

In May 1979, the Bank became a participating member of the newly formed Inter-Bank Foreign Currency Hedge Market to enable customers dealing in foreign trade and capital transactions to obtain cover against exchange risks associated with their forward commitments.

Secondary securities market

In September 1981, the Bank established a secondary market for the purchase and sale of securities of certain semi-government authorities. This facility was established to assist small holders wishing to sell securities prior to maturity, and to aid development within Victoria by making the securities of Victorian semi-governmental authorities more marketable.

Business development loans

In September 1981, the Bank introduced development loans to finance the establishment or expansion of primary production or industrial enterprises which in the past might have been handicapped in borrowing from traditional lenders because of insufficient equity levels or security.

Automatic teller machines

In November 1981, a pilot scheme launching EASY BANK, the Bank's automatic teller machines, was implemented at 22 branch locations, enabling various transactions to be carried out between 7 a.m. and 11 p.m. seven days a week. The facility proved popular, and plans were made to extend it from late 1982.

New investment services

Three new investment facilities were introduced during 1981-82 to meet specific customer needs. They were State Bank Investment Accounts, Statement Savings Accounts and 28 Day Income Accounts. Additionally, the call period on the Bank's Deposit Stock was reduced from one month to 14 days.

Other services

A Christmas Club has operated since November 1964 and a Calendar Club with a variable term arrangement since 1971. For the year ended 30 June 1982, \$27.4m was paid out to members of the Christmas Club, and \$7.3m to members of the Calendar Club.

The Bank also provides other services such as safe deposit facilities, Bankcard, and facilities for interstate and overseas travellers.

**VICTORIA—STATE BANK OF VICTORIA: DEPOSITORS' ACCOUNTS AND
TRANSACTIONS**

Year	Depositors' accounts		Transactions		Interest paid
	Number	Amount	Deposits	Withdrawals	
	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1977-78	3,691	3,126,660	12,088,914	12,063,166	163,599
1978-79	3,804	3,467,642	14,098,620	14,031,665	177,729
1979-80	3,897	3,872,408	16,755,830	16,581,587	194,761
1980-81	4,027	4,259,855	22,167,363	22,093,467	241,094
1981-82	4,289	4,780,813	29,178,667	29,117,050	337,103

**VICTORIA—STATE BANK OF VICTORIA:
ADVANCES AND BALANCES
OUTSTANDING FOR MORTGAGE AND
OTHER LOANS (a)
(\$m)**

Year	Advances			Balances outstanding at end of year
	Housing (b)	Farms	Churches, etc.	
1977-78	351.0	4.1	1.1	1,503.5
1978-79	352.6	6.6	1.4	1,704.9
1979-80	439.5	8.0	1.5	1,959.4
1980-81	461.4	10.0	2.5	2,165.5
1981-82	475.9	9.6	1.3	2,358.1

(a) Excludes personal loans and loans to finance the extension of electric power lines in rural areas.

(b) Excludes loans to co-operative housing societies and deposits with the Home Finance Trust.

The general reserves of the State Bank of Victoria at 30 June of each of the five years to 1982 were: 1978, \$92.2m; 1979, \$110.8m; 1980, \$127.2m; 1981, \$151.2m; and 1982, \$183.7m.

Further reference: *History of the State Savings Bank, Victorian Year Book 1961, pp. 630-4*

Trading banks

Merger of trading banks

In August 1980, the Committee of Inquiry into the Australian Financial System (see page 449) submitted its Interim Report which was followed in November 1981 by the publication of the Final Report.

During these two years, there have been significant developments in the trading banks. In February 1981, a new trading bank—the Australian Bank Ltd—was granted a licence by the Commonwealth Government to carry on banking business in Australia. Its operations began in August 1981.

During 1981, two mergers of existing trading banks were announced. The Bank of New South Wales merged with the Commercial Bank of Australia to form a new organisation—Westpac, and the National Bank of Australia Ltd merged with the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Ltd to form the National Commercial Banking Corporation. Both new entities began their operations late in 1982.

Statistics on major trading banks

The following tables show operations of trading banks in Victoria. The first table illustrates the changing pattern of lending, particularly in regard to Personal Loans, Bankcard, and Leasing.

**AUSTRALIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS: LOANS, ADVANCES,
BILLS DISCOUNTED BY TYPE OF LOAN
(June average)**

Type of loan	1970		1977		1979		1981	
	\$m	Per cent of total	\$m	Per cent of total	\$m	Per cent of total	\$m	Per cent of total
Personal instalment loans	65	1.5	1,116	9.2	1,830	12.2	2,986	15.1
Leasing (a)	16	0.4	8,816	72.6	392	2.6	736	3.7
Other overdraft	3,588	81.5			9,555	63.6	11,522	58.4
Temporary advances to wool buyers	135	3.1	117	1.0	157	1.0	215	1.1
Term loans	484	11.0	1,261	10.0	1,619	10.8	2,046	10.4
Farm development loans	79	1.8	372	3.1	572	3.8	836	4.2
Bills discounted	34	0.8	178	1.5	234	1.6	359	1.8
Bankcard outstandings	..	..	288	2.4	654	4.4	1,016	5.2
Total	4,401	100.0	12,148	100.0	15,012	100.0	19,714	100.0

(a) Residual value leasing only.

**VICTORIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS: ADVANCES TO CATEGORIES
OF BORROWERS
(\$m)**

Classification	At second Wednesday of July—				
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Resident borrowers—					
Business advances—					
Agriculture, grazing, and dairying	301.6	333.1	356.8	429.5	476.4
Manufacturing	717.8	697.3	910.7	803.5	974.0
Transport, storage, and communication	57.5	58.9	70.3	99.1	89.0
Finance	293.1	253.3	269.9	270.4	309.9
Commerce	408.4	471.3	520.7	574.3	718.0
Building and construction	130.3	128.1	125.1	148.0	130.8
Mining	83.9	100.7	106.5	69.9	86.0
Other businesses	409.2	361.5	423.2	525.2	476.7
Unclassified	72.1	106.1	96.4	102.3	197.9
Total business advances	2,474.0	2,510.3	2,879.5	3,022.3	3,458.7
Advances to public authorities	58.9	53.2	52.8	92.1	98.4
Personal advances	1,184.6	1,400.7	1,521.4	1,817.1	1,881.0
Advances to non-profit organisations	39.7	39.5	42.4	47.3	59.8
Total advances to resident borrowers	3,757.2	4,003.8	4,496.0	4,978.8	5,497.9
Non-resident borrowers	2.6	4.8	11.7	13.8	2.8
Grand total	3,759.8	4,008.5	4,507.8	4,992.6	5,500.7

**VICTORIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS: AVERAGES (a) OF DEPOSITS
AND ADVANCES, MONTH OF JUNE 1982
(\$'000)**

Bank	Deposits repayable in Australia			Loans (b), advances and bills discounted
	Not bearing interest	Bearing interest	Total	
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	402,604	719,033	1,121,637	970,716
Private trading banks—				
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd	739,851	1,304,533	2,044,384	1,343,637
Bank of New South Wales	325,743	851,553	1,177,296	762,708
The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	337,190	772,942	1,110,132	727,072
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	182,333	351,097	533,430	351,138
The National Bank of Australasia Ltd	480,825	1,184,419	1,665,244	1,096,080
Total	2,468,546	5,183,578	7,652,123	5,251,351

(a) Averages of amounts at close of business on Wednesday of each week.

(b) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

**VICTORIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS: AVERAGES OF DEPOSITS (a)
AND ADVANCES
(\$'000)**

Month of June—	Deposits repayable in Australia			Loans (b), advances and bills discounted
	Not bearing interest	Bearing interest	Total	
1978	1,832,957	2,774,974	4,607,931	3,688,647
1979	2,061,679	2,812,602	4,874,280	3,986,840
1980	2,285,381	3,444,116	5,729,498	4,416,155
1981	2,636,820	3,921,116	6,557,936	4,964,251
1982	2,468,545	5,183,578	7,652,123	5,251,351

(a) Averages of amounts at close of business on Wednesday of each week.

(b) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

The following table shows the average weekly amounts for June each year debited by trading banks to customers' accounts. Particulars relate to the operation of all trading banks transacting business in Victoria and, in addition, the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank and the Commonwealth Development Bank. Debits to Commonwealth and Victorian Government accounts at Melbourne city branches are excluded from the table.

**VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS: AVERAGE
WEEKLY DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS
(\$m)**

June	Average weekly debits	June	Average weekly debits
1975	3,334.9	1979	7,050.1
1976	4,442.3	1980	7,854.9
1977	5,209.3	1981	8,871.0
1978	5,552.6	1982	13,027.4

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS: NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Bank	At 30 June 1981		At 30 June 1982	
	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies
Major trading banks—				
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	186	71	191	72
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd	295	57	295	58
Bank of New South Wales	211	5	213	5
The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	181	23	181	29
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	151	16	152	14
The National Bank of Australasia Ltd	242	53	242	49
Total major trading banks	1,266	225	1,274	227
Other trading banks—				
Bank of New Zealand	2	—	2	—
Banque Nationale de Paris	1	—	1	—
Australian Bank Ltd	..	..	1	—
Total other trading banks	3	—	4	—
Total all trading banks	1,269	225	1,278	227
Melbourne metropolitan area	792	121	799	120
Remainder of Victoria	477	104	479	107

Private savings banks

Private savings banks have been operating in Victoria since January 1956, when two banks commenced operations in this field, and by July 1962, seven banks were participating in this business. However, recent developments in the structure and operations of the banking system (as outlined by the Committee of Inquiry into the Australian Financial System) will affect their number.

**VICTORIA—PRIVATE SAVINGS BANKS:
DEPOSITORS' BALANCES AND
PROPORTION OF ALL
VICTORIAN SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS**

At 30 June—	Deposits in Victoria	Proportion of deposits with all savings banks in Victoria
	\$'000	per cent
1978	2,059,088	31.4
1979	2,260,139	31.4
1980	2,389,071	30.5
1981	2,630,784	30.5
1982	2,814,775	29.7

At 30 June 1982, private savings banks had 1,085 branches and 503 agencies throughout Victoria.

The following table shows the amount of depositors' balances in each savings bank in Victoria at 30 June 1978 to 1982:

VICTORIA—SAVINGS BANKS: DEPOSITS

Savings bank	Depositors' balances at 30 June—				
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
State Bank (a)	3,126,660	3,467,642	3,872,408	4,259,855	4,780,843
Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia	1,366,780	1,478,579	1,577,267	1,731,301	1,879,276
Private savings banks—					
Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd (b)	675,553	733,416	769,846	827,262	874,844
The Bank of Adelaide Savings Bank Ltd (b)	4,466	5,393	4,749	—	—
Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd	452,941	494,292	525,669	567,246	604,331
Bank of New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd	703	949	1,190	1,317	1,550
The Commercial Savings Bank of Australia Ltd	272,616	306,751	327,163	366,358	389,921
C.B.C. Savings Bank Ltd	243,433	268,048	285,531	325,764	332,920
The National Bank Savings Bank Ltd	409,376	451,290	474,923	542,837	611,209
Total deposits	6,552,528	7,206,360	7,838,746	8,621,940	9,474,894
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Deposits per head of population	1,719	1,878	2,029	2,206	2,400

(a) Including school bank and deposit stock accounts, but excluding balances held in London.

(b) From 1 October 1980, the Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd merged with the Bank of Adelaide.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (OTHER THAN BANKS)

Total assets and development of the institutions

Financial institutions specialise in borrowing and lending funds. They act as intermediaries between holders of surplus funds (i.e., funds surplus to their current spending or investment requirements) and seekers of funds (whose current and/or future fund requirements exceed their holdings of liquid funds). This intermediation activity can be distinguished from direct financing where lenders and borrowers actually meet or where firms, for instance, raise capital from primary lenders. The success of financial intermediaries is dependent on their ability to satisfy the needs of borrowers and lenders efficiently. In this context their ability to meet not only existing needs but emerging demands is of paramount importance.

In line with the rapid transformation of the Australian economy over the last twenty years, the range and variety of financial institutions have expanded considerably. Some general factors contributing to the growth of the Australian private financial sector include

changes in the industrial structure of the economy, changing levels of incomes and wealth, and changes in community spending patterns. These factors have in turn led to altered preferences for asset acquisition—between physical and financial assets—and to the development of preferences for particular types of financial assets. Price expectations, anticipated income levels, community views on real and nominal rates, and the general level of business and consumer confidence also play a part in the eventual demand for financial assets.

The expansion of the financial sector has been paralleled by the development of a range of government policies and regulations for social and economic objectives. These have been implemented with the aim of protecting lenders through limiting risks on some claims, influencing the allocation of funds and/or by affecting the relative attractiveness of different sorts of liabilities and assets. Official controls exercised upon some of the financial institution groups, e.g., in portfolio structure (particularly the holding of government securities), officially controlled interest rate ceilings, and asset ratio requirements, have been instrumental in affecting relative rates of growth between finance groups.

The following table shows the categories of financial organisations operating in the Australian economy:

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL ASSETS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Financial institutions	At 30 June—				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (p)
AMOUNT OF TOTAL ASSETS (\$m)					
Trading banks	23,432	r25,010	r29,494	r34,578	41,172
Savings banks	17,294	19,026	21,040	22,684	24,886
Other banking institutions	1,105	1,197	1,354	1,648	1,782
Other banks (consolidated) (a)	40,578	r44,005	r50,366	r57,354	66,126
Reserve Bank	8,057	8,679	10,247	12,007	11,880
Life offices and pensions funds (b)	r18,478	r20,915	r23,362	r26,298	30,005
Non-life insurance offices	5,935	6,195	7,984	r8,844	9,700
Finance companies	12,785	14,438	15,877	17,780	21,807
General financiers	1,008	1,267	1,663	1,960	2,376
Money market corporations	3,356	3,873	4,932	6,460	8,597
Permanent building societies	6,386	7,496	9,023	10,860	12,587
Terminating building societies	1,117	1,242	1,374	1,463	1,565
Authorised money market dealers	1,144	r1,499	1,579	1,698	1,810
Credit co-operatives	1,066	1,342	1,760	2,192	2,700
Pastoral finance companies	760	824	951	1,257	1,239
Other financial institutions (c)	r2,116	r2,178	r2,602	r3,552	4,334
Total	r102,786	r113,953	r131,720	r151,725	174,726
PROPORTION OF TOTAL ASSETS (per cent)					
Trading banks	22.8	r21.9	r22.4	r22.8	23.6
Savings banks	16.8	16.7	16.0	15.0	14.2
Other banking institutions	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
Other banks (consolidated) (a)	39.5	r38.6	r38.2	r37.8	37.9
Reserve bank	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.9	6.8
Life offices and pension funds (b)	r18.0	r18.4	r17.7	r17.3	17.2
Non-life insurance offices	5.8	5.4	6.1	r5.8	5.6
Finance companies	12.4	12.7	12.1	11.7	12.5
General financiers	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4
Money market corporations	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.3	4.9
Permanent building societies	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.2
Terminating building societies	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Authorised money market dealers	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
Credit co-operatives	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5
Pastoral finance companies	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
Other financial institutions (c)	r2.1	r1.9	r2.0	r2.3	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Discrepancies in totalling "trading banks", "savings banks", and "other institutions" are a result of netting effects.

(b) Includes public and private pension funds.

(c) Includes unit trusts, land trusts and mutual funds, and investment companies.

Historical development

It should be noted that the importance of these financial institutions cannot be exclusively gauged from their size, or even relative sizes. Some may be quite important as brokers between borrowers and lenders, while holding very small assets on their own account. Aspects such as competitive relationships between groups and changes in roles or functions are not evident, and a clear distinction is difficult between some of the categories, e.g., finance companies and merchant banks.

The commercial banking sector which in 1953 had almost 52 per cent of total assets was, twenty-five years later, in a less dominant position with about 38 per cent. This relative decline was greatest during the 1950s when increasing financial needs encouraged the growth of more specialist intermediaries and restrictive monetary policies tended to weaken the banks' competitive position—banks subsequently acquired direct and indirect equity interests in finance companies and merchant banks.

During the 1960s, official policies and attitudes became directed towards improving the competitiveness of the banking system and ensuring that controls were more market-oriented. Trading banks recorded a 7.4 per cent annual growth rate compared with 9.5 per cent for all institutions during the 1960s, reflecting the steady decline in demand deposits as a proportion of investors' portfolios. Banks have generally sought to provide a fairly comprehensive range of financial services, while other financial institutions have tended to concentrate on specialist areas or in new and more rapidly expanding sectors of finance. However, over recent years there has been a clear strengthening of banks' competitiveness compared with other institutions. On the borrowing side greater flexibility has been introduced in fixed deposit terms; the ceiling on bank deposit interest rates was removed in December 1980 and in August 1981 the minimum term for certificates of deposit was reduced to 30 days. On the lending side, new arrangements allowing banks greater discretion in the setting of overdraft rates have been of prime importance in enabling trading banks to recoup ground lost previously to other financial intermediaries.

Major factors affecting the growth of savings banks over the last twenty years have been the entry of the private savings banks in the 1950s and, in more recent times, the pressing competition of the permanent building societies. During the 1970s, the growth rate of the building societies has been very rapid, reflecting such factors as rising incomes, expectations within the community as to the standard of housing demanded, and the widening of the deposit gap. The societies' ability to service the demand for larger loans and higher percentage (of valuation) loans has been facilitated by the introduction of mortgage insurance in 1965.

Inflation has brought major problems for the life insurance industry. It has eroded the value of sums insured on one hand and, on the other, has increased operating costs and reduced investment returns.

Instalment credit companies, now more commonly called finance companies, have exhibited strong growth in recent years (a compound annual rate of growth of 11.4 per cent in the ten years to 1970 with rather faster growth since). Their annual growth rate of over 30 per cent in the 1950s was effectively checked by the economic measures of November 1960. Reflecting the need to find new outlets for funds, these companies have moved away from their early pattern of financing mainly consumption spending and now lend as well to business and land development companies. Housing and construction also form a significant segment of their lending spectrum.

The assets of money market corporations or merchant banks more than doubled in the years 1970 to 1972 after exhibiting rapid growth during the late 1960s. From 1974 to 1977, their growth was slower but regained its impetus in 1978. The number of companies in this sector has risen strongly and the scope of their operations has increased. These institutions offer a wide range of services including accepting and discounting of commercial bills, the arrangement and provision of short or medium-term finance, operations in short-term money market activities, and underwriting or sub-underwriting security issues. Many also specialise in corporate advice and portfolio management services. (Time series data of balance sheet items and some other activities of most of these money market corporations have only become available since July 1976 in official statistics.)

Credit co-operatives have shown a very rapid expansion over recent years. Based on the principle of mutual co-operation, they enable borrowers to obtain funds at reasonable conditions and investors to derive a satisfactory return.

Changes in the growth rates and relative importance of financial institutions have in many ways been influenced or affected by official policies and the changing structure of the Australian economy since the Second World War. New demands by a resource rich economy could not only call forth new government directions and needs but new initiatives. Officially sponsored structural changes in both the financial system and the economy may also alter the rules and environment under which financial institutions have to operate. (See pages 449-52 for recent developments.)

Finance companies

General

In the 1960s, finance companies were the major providers of credit for private consumption expenditure through hire purchase and other instalment credit. As a source of credit they responded to the needs of borrowers with relative freedom and were able to fill gaps in those areas where official control of banking limited the banks' ability to respond to the changing needs of the financial market. The 1970s saw finance company emphasis on consumer instalment credit change to a more balanced portfolio of business and consumer loans. These changes were necessitated because of changing conditions.

Finance companies are defined as incorporated companies which are engaged mainly in providing to the general public (businesses as well as private persons) credit facilities of the following types: hire purchase and other instalment credit for retail sales, wholesale finance, personal loans, other consumer and commercial loans, factoring, financial leasing of business plant and equipment, and bills of exchange. The finance companies covered in these statistics, insofar as they provide instalment credit for retail sales, are also included in the statistics of instalment credit for retail sales (see pages 466-7). Incorporated finance companies which are not subsidiaries of other finance companies and have total balances outstanding on finance agreements of less than \$500,000 are excluded.

Companies mainly engaged in financing the operations of related companies ("related" as defined in the Companies Act) are included if they finance:

- (1) The sales, by unrelated business, of products of related companies, or
- (2) the sales of related companies where the related companies write agreements with the general public.

Excluded from the statistics are companies lending funds to:

- (1) Related companies to enable such companies to finance their sales;
- (2) related finance companies; or
- (3) related companies which are not engaged in providing credit facilities to the general public.

Also excluded are the following classes of financial and quasi-financial institutions: banks; life insurance companies; fire, marine, and general insurance companies; authorised dealers in the short-term money market; pastoral finance companies; investment companies; unit trusts, land trusts, mutual funds, and management companies for the foregoing trusts and funds; pension and superannuation funds; building societies; friendly societies; and credit unions.

VICTORIA—FINANCE COMPANIES: AMOUNTS FINANCED, BALANCES OUTSTANDING, AND COLLECTIONS (a)

(\$m)

Year	Instalment credit for retail sales	Personal loans (b)	Wholesale finance	Finance for housing (c)	Other commercial loans (d)	Total
AMOUNTS FINANCED (e)						
1977-78	340.2	208.0	1,175.2	231.4	391.4	2,346.2
1978-79	341.6	224.1	1,421.3	167.7	419.6	2,574.3
1979-80	298.0	239.5	1,536.2	158.2	514.9	2,746.8
1980-81	326.5	r243.3	r1,671.6	r185.7	r601.0	r3,028.2
1981-82	378.6	268.6	1,903.3	227.5	782.6	3,560.7

**VICTORIA—FINANCE COMPANIES: AMOUNTS FINANCED, BALANCES
OUTSTANDING, AND COLLECTIONS (a)—continued**
(\$m)

Year	Instalment credit for retail sales	Personal loans (b)	Wholesale finance	Finance for housing (c)	Other commercial loans (d)	Total
BALANCES OUTSTANDING						
1977-78	607.2	370.8	330.9	652.6	747.0	2,708.5
1978-79	609.5	412.4	384.6	541.8	807.4	2,755.7
1979-80	572.1	423.0	423.3	497.2	898.1	2,813.7
1980-81	575.7	439.2	451.4	472.7	1,018.0	2,957.0
1981-82	737.8	486.1	459.8	544.1	1,139.7	3,367.6
COLLECTIONS AND OTHER LIQUIDATIONS OF BALANCES (f)						
1977-78	441.3	247.8	1,164.4	335.8	411.9	2,601.2
1978-79	488.6	276.8	1,406.7	336.5	480.6	2,989.2
1979-80	476.5	316.5	1,572.9	278.5	572.8	3,217.3
1980-81	463.3	324.0	1,714.8	249.1	637.6	3,388.8
1981-82	486.1	334.6	1,982.5	270.6	765.7	3,839.5

(a) The statistics of finance companies presented from July 1978 are not completely comparable with those for earlier periods, especially the figures for housing, other commercial loans and total, because of changes in coverage and size criteria.

(b) Includes loans to persons for alterations or additions estimated to cost less than \$10,000 to existing dwellings.

(c) Includes loans to persons for alterations or additions estimated to cost more than \$10,000 to existing dwellings.

(d) Includes loans for the purpose of developing land into residential blocks.

(e) The actual cash provided. It excludes initial deposits, hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

(f) Covers cash collections of capital repayments, hiring charges, interest, and insurance and other liquidations such as bad debts, debts written off, and rebates for early payouts.

Instalment credit for retail sales

Instalment credit schemes which relate primarily to the financing of the retail sales of consumer commodities are covered by these statistics. The term instalment credit is defined as relating to schemes in which repayment is made by regular predetermined instalments (either by amount or by percentage of amount financed or balance outstanding) and includes schemes such as hire purchase, time payment, budget accounts, and personal loans.

From July 1973, businesses covered by these statistics are incorporated finance companies (as defined on page 465), retail establishments which come within the scope of the Census of Retail Establishments (see Chapter 18 of this *Year Book*), and unincorporated finance businesses provided that their outstanding balances on instalment credit schemes are \$500,000 or more for the whole of Australia. Banks, credit unions, and insurance companies financing retail sales of consumer commodities are at present excluded. Also excluded are credit schemes which do not involve regular predetermined instalments, credit transactions which relate mainly to financing of "producer" type goods (e.g., plant and machinery, tractors, and commercial type vehicles), and credit transactions involving sale of land and buildings, property improvements, travel, services such as repair and maintenance work, and the leasing and rental of goods. A detailed account of the scope of these statistics may be found in the publication *Instalment Credit for Retail Sales, July 1981* (5631.0), issued by the Central Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

**VICTORIA—INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES
(INCLUDING HIRE PURCHASE), AMOUNTS FINANCED BY
COMMODITY GROUPS (a)**
(\$m)

Year	Motor vehicles, etc., amounts financed by finance companies	Household and personal goods			Total
		Finance companies	Other business	All business	
1977-78	279.5	60.7	82.1	142.8	422.3
1978-79	279.5	62.2	69.3	131.5	411.0
1979-80	231.2	66.7	74.5	141.3	372.5
1980-81	248.7	77.8	82.7	160.5	409.3
1981-82	297.8	80.6	94.0	174.6	472.4

(a) Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

**VICTORIA—RETAIL HIRE PURCHASE OPERATIONS:
AMOUNTS FINANCED BY COMMODITY GROUPS FOR ALL BUSINESSES (a)
(\$m)**

Year	Motor vehicles, etc.				Household and personal goods	Total
	New	Used	Other (b)	Total		
1977-78	70.4	110.6	26.5	207.6	51.6	259.2
1978-79	70.1	122.5	26.3	218.9	49.3	268.2
1979-80	60.5	100.9	22.1	183.6	56.7	240.2
1980-81	71.6	100.5	23.0	195.1	65.0	260.1
1981-82	95.9	116.7	24.0	236.6	59.8	296.4

(a) Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

(b) New and used motor cycles, boats, caravans, trailers, motor parts, and accessories.

Short-term money market (authorised dealers)

The short-term money market in Australia includes nine dealer companies which specialise in the business of borrowing money, investing borrowed funds in an approved range of assets, and buying and selling such assets. Four of these companies have head offices in Melbourne and five in Sydney, but representation is Australia-wide.

Known as authorised dealers, each of these dealer companies has been accredited by the Reserve Bank. Such accreditation has significance both for the dealers and for their clients, the most important aspect being that by acting as "lender of last resort" the Bank provides liquidity to dealers, in that they can borrow from the Bank against their holdings of certain Commonwealth Government securities and to that extent have an assured source of funds to repay loans. The Bank does not, however, accept responsibility for the repayment of a dealer's individual loans or for his solvency generally.

The Bank not only lends to the nine dealers and trades in securities with them, but provides a range of other facilities which contribute towards the efficient operation of the market. It maintains special clearing accounts for dealers, by means of which funds can be quickly transferred from one point in Australia to another. It also maintains a safe custody system for dealers' holdings of Commonwealth Government securities, which makes possible the safe and rapid movement of security for loans from one lender to another.

**AUSTRALIA—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET: AUTHORISED DEALERS:
LIABILITIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF CLIENT AT 30 JUNE (a)
(\$m)**

Clients	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
All trading banks	335.0	354.3	333.1	453.0	301
Savings banks	135.8	133.1	203.6	132.1	124
Insurance offices	68.4	74.7	75.5	56.9	71
Superannuation, pension, and provident funds	25.4	72.2	33.0	31.1	28
Hire purchase and other instalment credit companies	17.4	27.4	7.3	13.5	11
Companies, n.e.i.	364.8	314.6	322.0	285.3	235
Commonwealth and State Governments	150.6	212.2	130.6	136.3	187
Local and semi-government authorities, n.e.c.	175.8	207.6	168.1	156.8	117
All other lenders (including marketing boards and trustee companies)	92.1	108.2	102.5	101.8	109
Total	1,365.3	1,504.3	1,375.5	1,366.8	1,184

(a) Liabilities to Reserve Bank as lender of last resort are excluded.

Interest rates paid by authorised dealers on the great bulk of clients' loans are re-negotiated daily and average levels reflect the substantial day to day variation in funds' positions. The pattern of payments by the Commonwealth to the States each month whereby large amounts are disbursed in the beginning and middle of the month, has a substantial influence. Rates paid may reflect not only earnings (including expected capital gains) on assets held by dealers but, at the margin, also a wish to avoid transactions' costs in selling and buying back securities, or being locked into last resort loans.

**AUSTRALIA—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET: AUTHORISED DEALERS:
INTEREST RATES**
(per cent per annum)

Month	Interest rates on loans accepted during month				Weighted average interest rate on loans outstanding (a)
	At call		For fixed periods		
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
June 1979	1.00	18.25	3.10	11.00	7.75
September 1979	1.00	17.85	2.60	12.65	8.89
December 1979	2.50	18.15	5.00	12.11	8.56
March 1980	3.00	18.70	4.60	12.00	9.25
June 1980	1.00	18.80	5.50	13.00	10.34
September 1980	1.00	18.85	4.80	14.50	9.81
December 1980	1.00	18.20	2.00	12.60	9.43
March 1981	1.00	18.20	5.10	13.25	11.11
June 1981	5.00	21.76	11.75	15.00	13.04
September 1981	1.10	22.60	6.11	15.65	12.91
December 1981	2.50	19.00	7.30	15.10	12.78
March 1982	3.00	23.90	8.00	18.00	14.85
June 1982	1.00	26.10	4.00	19.25	14.88

(a) Weighted average of rates paid on all days of the four or five weeks ending on the last Wednesday of the month.

The Bank maintains close supervision over the categories of assets which the dealers may hold. The great bulk of dealers' assets normally comprises Commonwealth Government securities (including Treasury notes) maturing within five years with lesser amounts in securities issued by public authorities and bank paper. Also, a small part of dealers' funds may be held in non-bank commercial bills and such other assets as they might choose, including securities with longer than five years to maturity. It is against Commonwealth Government securities up to five years to maturity that dealers may borrow under the last resort arrangements.

The business conducted by a dealer—borrowing funds for short terms, holding a portfolio of selected assets, and trading in those assets—is a highly individual one, and considerable scope exists for differences in the pattern of business pursued by the different members of the market. Dealers are, however, expected to trade readily in, and thereby broaden the market for, Commonwealth Government securities. While their portfolios and turnover are dominated by Commonwealth Government securities, paper issued by public authorities and short-term private sector securities comprise a sizeable part.

**AUSTRALIA—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET: AUTHORISED DEALERS:
SELECTED ASSETS (FACE VALUE) (a)**
(\$m)

Month and year	Commonwealth Government securities (b)			Commercial bills (c)	Banks' Certificates of Deposit (b)
	Treasury notes	Other	Total		
June 1979	176.7	1,069.5	1,246.2	190.2	18.3
September 1979	40.8	1,210.8	1,251.6	192.1	16.9
December 1979 (d)	314.6	902.4	1,217.0	160.9	19.8
March 1980	609.3	771.4	1,380.7	151.0	13.6
June 1980	93.6	1,180.6	1,274.2	228.9	58.1
September 1980	262.7	935.3	1,198.0	243.8	43.0
December 1980 (d)	945.3	634.8	1,580.1	157.2	15.8
March 1981	788.2	765.0	1,553.2	181.6	12.8
June 1981	581.9	813.1	1,395.0	257.9	25.2
September 1981	553.8	620.4	1,174.2	338.5	33.9
December 1981	285.3	861.6	1,146.9	316.5	24.6
March 1982	808.3	590.7	1,399.0	210.2	28.0
June 1982	375.1	672.1	1,047.2	265.6	85.2

(a) Average of weekly figures.

(b) Within five years of maturity.

(c) Accepted or endorsed by banks.

(d) Holdings on one Wednesday of the month have been excluded.

Cash Management Trusts

Similar in concept to the "money funds" of the United States, which have operated there for eleven years, the first cash management trust in Australia was launched by the Hill Samuel merchant bank in December 1980. By September 1982, fourteen trusts in the industry had funds invested of \$2,300m. Several of these trusts have their head office in Melbourne, and all are represented there.

The growth and public acceptance of cash management trusts was an important feature of the capital market during 1982.

The trusts achieve their combination of security, liquidity, and high yield by pooling investors' funds to purchase short dated securities in the money markets. Most trusts purchase only government and bank securities with a maximum maturity of 12 months. Several trusts also provide a capital guarantee to investors.

Funds placed with the trusts are at 24 hour call and, for this reason, the average maturity pattern of the trusts is much shorter than 12 months. By the end of 1982, the cash management trusts held about one per cent of financial assets.

Building societies

The provisions of the *Building Societies Act 1874* made it compulsory for building societies to effect registration. Current legislation regulating the activities of these societies is embodied in the *Building Societies Act 1958* and subsequent amending Acts. Further information on this subject may be found in Chapter 11 of this *Year Book*.

VICTORIA—PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Number of Societies	53	52	51	44
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				
Income—				
Interest from loans	128,299	151,345	187,052	214,381
Interest from deposits	16,086	15,524	14,929	18,063
Income from holdings of securities	6,839	14,821	20,970	27,359
Other income	4,851	5,569	6,871	7,072
Total	156,075	187,259	229,822	266,875
Expenditure—				
Interest on shares	28,596	38,037	45,426	49,037
Interest on deposits	86,312	101,226	123,984	149,925
Interest on loans	1,673	1,590	2,225	2,646
Other expenditure	29,758	38,155	47,366	56,899
Total	146,339	179,008	219,001	258,507
LIABILITIES AND ASSETS (a)				
Liabilities—				
Share capital and reserves—				
Non-withdrawable shares	18,886	22,774	26,318	26,384
Withdrawable shares	337,725	444,118	514,918	514,440
Statutory reserves	7,736	8,183	9,672	10,478
Other reserves (b)	11,746	14,312	16,783	17,757
Deposits	973,733	1,222,901	1,497,151	1,744,243
Loans	22,759	21,588	28,374	35,259
Other liabilities	9,315	10,440	12,249	15,054
Total	1,381,900	1,744,316	2,105,465	2,363,615
Assets—				
Amount owing on loans	1,113,424	1,371,054	1,644,039	1,874,674
Cash on hand	813	2,236	3,954	4,546

VICTORIA—PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES—*continued*

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
LIABILITIES AND ASSETS (a)— <i>continued</i>				
<i>Assets—continued</i>				
Deposits with banks	118,790	90,960	88,901	80,957
Deposits with other institutions	27,206	49,602	65,943	61,692
Bills, bonds, and other securities	90,350	190,538	245,543	268,167
Accounts receivable	3,740	3,937	5,279	9,050
Physical and other assets	27,577	35,989	51,806	64,529
Total	1,381,900	1,744,316	2,105,465	2,363,615

(a) At the balance dates of societies within the financial year shown.

(b) Includes accumulated surpluses and deficits.

Co-operative organisations

In December 1953, the Victorian Parliament passed the Co-operation Act, now known as the *Co-operation Act* 1958. The Act provides for the formation, registration, and management of co-operative societies which are classified into various kinds according to their objects.

The Act permits the Victorian Treasurer to guarantee the repayment of any loan raised by a society for the implementation of its object. At 30 June 1980, 625 guarantees were in force, the amount involved being \$15,158,803; while in 1981, 669 guarantees were in force, and the amount involved was \$16,851,118.

Under the direction of the Treasurer, the Act is administered by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. He is assisted by an advisory council constituted under the Act.

VICTORIA—REGISTERED CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AT 30 JUNE
(number)

Type	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Producer	71	71	67	70	68
Trading	91	90	99	106	108
Community settlement	19	23	26	29	28
Community advancement	869	888	928	1,002	1,028
Credit	218	214	213	213	210
Associations	3	4	4	4	4
Total	1,271	1,290	1,337	1,424	1,446

Co-operative organisations operating in Victoria may also be registered under the provisions of the Companies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, and the Co-operative Housing Societies Act. Details relating to co-operative housing societies are given on page 260. In recent years, a considerable number of co-operative credit societies which extend credit facilities to members to enable them to finance the purchase of household durables, or to discharge financial liabilities, etc., have also been registered under the Co-operation Act.

One of the outcomes of the Review of Commonwealth Government Functions in 1980-81 was the discontinuation of the Australian Bureau of Statistics collection relating to the producer and consumer co-operatives. The year 1978-79 was the last for which statistics were available. However, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Victoria collects similar data for the co-operatives societies registered under the *Co-operation Act* 1958.

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS: CREDIT SOCIETIES

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Number of societies	205	205	199	193	186
Number of members	206,955	241,026	280,228	326,393	366,735



A ploughing match on the Moonee Ponds Creek (inset) was the beginning of the Royal Agricultural Society's Royal Melbourne Show. This photograph illustrates the Annual Grand Parade of present day Royal Shows.

Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria

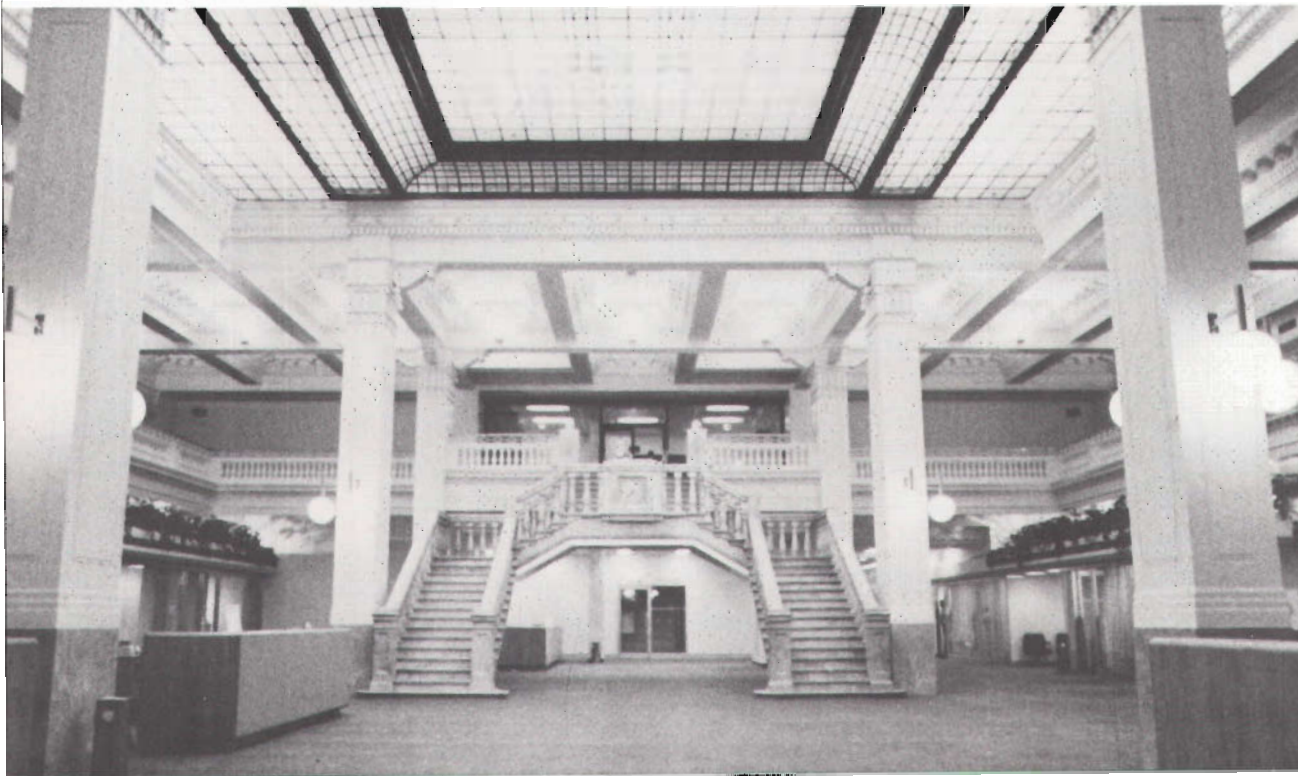


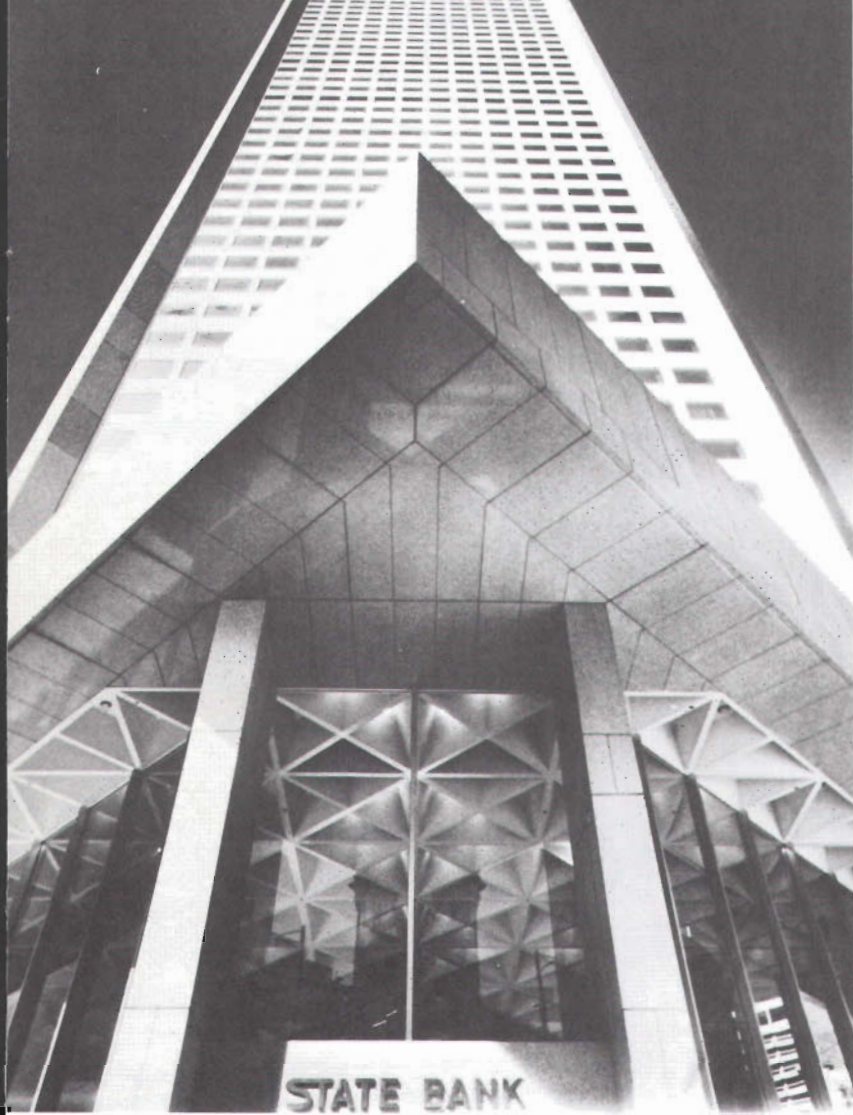
The Bank of New South Wales and the Commercial Bank of Australia amalgamated in 1982 to form the Westpac Banking Corporation. Their new Melbourne head office banking chamber is shown.

Westpac Banking Corporation

The restored banking chamber of the recently merged National Bank of Australasia and the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney now known as the National Australia Bank.

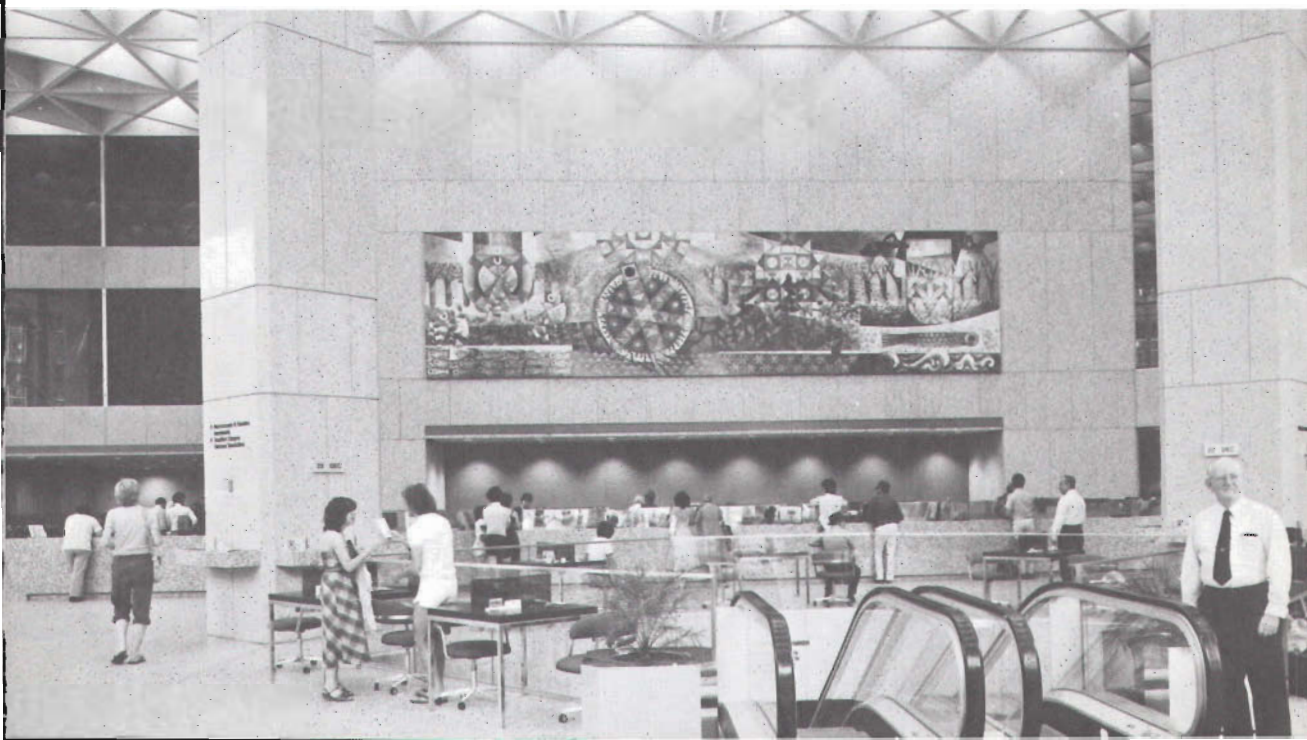
National Commercial Banking Corporation of Australia Limited





The new State Bank centre at the corner of Elizabeth and Bourke Streets, Melbourne, headquarters of Victoria's oldest bank. The centre is a complex of banking chambers and administrative departments, commercial offices, and retail arcades. (Below) is the new banking chamber.

State Bank of Victoria





A giant dust storm, a result and symbol of one of Australia's worst droughts, swept across Victoria from the south-west. The dust storm, which reached Melbourne at 3 p.m. on 8 February 1983, reduced visibility to a few metres in the city and suburbs.

Bureau of Meteorology

The State Emergency Service undertakes one of many rescue operations performed in 1982.

State Emergency Service



VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS: CREDIT SOCIETIES—*continued*

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE					
Income—					
Interest from loans	21,031	29,019	40,142	56,843	75,992
Interest from deposits	1,298	1,758	3,759	5,383	6,694
Other income	941	1,485	1,676	2,640	3,981
Total	23,270	32,262	45,577	64,866	86,667
Expenditure—					
Interest on deposits	12,255	17,392	26,592	39,056	53,573
Interest on loans	497	686	617	1,052	1,213
Wages and salaries	4,715	6,121	7,664	9,551	12,185
Other expenditure	5,044	6,485	9,387	12,576	16,840
Total	22,511	30,684	44,260	62,235	83,811
LIABILITIES AND ASSETS (a)					
Liabilities—					
Paid up share capital	1,865	2,192	2,566	3,002	3,393
Statutory reserves	193	387	638	933	1,237
Other reserves (b)	-91	1,240	2,690	4,797	7,033
Deposits	192,733	265,306	395,133	537,080	642,584
Loans	7,297	8,475	8,915	16,152	14,644
Other liabilities	1,246	1,683	2,143	3,001	4,106
Total	203,243	279,282	412,085	564,967	672,998
Assets—					
Amount owing on loans (c)	173,929	233,191	336,639	462,437	555,250
Cash on hand	519	687	1,266	1,639	1,783
Deposits	18,191	30,250	54,365	67,180	65,803
Bills, bonds, and other securities	4,013	7,093	6,700	12,738	21,023
Physical and other assets	6,591	8,062	13,115	20,973	29,140
Total	203,243	279,282	412,085	564,967	672,998

(a) At the balance dates of credit societies within the financial year shown.

(b) Includes accumulated surpluses and deficits.

(c) Net of unearned interest and allowance for doubtful debts. These figures are not of unearned interest and allowance for doubtful debts.

Life insurance*History*

The first Australian life office was formed in 1836, but it was not until the second half of the nineteenth century that life insurance gathered strength in Australia. The first mutual office with headquarters in Victoria was established in 1869. Several North American offices established operations in Australia during the 1880s, but they were forced to transfer their policies to Australian offices and to withdraw from the market in the early 1920s by changes in the New York law under which they operated. Since 1945, several United States of America companies, not subject to New York law, have opened up or acquired life offices in Australia. By 1901, Australian life offices were competing in many parts of the then British Empire; several offices still operate in Great Britain, New Zealand, and South Africa.

Structure

The life insurance industry in Australia is organised largely along mutual, or co-operative lines. More than 65 per cent of the business is handled by wholly mutual offices—with no shareholders—where the policyholders themselves own the business and where all surplus funds accrue to them.

A significant part of life insurance, however, is conducted by share capital companies which offer life insurance services to the public. There are statutory limitations on the funds which these offices may pass on to shareholders rather than to policyholders.

Most of the wholly mutual offices are Australian controlled and several share capital offices are Australian owned or controlled. However, many share capital offices are

owned by foreign insurance groups. The majority of life offices, particularly the major mutual offices, offer Australia-wide facilities. There are 46 registered life offices in Australia and, in addition there are government life offices in New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia, the latter having begun operations in March 1978.

There are several industry associations which aim to maintain and promote high standards within the industry. They include:

- (1) The Australian Insurance Institute—the professional, educational, and examining body associated with both the general and life insurance industries. It co-ordinates the activities of the various State institutes, which include the Insurance Institute of Victoria; and
- (2) The Life Insurance Federation of Australia—a national life insurance industry organisation, which was formed on 30 April 1979. Forty-two private enterprise life insurance companies joined together to form the Federation. This association replaced the Life Offices Association of Australia and the Association of Independent Life Offices which ceased functioning.

Economic and social significance

The economic and social significance of life insurance lies in the accumulation of a substantial pool of funds which represents protection for, and the savings of, millions of Australian policyholders. In June 1982, life offices held assets in Australia with a value in excess of \$17,100m. There were 7.1 million policies in force covering about 4 million persons for sums insured of more than \$146,000m.

Life insurance is important to the community for a number of reasons. It provides an avenue for individuals to pool risks and thereby to reduce uncertainty by sharing the losses associated with premature death. This function of life insurance also relieves governments of certain social welfare responsibilities.

Life insurance is important also because the funds which are accumulated are the result of contractual savings programmes. This form of savings is significant because its inbuilt compulsive element provides both the public and private sectors of the economy with access to a predictable supply of long-term capital funds as well as enabling policyholders to participate in a wide range of investments.

Types of life insurance

There are three main forms of life insurance: whole of life, endowment, and term. All three forms can be obtained in a variety of combinations and are often sold under special product names by different life companies. Over recent years, some life offices have developed policies which separate the life cover from the savings element. These are commonly known as “unbundled contracts”. Under some contracts the entire premium may be devoted to the savings elements. Unbundled policies may be either “investment account” or “investment linked”. There are also two quasi-life insurance policies: pure endowment and annuity.

Whole of life. These policies give lifetime protection, with the sum insured and any accrued bonuses paid on death. It provides basically for dependants.

Endowment. In these policies the sum insured and any accrued bonuses are payable on survival to a specified age or on prior death. They give family protection and a systematic method of saving for retirement, repayment of loans, educational expenses, etc.

Whole of life and endowment policies may be “with profit” (participating in the distribution of bonuses) or “non-profit” (not participating in the distribution of bonuses), the choice depending on the level of premium paid.

Term. These policies provide inexpensive, “death only” cover within a specified period. The policies expire if the insured life survives the period, and no benefit is paid. There are several variants: renewable term, decreasing term, and convertible term, with the option to convert to whole of life or endowment insurance at a later date with no need of proof of medical fitness.

Pure endowment. In these policies the sum insured is payable only if a person lives to a pre-determined age. On prior death, premiums plus interest are returned.

Annuities. These are contracts under which a life office pays a fixed regular amount from a particular date until the death of the annuitant or to some earlier pre-arranged date. The premium, or consideration, is paid as a lump sum, or by instalments if the commencement of the annuity is deferred.

Ordinary life insurance. These are policies on which premiums are paid yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

Industrial (Collector) life insurance. These are policies where premiums are collected periodically (usually monthly) by life office agents from policyholders' homes. They constitute a costly operation which has lost popularity in recent years.

Superannuation. These are benefits provided either by lump sum payments on retirement or pensions to retired employees or self-employed persons or their surviving dependants. Superannuation schemes conducted by life offices account for about one-third of total Australian superannuation business.

Investment account policies. The premium, after deduction of the cost of life cover and expenses, is paid into an investment account. After payment of tax, interest is credited to the account. The account is capital guaranteed.

Investment-linked (or unit-linked) policies. The benefits payable are expressed in units each representing a share in a portfolio of investments managed by a life office. Policies do not have a guaranteed value because the price of the units fluctuates as the market value of the underlying investments changes and as investment income accrues.

Marketing

The bulk of life insurance is sold on commission through agents, or representatives, of life offices. The most common variant of this theme is the practice of the major Australian life offices selling through tied or in-house agents. Other intermediaries are free to direct business to these offices but no commission is paid.

Some sectors of the industry operate through brokers, virtually independent agents, who place business on behalf of their clients. The broking system in life insurance is not as developed as it is in general insurance.

Statistics

The State-by-State break-down of life insurance figures is not reliable. The figures have been distorted by the widespread practice of placing policies on the Australian Capital Territory register, although the policyholder is not a resident of the A.C.T. Such policies are shown in the published statistics as A.C.T. business.

Care should also be taken when using the figures for "Policies discontinued or reduced". This term includes death claims, maturities, surrenders, forfeitures, and transfers to other States, or overseas.

AUSTRALIA—LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS WITHIN AUSTRALIA: SELECTED ASSETS HELD IN AUSTRALIA BY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES (a) (\$m)

Class of assets	At end of December—				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Fixed assets—					
Property	2,542.9	2,831.9	3,124.8	3,527.7	3,961.5
Furniture	30.3	30.5	39.2	42.0	42.7
Total fixed assets	2,573.2	2,862.4	3,164.0	3,569.7	4,004.2
Loans (excluding advances of premiums)—					
On mortgage—					
Rural	83.8	76.8	72.1	67.8	76.3
Housing	505.4	501.8	486.2	497.3	535.7
Other	708.7	679.3	673.6	692.1	727.2
On policies	292.0	297.0	301.5	320.0	344.3
To controlled companies	54.3	68.2	78.3	100.3	127.0
To building or housing societies	6.2	7.1	6.8	8.5	7.3
Other	24.9	41.6	49.3	83.3	84.5
Total loans	1,675.3	1,671.8	1,667.8	1,769.3	1,902.3

AUSTRALIA—LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS WITHIN AUSTRALIA:
SELECTED ASSETS HELD IN AUSTRALIA BY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES (a)—continued
(\$m)

Class of assets	At end of December—				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Investments—					
Government securities	2,507.8	2,706.9	2,887.3	3,096.8	3,420.6
Local and semi-governmental securities	995.5	1,121.1	1,199.3	1,342.6	1,483.5
Debentures	755.7	800.9	827.3	794.2	749.6
Secured and unsecured notes	164.5	165.9	169.8	224.2	239.0
Preference shares	69.9	69.0	70.1	68.4	70.6
Ordinary shares	1,831.5	2,075.0	2,496.8	3,221.4	3,405.8
Holdings in controlled companies	76.7	127.4	125.2	167.1	226.2
Other	85.6	86.1	94.2	178.2	237.0
Total investments	6,487.2	7,152.3	7,869.9	9,092.9	9,832.3
Cash—					
On deposit—					
Banks	0.4	0.4	0.2	5.6	2.3
Other	55.7	87.5	169.3	109.6	343.4
On current account and in hand	6.1	12.2	51.6	92.0	187.1
Total cash	62.2	100.1	221.1	207.2	532.8
Total selected assets	10,797.9	11,786.6	12,922.8	14,639.1	16,271.6

(a) Items shown are the balances according to the companies' ledgers in respect of the statutory funds as at the date for which the information was supplied, without adjustment for any accrued or outstanding interest or other items which had not been brought into account as at that date. Figures include those for State Government insurance offices.

There is no official direction of life office investment in relation to the safeguarding of policyholders' funds, although there are statutory taxation requirements for investment in government securities (see Taxation, below). The Life Insurance Commissioner, nevertheless, maintains a surveillance over the industry (see Regulation of the industry, page 475).

Taxation

Life offices

Life offices are taxed on the basis of their investment income (as distinct from premium income), less associated expenses and a deduction deemed necessary to meet long-term policy liabilities.

In its 1973–74 Budget, the Commonwealth Government reduced the allowable deduction for policy liabilities under section 115 of the Income Tax Assessment Act from 3 per cent to 2 per cent. In the 1974–75 Budget, this deduction was further reduced to 1 per cent and the rate at which tax was levied was increased up to the normal rate for companies.

Rebates for policyholders

In the 1975–76 Budget, the Commonwealth Government replaced the system of concessional deductions, including those for certain levels of life insurance premiums and superannuation contributions, with a General Rebate which credited taxpayers with expenditure of \$1,350 on what were previously concessional deductions—for medical, educational, and other expenses, and life insurance premiums and superannuation contributions. A 40 per cent tax rebate was applied.

In the 1977–78 Budget, the General Rebate was discontinued with the introduction of tax-free threshold income. Nevertheless, concessional expenditure over a total of \$1,590 was allowed as a rebate at the basic rate of tax—32 cents in the dollar. In the 1978–79 Budget, this basic rate was raised to 33.5 cents in the dollar, but lowered to 33.07 cents in the 1979–80 Budget and to 32.0 cents in the 1980–81 Budget. The 1982–83 Budget provides for a rate of 30.67 per cent for 1982–83 and of 30 per cent in subsequent years. The components of the concessional expenditure allowance remain unchanged, including \$1,200 for life insurance premiums and superannuation contributions.

However, from 1980-81 the position is different for persons who are self-employed or who are employees not covered by employer sponsored superannuation arrangements. Such persons are entitled to deduct from their assessable income up to \$1,200 per year in respect of contributions made by them to a qualifying superannuation fund. Any contributions in excess of the \$1,200 can be included in rebatable expenditure items up to the existing limit of \$1,200, giving these persons a total allowance of up to \$2,400 in respect of life insurance and superannuation contributions.

The proceeds of life insurance policies are tax-free in policyholders' hands, the income having been taxed at the life office stage. One-twentieth of a lump sum superannuation benefit is treated as taxable income in the hands of the recipient in the year it is received, but investment income from the re-invested sum is taxable as normal income. Superannuation benefits in the form of a regular pension are, with some exceptions, treated as fully taxable income.

Regulation of the industry

The life insurance industry is regulated by the Commonwealth *Life Insurance Act 1945* which gives the Life Insurance Commissioner control over the registration of offices and wide ranging powers over life office affairs in the interests of policyholders. Investigations can range from company financial matters to the treatment of individual policyholders' complaints. The State Government insurance offices in New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia do not come under the jurisdiction of the Life Insurance Act, although they voluntarily supply the statistics which the Act requires from the private offices.

Current problems

Inflation has brought major problems for the life insurance industry. It has eroded the value of sums insured and it has increased operating costs. Continued pressure on policyholders' cash flows, the growth of superannuation and increasing attention to short-term investment avenues have led many policyholders to switch to cheaper term insurance (which contains no savings element). This has long-term implications for the industry's ability to accumulate and generate investment funds for both the public and private sectors of the economy.

VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: PREMIUM RECEIPTS AND POLICY PAYMENTS (INCLUDING ANNUITIES) (\$m)

Year	Premiums received (including single premiums)	Payments			Total
		Claims	Surrenders	Annuities and cash bonuses	
1976	428.6	139.4	126.9	4.0	270.3
1977	450.7	157.9	149.6	4.3	311.8
1978	487.3	182.3	166.3	3.8	352.4
1979	511.8	189.5	215.6	4.1	409.2
1980	584.4	219.3	228.7	5.6	453.6

VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: NEW POLICIES ISSUED (EXCLUDING ANNUITIES) (a)

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Ordinary and industrial business—					
Number of policies	134,221	125,857	127,953	121,374	113,952
Sum insured \$m	2,410.7	2,608.9	2,948.1	3,286.5	3,402.3
Annual premiums \$m	28.9	29.0	30.9	33.2	33.5
Superannuation business—					
Number of policies	22,039	22,045	18,778	15,799	19,967
Sum insured \$m	2,190.4	2,145.2	2,152.3	2,465.6	3,110.0
Annual premiums \$m	49.6	55.5	55.3	53.1	71.3
All combined—					
Number of policies	156,260	147,902	146,731	137,173	133,919
Sum insured \$m	4,601.1	4,754.1	5,100.4	5,752.1	6,512.3
Annual premiums \$m	78.5	84.5	86.2	86.3	104.8

(a) Industrial business has been combined with ordinary business since October 1978.

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: POLICIES DISCONTINUED OR REDUCED
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES) (a)**

Cause of discontinuance	1978		1979		1980	
	Number of policies	Sum insured	Number of policies	Sum insured	Number of policies	Sum insured
		(\$m)		(\$m)		(\$m)
Ordinary and industrial business—						
Death or disability	8,958	29.5	8,604	31.0	7,534	28.1
Maturity, expiry, etc.	55,695	187.8	54,807	228.0	49,916	288.6
Surrender	95,422	771.8	107,688	981.9	102,468	1,082.4
Forfeiture	28,790	448.4	30,070	503.0	25,994	537.2
Other (b)	-8,695	-169.9	16,164	277.2	2,448	68.2
Total	180,170	1,267.6	217,333	2,021.1	188,360	2,004.5
Superannuation business—						
Death or disability	507	21.8	432	24.3	379	19.4
Maturity, expiry, etc.	1,698	138.4	1,466	111.9	1,475	112.8
Surrender	7,925	866.2	6,961	837.9	7,375	1,023.4
Forfeiture	1,197	30.8	1,362	40.6	1,326	46.1
Other (b)	2,637	335.4	15,586	309.9	2,977	10.9
Total	13,964	1,392.6	25,807	1,324.6	13,532	1,212.6
All combined—						
Death or disability	9,465	51.3	9,036	55.3	7,913	47.5
Maturity, expiry, etc.	57,393	326.2	56,273	339.9	51,391	401.4
Surrender	103,347	1,638.0	114,649	1,819.8	109,843	2,105.8
Forfeiture	29,987	479.2	31,432	543.6	27,320	583.3
Other (b)	-6,058	165.5	31,750	587.1	5,425	79.1
Total	194,134	2,660.2	243,140	3,345.7	201,892	3,217.1

(a) Industrial business has been combined with ordinary business since October 1978.

(b) Includes net loss or gain resulting from transfers, cancellations of, and alterations to, policies, etc.

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: BUSINESS IN EXISTENCE
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)(a)**

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Ordinary and industrial business—					
Number of policies	2,035,699	1,969,964	1,917,747	1,821,788	1,747,380
Sum insured \$m	12,203.2	13,652.6	15,333.1	16,598.5	17,996.2
Annual premiums \$m	226.2	232.9	239.6	242.2	248.2
Superannuation business—					
Number of policies	120,434	128,226	133,040	123,032	129,467
Sum insured \$m	7,131.9	8,244.6	9,004.3	10,145.3	12,042.7
Annual premiums \$m	185.7	212.1	230.9	250.9	287.6
All combined—					
Number of policies	2,156,133	2,098,190	2,050,787	1,944,820	1,876,847
Sum insured \$m	19,335.1	21,897.2	24,337.4	26,743.8	30,038.9
Annual premiums \$m	411.9	445.0	470.5	493.1	535.8

(a) Industrial business has been combined with ordinary business since October 1978.

General insurance

Introduction

The general insurance industry provides security for policy owners in the event of loss, and by its investments, holds readily convertible assets to cover unforeseen or unexpected claims. Insurance companies also invest capital in many large-scale projects. As the national body of the general insurance industry, the Insurance Council of Australia Limited (ICA) promotes the role of the industry to governments and the community.

The ICA has two principal functions: it explains the interests of the general insurance industry in Australia and it provides a statistical, technical, and information service to the industry. The main areas in which the ICA represents the insurance industry include dealings with governments, other trade and business organisations, the media, and

consumers. The ICA seeks to provide effective representation for its members to these groups.

For some time, the ICA has been concerned with disaster mitigation and alleviating the trauma experienced by victims of natural disasters. Consequently, the ICA in association with the Chartered Institute of Loss Adjusters and the Council of Loss Adjusters, representing the loss adjusting professions, has established the Insurance Emergency Service (IES).

The IES is intended to speed up the processing of insurance claims in the event of a major disaster. The agreement provides for the pooling of administrative and technical resources by the members of the IES to enable claims to be assessed and paid promptly. The service operates in liaison with governments who have recognised its work in situations where a catastrophe takes place.

The general insurance industry in Victoria comprises: property and liability insurance companies (of which most are members of the ICA), representatives of Lloyds insurance brokers, Victorian Government insurance offices, local representatives of overseas reinsurance companies, and independent private brokers.

The insurance industry contributes to the stability of commercial activity in the community by providing protection for a wide range of risks. Some examples of the policies available are listed below:

VICTORIA—TYPES OF GENERAL INSURANCE POLICIES

Type of policy	Type of policy	Type of policy
Aviation hull	Employers liability	Leisurecraft
Baggage	(including workers	Livestock
Boiler explosion	compensation)	Marine hull
Burglary	Fidelity guarantee	Personal accident
Business interruption	Fire	Plate glass
Cargo in transit	Houseowners and	Pluvius
Cash in transit	householders	Public liability
Credit insurance	Industrial special	Travel
Crop (fire and hail)	risk	Wool (sheep's back to store)

Workers compensation cover and motor vehicle third party insurance are compulsory by law in all States.

Statistics

The following tables show premiums and claims relating to general insurance business undertaken by authorised insurers and government instrumentalities in Victoria for the years 1977-78 to 1980-81. These statistics are not directly comparable with those published previously, including those for 1977-78. Details relating to stamp duty, fire service charges, management expenses, and investment income were not collected as part of this collection for 1978-79 and 1979-80.

In many instances brokers have no knowledge of claims made by the insured on overseas insurers in respect of business placed through them. Because of this, no details of claims were collected from brokers for 1978-79 and 1979-80. For 1978-79 and 1979-80, premium details for brokers have been collected on an Australia-wide basis, although previously details were collected on a State basis. Accordingly, the data series on premiums by State for 1977-78 have been adjusted to exclude details for brokers.

In general, business is classified to the State where the policy is recorded and may not necessarily indicate the State of location of the risk. Due to the centralised record keeping of brokers (usually in the major capital cities) it is considered inappropriate to classify their business by State.

Premiums comprise the full amount receivable in respect of direct insurance and facultative reinsurance business written or renewed within Australia (including business placed overseas by Australian brokers) during the year less outward facultative reinsurance within Australia, stamp duty and fire service charges paid, and returns, rebates, and bonuses paid or credited to policyholders. (Facultative reinsurance is a contract whereby an insurance company cedes parts of individual risks to a reinsurance company.)

Premiums are not adjusted to provide for premiums unearned at the end of the year and consequently the amounts differ from *earned premium income* appropriate to the year.

Claims comprise, for direct insurance and facultative reinsurance business, payments made during the year, plus the estimated amount of outstanding claims at the end of the year, less the estimated amount of outstanding claims at the beginning of the year. Salvage and other amounts recoverable, including outward facultative reinsurance claims recovered or recoverable, have been deducted.

VICTORIA—PREMIUMS ON AUSTRALIAN RISKS UNDERWRITTEN (a)
(\$'000)

Class of business	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Fire (including sprinkler leakage)	78,073	71,469	67,607	78,032
Loss of profits	14,023	9,321	9,150	8,809
Crop (including hailstone)	2,288	3,935	5,074	3,939
Houseowners and householders	71,513	76,331	87,274	104,871
Contractors risks	4,692	5,125	4,924	5,911
Marine hull—				
Private pleasure craft	4,345	4,320	3,596	4,722
Other	1,689	r2,391	r2,682	4,646
Marine cargo	22,682	r22,113	r25,477	28,718
Aviation hull, cargo	1,851	1,832	2,001	2,138
Motor vehicle (including motor cycles)	215,725	227,088	219,683	231,170
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	186,950	189,474	194,955	223,684
Employers liability	324,867	250,216	247,212	275,295
Public liability	19,828	19,492	20,560	24,345
Product liability	1,078	1,578	1,763	2,150
Professional indemnity	3,530	3,319	5,370	6,911
Loan, mortgage and lease	6,761	8,219	r12,162	10,998
Burglary	8,722	8,947	8,779	8,832
All risks, baggage (b)	7,826	9,803	11,007	9,237
Boiler, engineering, machinery breakdown	4,538	5,244	5,633	6,520
Plate glass	2,700	2,927	3,101	3,091
Guarantee	1,437	1,837	1,533	1,794
Livestock	948	971	1,269	1,293
Personal accident	19,753	r19,212	r20,269	21,820
Other (b)	21,162	20,561	23,994	33,899
Total	1,026,981	r965,725	r985,075	1,102,825

(a) Excludes brokers.

(b) From 1980-81, the item "All risks, baggage" will be called "Travel (including baggage)" because risks other than those associated with "Travel" are now included in "Other".

VICTORIA—CLAIMS ON AUSTRALIAN RISKS UNDERWRITTEN (a)
(\$'000)

Class of business	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Fire (including sprinkler leakage)	26,490	43,195	54,099	73,992
Loss of profits	2,520	3,931	6,189	3,971
Crop (including hailstone)	2,070	2,673	1,712	1,241
Houseowners and householders	41,122	54,760	64,377	85,406
Contractors risks	2,686	2,986	3,786	5,236
Marine hull—				
Private pleasure craft	2,384	3,086	3,048	3,678
Other	1,323	r1,868	r2,227	3,438
Marine cargo	12,105	r12,921	r16,495	20,964
Aviation hull, cargo	1,151	1,238	1,883	1,605
Motor vehicle (including motor cycles)	129,423	159,183	168,364	186,093
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	211,215	222,638	235,420	291,223
Employers liability	197,246	180,287	210,928	268,770
Public liability	13,551	10,926	15,324	20,418
Product liability	1,165	2,367	801	-623
Professional indemnity	2,014	2,265	4,934	5,209
Loan, mortgage and lease	5,097	2,750	5,533	6,627
Burglary	4,657	5,667	7,329	7,691
All risks, baggage (b)	5,017	6,507	7,978	7,322
Boiler, engineering, machinery breakdown	2,184	2,776	2,826	4,909

VICTORIA—CLAIMS ON AUSTRALIAN RISKS UNDERWRITTEN (a)—continued
(\$'000)

Class of business	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Plate glass	1,910	2,176	2,326	2,585
Guarantee	55	585	726	1,210
Livestock	1,408	991	1,022	1,006
Personal accident	8,506	10,055	11,414	14,061
Other (b)	8,380	6,908	9,740	19,697
Total	683,679	742,739	838,481	1,035,729

(a) Excludes brokers.

(b) See footnote for previous table.

Motor vehicle insurance (compulsory third party)

The *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act 1939* (now embodied in the *Motor Car Act 1958*) which came into force on 22 January 1941, made it compulsory for the owner of a motor vehicle to insure against any liability which may be incurred by him, or any person who drives such motor vehicle, in respect of the death of, or bodily injury to, any person caused by, or arising out of, the use of such motor vehicle.

VICTORIA—MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE (COMPULSORY THIRD PARTY):
NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES INSURED, 1979-80

Class of motor vehicle	Motor cars usually garaged—		Total
	Within a radius of 32.187 kilometres of the G.P.O., Melbourne	Outside a radius of 32.187 kilometres of the G.P.O., Melbourne	
Private and business	1,011,162	625,072	1,636,234
Goods carrying	117,761	186,046	303,807
Hire	3,950	3,558	7,508
Hire and drive yourself	2,992	1,121	4,113
Passenger transport	1,572	1,518	3,090
Miscellaneous	10,543	57,909	68,452
Motor cycle	25,343	33,418	58,761
Recreation vehicles	600	646	1,246
Total	1,173,923	909,288	2,083,211

State Insurance Office

The State Insurance Office was established on 1 July 1975, under an Act of the Victorian Parliament which brought together the functions and staff of the State Accident Insurance Office and the State Motor Car Insurance Office. The State Insurance Office is controlled and managed by the Insurance Commissioner.

The State Insurance Office transacts employers liability, motor vehicle, and compulsory third party insurance. Other responsibilities of the Insurance Commissioner relate to the Workers Compensation Supplementation Fund, the Insurers Guarantee and Compensation Supplementation Fund, uninsured employers, nominal defendants in the motor car and employers liability jurisdiction, casual firefighters, jurors, civil defence volunteers, education volunteer workers, and the Standard Insurance Act.

The transactions of the State Insurance Office from 1977-78 to 1981-82 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—STATE INSURANCE OFFICE: TOTAL BUSINESS
(\$'000)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Gross premium	275,877	240,887	281,723	309,128	409,325
Net earned premium	259,497	261,548	279,492	292,544	360,801
Investment income	46,847	64,938	85,250	103,565	129,895
Net claims	229,946	273,894	328,689	363,877	595,059
Expenses and commission	14,723	18,914	15,711	17,396	25,530
Underwriting profit (loss)	14,828	-31,260	-64,908	-88,728	-137,515
Net profit (loss)	61,675	33,678	20,342	14,836	-129,893
Underwriting reserves	603,842	721,915	935,518	1,014,348	1,348,715
Other reserves	28,671	46,422	52,471	53,364	76,529

OTHER PRIVATE FINANCE
The Stock Exchange of Melbourne Limited

Introduction

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne was established in 1884. In simple terms a Stock Exchange has two main functions:

- (1) To provide a central and organised market place where company, government and semi-government securities may be bought and sold; and
- (2) to facilitate the raising of funds required by governments and companies for development and growth.

Objects of the Stock Exchange

The Memorandum of Association indicates the objects of The Stock Exchange of Melbourne Limited. They may be summarised as follows:

- (1) To maintain and develop the exchange of quotations;
- (2) to promote and facilitate purchases, sales, and dealings in securities;
- (3) to promote and facilitate the dealing by Members of the Exchange in securities; and
- (4) to promote and protect the interests of the public having dealings with members of the Exchange.

The Stock Exchange performs an essential role within the free enterprise system. The primary market, i.e., the market where new equity and debt capital is raised, cannot function efficiently unless there is a strong and liquid secondary market. This is the market where existing capital in the form of securities is bought and sold. It is this market which is provided by the Stock Exchange. It is largely because of its existence that savers are prepared to commit their funds to the primary market which is important to Australia's economic system. These funds are required for the development or expansion of commercial manufacturing and mining projects which create additional wealth and employment opportunities.

The need for the market to be free and open is particularly important. A market which is not fully informed or from which some buyers or sellers are excluded for any reason is not a true market. The Stock Exchange ensures that sales, prices, quotations, company reports, and all other pertinent information are freely available to anyone who seeks them, in order to provide at all times an informed market whereby any information concerning a listed company is equally and simultaneously available to all interested parties.

The Stock Exchange is funded largely by levies paid by its members, fees paid by member firms, and by listing fees paid by the companies with shares and other securities listed for trading on the Stock Exchange.

Development of the market

The market has developed over the years from the "call room" style of trading to the present post trading method which was introduced in December 1961 and is practised in most exchanges throughout the world.

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne Limited was incorporated as a company limited by guarantee under the Companies Act on 1 July 1970 in order to enable it to operate more efficiently as a legal entity.

At 30 June 1982, membership of the Exchange totalled 234. The number of member firms at this date totalled 30.

A Committee, comprising 12 members elected by the membership formulates domestic policy for its members and administers the Australian Associated Stock Exchange (AASE) Listing Requirements for those companies for which it acts as Home Exchange. Two members of the Committee are elected annually by the membership as chairman and vice-chairman.

In December 1976, a Joint Committee consisting of 5 committee members from each of the Melbourne and Sydney Exchanges held its inaugural meeting. The Joint Committee adopted uniform rules covering accounts, audit, capital requirements, brokerage, client relations, membership, delivery and settlement, trading and dealing, and advertising, and meets monthly alternately in Melbourne and Sydney to administer these rules and determine policy within these rules for members of both Exchanges. The two Exchanges have also formed a jointly owned company, Joint Exchange Computers Pty Limited, which is responsible for the computer installations of the two Exchanges.

Common Articles adopted by the Melbourne and Sydney Exchanges allow member firms of one Exchange direct access to the trading floor of the other Exchange for the purpose of buying and selling securities. At 30 June 1982, 14 Sydney member firms had applied for and been granted access to the floor of the Melbourne Exchange and 10 Melbourne firms had applied for and been granted access to the Sydney Exchange trading floor.

Official Listing Requirements

The Listing Manual of the Australian Associated Stock Exchanges prescribes the conditions under which company securities are granted and retain listing. The Listing Manual is uniform to all Exchanges in Australia. In order to provide for changing conditions, Official Listing Requirements are continually updated and expanded.

Stock market during 1981-82

Australian Share Price Indices

The All Ordinaries Share Price Index and the Accumulation (accum.) Indices opened the financial year at 699.6 (1,489.6 accum.) and rose to 701.3 (1,493.3 accum.) on 2 July being the high for the period.

The indices then fell from July to March to reach 455.6 (999.5 accum.) on 10 March 1982, being the lowest point since the indices were created on 1 January 1980.

The months of April and May showed a slight improvement before the indices fell again to close at 30 June 1982 with 473.1 (1,057.2 accum.), representing a loss of 32 per cent (29 per cent accum.) for the period.

The 50 leaders Index Group 31 reached its peak of 662.6 (1,408.3 accum.) on 2 July 1981, and following a similar pattern to the all ordinaries through the rest of the year. The Share Price Index reached a low of 407.1 on 23 June 1982, whereas the low for the Accumulation Index was reached on 10 March 1982, with 893.8. At 30 June 1982, the 50 leaders Index stood at 425.5 (9,479 accum.) representing a fall of 36 per cent (32 per cent accum.) for the period.

The only group to display an increase in the Share Price Index was Group 7—Alcohol and Tobacco from 622.1 to 656.3 or 5 per cent.

The Accumulation Index displayed 4 groups with percentage increases at 30 June. These included: Group 7—Alcohol and Tobacco from 1,370.2 to 1,561.0 or 14 per cent; Group 8—Food, Household Goods from 1,649.7 to 1,712.8 or 4 per cent; Group 20—Media from 1,328.4 to 1,375.8 or 4 per cent; and Group 21—Property Trusts from 1,284.7 to 1,331.1 or 4 per cent.

All other groups recorded losses, the greatest being Group 3—Oil and Gas 53 per cent (53 per cent accum.), followed by Group 2—Solid Fuels 50 per cent (48 per cent accum.) and Group 1—Metals 39 per cent (37 per cent accum.).

The group with the highest aggregate market value at 30 June 1982, was Group 1—Metals with \$5,359m or 18.4 per cent of the All Ordinaries Index, followed by Group 24—Diversified Resources with \$3,297m or 11.3 per cent.

The 50 leaders index represented 66.3 per cent of the All Ordinaries with an aggregate market value of \$19,323.

Largest group relative size

The percentage of Aggregate Market Value in the All Ordinaries for the four largest groups at June 30 1982 has moved as follows:

AUSTRALIA—AGGREGATE MARKET VALUE: ALL
ORDINARIES INDEX, JUNE 1981 TO JUNE 1982
(per cent)

Group	June 1981	Sept. 1981	Dec. 1981	March 1982	June 1982
50 Leaders	65.3	63.6	64.5	65.5	66.3
Metals	20.0	20.7	17.1	17.5	18.4
Diversified Resources	—	12.9	12.6	12.0	11.3
Banks and Finance	7.6	8.5	8.7	9.3	9.1

*Market turnover**Turnover by value*

Total turnover by value for the 12 months to 30 June 1982 fell by 18 per cent when compared to the previous corresponding period (from \$5,208m to \$4,254m).

Equity securities displayed a fall of 41 per cent for the period with the highest individual fall of 64 per cent being recorded in the preference sector from \$2.2m to \$0.8m.

Both mining and oil securities displayed losses of 61 per cent and 42 per cent to \$549m and \$463m, respectively. The industrial sector fell by 27 per cent from \$1,973m to \$1,446m.

All fixed interest securities recorded rises, the greatest being Semi-Government Loans with a rise of 269 per cent from \$79.3m to \$293m. Commonwealth Loans rose by 61 per cent from \$924.8m to \$1,488.3m and Debentures and Notes rose by 30 per cent from \$11.4m to \$14.8m when compared to the previous corresponding period.

Turnover by volume

Turnover by volume of 3,920.6 million represented an increase of 0.3 per cent when compared with the previous corresponding period.

Preference Shares recorded the greatest fall in equity securities with a drop of 66 per cent from 3.6 million to 1.2 million, followed by the mining sector which showed a fall of 56 per cent from 1,252.8 million to 555.6 million. The Industrial Sector fell from 820 million to 700.4 million representing a fall of 15 per cent for the period, with oil securities down 22 per cent to 535.4 million.

Semi-Government Loans increased by 291 per cent from 85.4 million to 333.9 million when compared to the previous year, with Commonwealth Loans and Debentures and Notes rising by 69 per cent to 1,775.4 and 43 per cent to 18.7 million, respectively.

Transactions

The total number of transactions in equity securities fell from 825,291 to 457,024 recording a fall of 45 per cent when compared to the previous corresponding period. The mining sector fell by 40 per cent with transactions for Industrial and Preference shares falling by 28 per cent and 23 per cent, respectively.

The total number of Fixed Interest transactions rose for the year by 20 per cent with Commonwealth Loans rising by 29 per cent and Semi-Government loans rising by 19 per cent. However, Debentures and Notes recorded the only fall in the sector with 18 per cent when compared to the previous corresponding period.

Public Trustee

The Public Trustee was constituted and incorporated by the *Public Trustee Act 1939* (which came into operation in 1940) and became the successor in law to the Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons, as well as to the Master-in-Equity with respect to the administration of mental patients' property.

He is empowered by the Public Trustee Acts, under the guarantee of the State of Victoria, to act as a trustee, executor, administrator, and attorney, and in certain other capacities, and is required to undertake the protection and management of the property of certified patients in mental hospitals, of voluntary patients who so authorise him, and of infirm persons. An infirm person is a person certified by the Public Trustee to be incapable of managing his affairs on account of age or infirmity. Certificates on the prescribed form (obtainable from the Public Trust Office) must be given by two medical practitioners acting independently of each other, before the Public Trustee may certify.

Any person may name the Public Trustee as his executor in his will, and may deposit such will with him for recording and safe custody. If the original will is not deposited with the Public Trustee, it is highly desirable that a copy of the will be sent to him with the name and address of the person holding the original will. A person may also obtain advice about his will at the Public Trust Office if it is intended to appoint the Public Trustee executor.

The Public Trustee Acts enable the person appointed executor of a will to authorise the Public Trustee to act as executor in his or her place; the next of kin of anyone dying intestate, or any other person entitled to a grant of administration, may also authorise the Public Trustee to act as administrator in his or her place. In cases where there is no one

else entitled and ready to apply for a grant of administration, the Public Trustee is authorised to apply for a grant of administration himself.

Consequent on the passing of the *Public Trustee Act 1948*, the Public Trustee Fund at the Victorian Treasury was abolished and the proceeds of all estates, as from 1 October 1948, were invested in the Common Fund under the control of the Public Trustee.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC TRUSTEE: COMMON FUND
(\$'000)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Proceeds of realisations, rents, interest, etc.	41,094	45,655	54,010	62,296	67,849
Investments, distributions, claims, etc.	34,467	33,889	41,995	49,801	55,072
Cash variation	6,627	11,766	12,015	12,495	12,777
Balance at 1 July	57,045	63,672	75,438	87,453	99,948
Balance at 30 June	63,672	75,438	87,453	99,948	112,725

**VICTORIA—APPLICATIONS BY PUBLIC TRUSTEE
FOR PROBATE, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, ETC.,
AND NUMBER OF WILLS LODGED FOR CUSTODY**

Year	Number of applications	Number of wills
1977-78	1,296	2,780
1978-79	1,194	2,851
1979-80	1,108	2,783
1980-81	1,115	2,458
1981-82	1,032	2,342

Statutory trustee companies

The concept of a company acting as executor of a person's will first developed in 1834 in South Africa, because of difficulties of securing persons of integrity and ability to administer estates. Outside that country, the first trustee company in the common law world was formed in Victoria in 1878. There are now eight companies authorised to operate in Victoria, most having been incorporated for more than 90 years.

Statutes of the Victorian Parliament were enacted at the formation of each company to authorise the Courts to grant Probate or Letters of Administration to a corporation, to limit them to fiduciary business as executor and trustee and as agent for individuals, and to limit the number of shares an individual could own in any one of the companies. These enabling Acts were consolidated into one statute of the Victorian Parliament in 1928—the Trustee Companies Act.

As a protection for the proper administration of trust funds, all companies have funds lodged as security with the Victorian Treasury; there is a statutory reserve liability attached to the share capital; and company assets and reserves are, by law, liable as additional protection.

After a review by the Victorian Parliament of the services appropriate to the community, the controlling legislation was amended during the 1950s to remove the original limitations on business activities. That legislation also authorised the establishment of Common Funds to permit the blending of trust funds into a common investment pool by the trustee companies. Changes to the Companies Act in that period specifically authorised the statutory trustee companies to act as trustee for the holders of debentures and notes on issue to the public. This brought a diversification of commercial trust business to the hitherto restricted trust operations of the companies.

Investment responsibilities of trustees increased further in 1979 when the Victorian Trustee Act was amended to widen statutory trustee investments with an additional range of fixed interest investments, including the trustee companies' Common Funds, and to authorise investment of up to one-third of the value of an estate in the purchase of real estate.

The statutory trustee companies now offer a complete range of fiduciary services for persons during their lifetime, in addition to traditionally acting as executor and trustee of

wills. These personalised services include asset and investment management and supervision, accounting and taxation services, retirement planning, purchase or sale of real estate as licensed estate agents, pastoral and property management, nominee services, money market activities, trusteeship for family trusts, charitable trusts and foundations, superannuation and pension funds, and will and estate planning.

Recent growth in trust funds under management is shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—STATUTORY TRUSTEE COMPANIES: TRUST
FUNDS ADMINISTERED AT 30 JUNE
(\$m)**

Particulars	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Stock and debentures	118.3	102.4	97.7	93.1	199.4
Advances on mortgages	158.9	179.5	204.5	259.2	291.1
Real estate, farms, etc.	154.4	157.5	142.8	181.5	155.0
Shares	207.9	246.5	296.6	379.9	287.1
Deposits, cash, etc.	87.2	104.6	102.4	126.0	169.5
Other	28.9	33.3	38.8	30.8	31.6
Total	755.6	823.8	882.8	1,070.5	1,133.7

The values shown in the preceding table are probate values or values of assets at the time the assets came under control of the trustee companies. In addition to those trust funds, the companies were responsible as trustees for debenture and note holders of issues in excess of \$3,000m.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 758-60; 1980, pp. 506-7

Companies

Company legislation

In recent years the Victorian Parliament has given much attention to company legislation and, following the passage of a new Companies Act in Victoria in 1958, company legislation has been passed throughout Australia in substantially similar form. In Victoria the current legislation is the *Companies Act* 1961 and subsequent amendments.

VICTORIA—COMPANIES REGISTERED, ETC.

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
New companies registered (number)—					
Victorian	10,645	11,131	12,017	18,370	18,015
Other	430	542	660	722	916
Total	11,075	11,673	12,677	19,092	18,931
Number of companies struck off—					
Victorian	2,602	2,699	2,869	2,537	2,854
Other	55	158	164	105	125
Total	2,657	2,857	3,033	2,642	2,979
Approximate number of existing companies at end of June—					
Victorian ('000)	106.2	114.4	123.5	140.0	156.8
Other ('000)	6.6	7.0	7.4	7.6	8.4
Total	112.8	121.4	130.9	147.6	165.2
Nominal capital of new companies (\$m)—					
Victorian	370.5	377.4	822.9	1,843.4	n.a
Other	29.1	514.3	311.5	1,425.6	n.a
Total	399.6	891.7	1,134.4	3,269.0	n.a
Increase in nominal capital of Victorian companies during the financial year (\$m)	1,175.8	1,169.5	2,112.9	3,942.0	n.a

Further reference: *Company law in Victoria, Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 891-5

Transfer of land

In Victoria there are two distinct types of title to land which has been alienated by the Crown. One is commonly known as a "General Law" title; the other as a "Torrens" or "Transfer of Land Act" title.

Any certificate of title can be searched at the Titles Office for a small fee, and any person intending to deal with the registered proprietor of the land is not concerned to go behind any of the entries shown on that title. The certainty and accuracy of these particulars can be assumed.

Since 1953, there has existed in Victoria a method for the subdivision of land in strata and the issue of individual titles to flats (see pages 684-5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966). The *Strata Titles Act* 1967 introduced into Victoria a further method for the subdivision of land in strata. Existing methods can still be used, as registration of a plan under Part II of the *Strata Titles Act* is not compulsory. Further information about the *Strata Titles Act* can be found on pages 695-6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1968.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF TITLES OF LAND ISSUED

Year	Certificates of title	Crown grants	Crown leases	Total titles
1980-81	43,191	1,072	296	44,559
1981-82	55,107	970	138	56,215

Land transfers, mortgages, etc.

Two summaries of dealings lodged at the Titles Office under the Transfers of Land and Property Law Acts are shown in the following tables for the years 1977-78 to 1981-82:

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF DEALINGS LODGED AT THE TITLES OFFICE: TRANSFER OF LAND ACT

Year	Transfers	Mortgages (a)	Entries of executor, administrator, or survivor	Plans of subdivision	Caveats	Other dealings	Total dealings
1977-78	134,459	123,028	17,801	7,194	41,975	127,719	452,176
1978-79	127,314	124,360	18,541	6,795	35,876	138,262	451,148
1979-80	137,123	126,774	17,781	6,378	37,943	144,786	470,785
1980-81	143,580	126,934	17,176	6,171	39,340	149,493	482,694
1981-82	139,082	117,884	17,325	6,164	37,405	151,629	469,489

(a) Statistics on mortgages are no longer directly comparable to previously published figures. The number of mortgages now include those previously excluded; principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts. Value of mortgages on this basis is not available.

VICTORIA—DEALINGS UNDER THE PROPERTY LAW ACT

Year	Number of mortgages (a)	Reconveyances		Conveyances	
		Number	Amount (b)	Number	Amount
			\$'000		\$'000
1977-78	2,355	1,976	10,037	3,877	91,794
1978-79	2,145	1,981	n.a.	3,384	n.a.
1979-80	2,521	2,075	n.a.	3,387	n.a.
1980-81	2,551	2,247	n.a.	3,640	n.a.
1981-82	2,195	2,189	n.a.	3,473	n.a.

(a) Statistics on mortgages are no longer directly comparable to previously published figures. The number of mortgages now include those previously excluded; principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current account. Value of mortgages on this basis is not available.

(b) Excluding repayments designated "principal and interest".

Stock mortgages and liens on wool and crops

The number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool, and liens on crops registered at the Office of the Registrar-General during the years 1977 to 1981 are shown in the following table. Releases of liens are not required to be registered as, after the expiration of twelve months, the registration of all liens is automatically cancelled. Very few mortgagors of stock secure themselves by a registered release.

VICTORIA—STOCK MORTGAGES AND LIENS ON WOOL AND CROPS

Security	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Stock mortgages—					
Number	268	298	404	496	490
Amount (\$'000)	602	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Liens on wool—					
Number	15	10	4	10	7
Amount (\$'000)	43	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Liens on crops—					
Number	131	204	82	71	74
Amount (\$'000)	1,011	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total—					
Number	414	512	490	577	571
Amount (\$'000)	1,656	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Bills of sale

The following are the numbers and amounts of bills of sale which were filed at the Office of the Registrar-General during the years 1977 to 1981:

VICTORIA—BILLS OF SALE

Security	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Bills of sale—					
Number	29,729	28,845	34,675	37,195	38,554
Amount (\$'000)	115,714	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book*, 1974, pp. 708–11; Assurance fund, 1977, pp. 626–7; Probate, 1978, pp. 538–9; Credit facilities in the 1970s, 1982, pp. 454–7; Mortgages of real estate, 1982, p. 493

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 Life insurance (monthly) (5621.0)
 Life insurance (annual) (5622.0)
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PRICES AND HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

INTRODUCTION

As part of the interactive process between suppliers and consumers of goods and services, decisions as to business transactions can be identified at the production stage, or at the point of wholesaling or retailing. Insofar as price is a factor influencing these decisions the "price mechanism" is said to operate.

For the purposes of economic planning and decision making, whether by individuals, government and its agencies, or private enterprise, prices and price movements are a constant subject of study and measurement. Included in a range of available techniques of measurement is the method of calculating indexes. This chapter outlines particular applications of the index method, namely, movements in retail, wholesale, and export prices, with special reference to those indexes currently produced by the Australian Statistician.

RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

General background

It must be emphasised that retail price indexes are designed to measure the extent of changes in price levels only. While they may be used to indicate the effect of price change on the cost of living, they do not in fact measure the absolute cost of living nor the extent of changes in the cost of living. They measure, as nearly as may be, the proportionate change in the aggregate cost of specified quantities and qualities of the items included in the index.

Retail price indexes are sometimes used as a measure of change in the "purchasing power of money". Strictly speaking, such a measure relates only to purchasing power over the list of items in the index combined in their specified proportions. The validity of its use in any broader sense or in dealing with a particular problem is a question for judgment by prospective users on the facts of the case and in the light of the definition of the index.

Retail price indexes may also be used by industrial tribunals and other authorities for the adjustment of wages and salaries. The Australian Statistician has an important function in stating explicitly what such indexes measure and how they are constructed, in order that authorities using them may be fully informed as to their suitability for particular purposes.

Retail price index numbers for Australian cities are compiled by the Australian Statistician. The retail price index at present prepared by the Australian Statistician is known as the Consumer Price Index.

Past retail price indexes

Information concerning past retail price indexes can be found on pages 631-2 of the *Victorian Year Book 1977* and *Labour Report* (6.7) last published in 1973.

Consumer Price Index

Introduction

This retail price index was first compiled in 1960, retrospective to September quarter 1948. It replaced both the "C" Series Retail Price Index and the Interim Retail Price Index in the official statistical publications of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The incidence of change in the pattern of household expenditure has been such as to make it necessary to construct not one but a series of new indexes introducing additional items and changes in weighting patterns at short intervals. The Consumer Price Index, therefore, consists of a sequence of ten short-term retail price indexes, which have been linked together at June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, March quarter 1960, December quarter 1963, December quarter 1968, December quarter 1973, September quarter 1974, September quarter 1976, and March quarter 1982.

The Consumer Price Index has always been regarded as an important economic indicator. In recent years it has become even more important through its use by parties to the national wage hearings and by the Arbitration Commission in determining the size and nature of wage adjustments. Some pension and superannuation payments are automatically adjusted or "indexed", using movements in the Index. The Index is also used in the indexation of income ranges for income tax purposes. Many business contracts are regularly adjusted to take account of changes in the Index or in some components of it. Rental agreements, insurance coverages, alimony, and child support payments are frequently tied in some manner to changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Price and other data used to construct the Consumer Price Index are one source used in compiling quarterly and annual estimates of current price expenditure on gross domestic product and are also used to revalue certain constant price estimates in the national accounting field.

The Consumer Price Index measures changes in the cost of purchasing a constant basket of goods and services representative of purchases made by a particular population group in a specified time period. It is important to remember that the Consumer Price Index measures "price movements" and not "price levels". The Consumer Price Index is often loosely called the cost-of-living index, but strictly speaking this is not correct. No country has yet been able to produce a truly valid cost-of-living index. A true cost-of-living index among other things would need to be concerned with changes in the standard of living and with substitutions that consumers tend to make in order to maintain their standard of living in the face of changing world conditions. The Consumer Price Index, between revisions, assumes the purchase of a constant basket of goods and services and measures price changes in that basket alone. From time to time, the basket of goods and services is revised to ensure that it continues to reflect the actual spending pattern of the population to which the Index relates.

Composition, weighting pattern, and collection

The Consumer Price Index measures price changes affecting a large proportion of metropolitan employee households. This group is termed "the Consumer Price Index population group". For this purpose, employee households have been defined as those households which obtain at least three-quarters of their total income from wages and salaries, but excluding the top 10 per cent (in terms of income) of such households. Metropolitan means the six State capital cities, Canberra, and Darwin.

The current series (the tenth) of the Consumer Price Index was introduced in June 1982. Its main adjustments were as follows. The geographic coverage was widened to include Darwin; some additional items were included in the basket to cover areas of expenditure such as holiday travel and accommodation, education fees, and pharmaceutical prescriptions; the expenditure weights were revised to reflect expenditure patterns in 1979-80, (the previous weights reflected expenditure patterns in 1974-75); and the reference base period was changed from 1966-67 = 100.0 to 1980-81 = 100.0.

Information on the spending habits of Australian households in 1979-80 was obtained from a number of sources, the most important being the 1979-80 Retail Census and the 1979-80 Manufacturing Census. Information from these and other sources such as the 1974-75 and 1975-76 Household Expenditure Surveys provided the basic foundation for selection of the basket of goods and services for which prices are collected.

The items in the Consumer Price Index basket cannot include every item bought by households but it does include all the important kinds of items. The items were chosen not only because they were representative of metropolitan household spending habits but also because the items were those whose prices could be associated with an identifiable and specific commodity or service.

The total basket is divided into the following groups: food; clothing; housing; household equipment and operation; transportation; tobacco and alcohol; health and personal care; and recreation and education. These groups are divided into sub-groups and the sub-groups are divided into expenditure classes. Index numbers are also produced for various special groupings of goods and services in the Index, such as "all groups, goods component" and "all groups, excluding food".

Every expenditure class in the Consumer Price Index has a "weight" (or measure of its relative importance). In calculating the Index, price changes for the various expenditure classes are combined using these weights. From time to time the Index is reviewed and new fixed weights introduced to reflect up-to-date expenditure patterns. Within each expenditure class there are also weights for each individual item. The weights at this level are varied whenever necessary to reflect changed buying patterns. These weight changes can, and do, take place between periodic revision of the Consumer Price Index. However, the weight changes are introduced into the Index in such a way that they do not, in themselves, affect the level of the Index. The weights for all groups and sub-groups are shown in the following table indicating the relative importance of them at the March quarter 1982. While the underlying weights are changed only at about five-yearly intervals, the percentage compositions vary from quarter to quarter, because prices for expenditure classes change at different rates.

**AUSTRALIA—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: COMPOSITION AND
WEIGHTING PATTERN AT MARCH QUARTER 1982:
EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED**

Group, sub-group	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate (a)		Group, sub-group	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate (a)	
	Sub-group (b)	Group		Sub-group (b)	Group
FOOD		21.287	Drapery	0.897	
Dairy produce	2.023		Household utensils and tools	1.421	
Cereal products	2.257		Household supplies and services	3.401	
Meat and seafoods	4.928		Postal and telephone services	1.303	
Fresh fruit and vegetables	1.691				
Processed fruit and vegetables	0.896		TRANSPORTATION		16.377
Soft drink, ice cream, and confectionery	2.751		Private motoring	14.980	
Meals out, take away food	4.633		Urban transport fares	1.397	
Other food	2.108				
CLOTHING		7.826	TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL		8.455
Men's and boys'	2.347		Alcoholic beverages	6.070	
Women's and girls'	3.268		Cigarettes and tobacco	2.385	
Piecegoods and other clothing	0.462		HEALTH AND PERSONAL CARE		7.503
Footwear	1.334		Health services	4.749	
Clothing and footwear services	0.415		Personal care products	2.085	
			Personal care services	0.669	
HOUSING		13.508	RECREATION AND EDUCATION		11.417
Rent	4.188		Books, newspapers, magazines	1.532	
Home ownership	9.320		Other recreational goods	2.660	
HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND OPERATION		13.627	Holiday, travel and accommodation	3.616	
Fuel and light	2.585		Other recreational services	2.345	
Furniture and floor coverings	2.380		Education and child care	1.264	
Appliances	1.640		TOTAL ALL GROUPS	100.000	100.000

(a) Percentage contribution to the Index aggregate, based, in general, on estimated household expenditure in 1979-80, valued at relevant prices in March quarter 1982.

(b) Composition and weighting pattern by expenditure classes is also available.

The sets of weights used for different periods covered by the Consumer Price Index have been derived from the analysis of statistics of production and consumption, censuses of population and retail establishments, the Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage, the continuing Survey of Retail Establishments, from information supplied by manufacturing,

commercial, and other relevant sources, from special surveys, and from the Household Expenditure Surveys of 1974-75 and 1975-76.

Prices are collected from many sources and around 85,000 separate price quotations are collected each quarter. Prices are collected weekly in the case of fresh fruit and vegetables, fortnightly in the case of fresh fish, and monthly in the case of fresh meat, bread, cigarettes and tobacco, packaged alcohol, and petrol. Prices, together with details of dates of price change are collected at the end of the quarter for: milk; electricity and gas; insurance premiums (house, contents, and vehicle); postal and telephone charges; urban transport fares; motor vehicle purchase; motoring charges; alcohol (bar and restaurant sales); hospital and medical services; newspapers and magazines; and education and child care fees. Using the data collected, average quarterly prices are calculated for these items. For all other items, prices are collected once a quarter, with the exception of local government rates and charges, seasonal clothing, and lawn mowers, for which prices are collected once a year.

As the Index aims to measure price changes of a constant basket of goods and services over time, identical or equivalent items are priced in successive time periods as far as possible. However, products do change and the effects of quality changes are evaluated separately from price changes to give a "pure" price. This need to account for changes in quality sometimes poses difficult or even insoluble problems.

Periodic revisions

The Consumer Price Index is revised from time to time in order to ensure it continues to be relevant to current conditions. The revisions have been usually carried out at approximately five-yearly intervals. Following each revision, the new series are linked to the old to form a continuous series. This linking is carried out in such a way that the resulting continuous series reflect only price variations and not differences in prices of the old and new baskets.

At less frequent intervals, the reference base period is also updated in order to focus on a closer and more meaningful period of time. Such changes in reference base periods have no effect on percentage changes calculated from the index numbers. The most recent series of the Index, the tenth series, has a reference base period of 1980-81 = 100.0.

Using the Consumer Price Index

In addition to the All Groups Consumer Price Index for the weighted average of eight capital cities, there is also published a separate Consumer Price Index for each State capital city, Canberra, and Darwin, and for the weighted average of the six State capital cities. Each city index measures price change over time for that city; together they enable comparisons to be made between cities in the degree of price movement, but not about the differences in price level. Similarly, the separate group indexes measure price movements of each group individually. They enable comparisons to be made about differences in the degree of price change in the different groups, but do not show the comparative cost of the different groups.

To sum up, the Consumer Price Index is designed to provide a "broad measure" of changes in retail prices encountered by metropolitan employee households as a group, and should not be expected to reflect exactly the experience of any particular household. Particular households within the group may not purchase every single item in the Index and may have very different spending patterns from the group average.

The Consumer Price Index is regarded as a good general measure of the effect of price change on the purchasing power of the dollar for metropolitan employee households overall. However, it is not the only measure of price change available and its use must be considered in regard to its suitability for particular needs. The Australian Bureau of Statistics also compiles and publishes a number of wholesale price indexes, including indexes for materials used and articles produced by manufacturing industry, and materials used in building. These indexes are referred to in the following pages. For some purposes users consider that the Implicit Price Deflators (IPDs) derived from national accounting aggregates (see Appendix B of this *Year Book*) such as Private Final Consumption Expenditure are an appropriate measure of price changes for broad categories of goods and services.

Further information and a more comprehensive indication of the statistics available on the current Consumer Price Index can be found in the Bureau's publications—*Consumer Price Index* (6401.0); *A Guide to the Consumer Price Index* (6440.0); and *Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities* (6403.0).

AUSTRALIA—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: ALL GROUPS: EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES

(Base of each index: 1980-81 = 100.0)

Year	Eight capitals (b)	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Canberra	Darwin	Six State capitals (a)
1977-78	..	75.8	77.0	77.1	77.5	77.8	77.1	76.1	..	76.7
1978-79	..	82.4	83.1	83.4	83.2	84.1	83.1	82.3	..	83.0
1979-80	..	91.1	91.4	91.5	91.6	91.9	91.6	91.1	..	91.4
1980-81	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981-82	110.4	110.2	110.4	110.7	110.5	111.2	110.0	110.7	111.1	110.4

(a) Weighted average of six State capital cities.

(b) Weighted average of eight capital cities.

MELBOURNE—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(Base of each index: year 1980-81 = 100.0)

Year	Food	Clothing	Housing	Household equipment and operation	Transportation	Tobacco and alcohol	Health and personal care	Recreation and education (a)	All groups
1977-78	71.8	81.6	82.6	76.8	73.6	75.8	89.3	n.a.	77.0
1978-79	79.9	87.6	86.7	82.1	79.9	87.1	85.3	n.a.	83.1
1979-80	90.6	93.4	91.6	89.7	91.0	94.7	90.8	n.a.	91.4
1980-81	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	n.a.	100.0
1981-82	108.6	106.9	111.2	110.9	108.6	108.3	128.7	n.a.	110.4

(a) As a result of the introduction of the revised Consumer Price Index in June 1982 there are significant differences between the Recreation and education group and the old Recreation group, and the two series have not been linked at March quarter 1982. Instead, the new Recreation and education group index, and its component sub-group indexes for holiday travel and accommodation and education and child care commence at March quarter 1982.

Long-term price movements

The index numbers shown in the following table give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels. They are derived by linking a number of indexes that differ markedly in scope.

The successive indexes used are: from 1901 to 1914, the "A" Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the "C" Series Retail Price Index, from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of the Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and the "C" Series Retail Price Index, excluding rent; and from 1948-49 onwards, the Consumer Price Index.

AUSTRALIA—RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, 1901 TO 1981: SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

(Base: year 1911 = 100)

Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number
1901	88	1926	168	1951	313	1976	1,083
1906	90	1931	145	1956	419	1980	1,578
1911	100	1936	141	1961	471	1981	1,731
1916 (a)	132	1941	167	1966	517		
1921 (a)	168	1946	190	1971	621		

(a) November.

The prices shown in the following table for the June quarter 1982 are averages of prices for specified grades, qualities, brands, etc., charged by a number of selected retailers in Melbourne. These specified grades, etc., and the retailers, have been selected as representative to measure price changes over time. Average prices such as these were published by month until December 1977. Since March 1978, they have been published as average prices for the quarter and now include additional items such as fresh fruit, confectionery, household supplies, alcoholic beverages, personal care products, and from

December 1980, super grade petrol. The selected items come within the Food Group and the following sub-groups of the Consumer Price Index: Household supplies and services, Private motoring, Alcoholic beverages, and Personal care products, but they do not comprise "all" the items and varieties incorporated in the respective groups of the Consumer Price Index.

The prices are approximate indicators of price levels and do not purport to be the actual averages of all retail sales of these items. Prices for fresh fruit and vegetables are collected weekly and averaged to obtain quarterly prices. Prices for fresh meat, bread, petrol and packaged alcohol are collected monthly and averaged to obtain quarterly prices. Prices for fresh milk, and bar sales of alcoholic beverages are collected at the end of the quarter together with details of price changes during the quarter and average prices calculated for the quarter. For all other items prices are collected once a quarter.

Past average retail prices in Melbourne of selected commodities in selected years dating back to 1939 can be found on page 637 of the *Victorian Year Book 1977*.

MELBOURNE—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS, JUNE QUARTER 1982

Item	Unit	Price	Item	Unit	Price
		cents			cents
Dairy produce—			Fruit and vegetables—continued		
Milk, bottled, delivered	2x600ml	80	Potatoes	1kg	42
Milk, powdered, full cream	1kg can	409	Tomatoes	1kg	112
Cheese, processed	500g	160	Carrots	1kg	58
Butter	500g	134	Onions	1kg	58
Cereal products—			Peaches	825g can	83
Bread, milk loaf, sliced			Pineapple, sliced	450g can	58
supermarket sales			Peas, frozen	500g pkt	92
(white loaf)	680g	77	Confectionery—		
Biscuits, dry	250g	66	Chocolate, milk, block	200g	113
Breakfast cereal, corn based	500g	106	Other food—		
Flour, self-raising	1kg	73	Eggs	55g, 1 dozen	158
Rice, short grain	500g	42	Sugar, white	2kg	99
Meat and seafoods—			Jam, strawberry	500g jar	106
Beef—			Tea	250g	80
Rib (without bone)	1kg	378	Coffee, instant	150g jar	273
Rump steak	1kg	655	Tomato sauce	600ml bottle	92
T-bone steak, without			Margarine, poly-		
fillet	1kg	554	unsaturated	500g	98
Chuck steak	1kg	316	Baked beans (in tomato sauce)	440g can	52
Silverside, corned	1kg	404	Baby food	125g can	26
Sausages	1kg	250	Household supplies—		
Lamb—			Laundry detergent	1kg	216
Leg	1kg	331	Dishwashing detergent	1 litre	188
Loin chops	1kg	399	Facial tissues	pkt of 224	116
Forequarter chops	1kg	268	Toilet paper	2x550 sheet rolls	89
Pork—			Pet food	405g can	52
Leg	1kg	418	Private motoring—		
Loin Chops	1kg	473	Petrol, super grade	1 litre	36.5
Chicken, frozen	1kg	237	Alcoholic beverages—		
Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt	199	Beer, chilled	750ml bottle	103
Beef, corned	340g can	164	Beer, unchilled	12x750ml bottles	1,196
Salmon, pink	220g can	126	Draught beer, public bar	285ml glass	66
Fruit and vegetables—			Scotch, nip, public bar	30ml	99
Oranges	1kg	79	Personal care products—		
Bananas	1kg	98	Toilet soap	2x125g	81
			Toothpaste	140g tube	106

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

General background

Earlier indexes of wholesale prices compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics were the Melbourne Wholesale Price Index and the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

In the following section particulars are given of indexes relating to building, and materials used in, and articles produced by, manufacturing industry. In addition to the usefulness of these indexes in themselves, they are also of use in the Bureau's constant price estimates in the national accounting field.

Specific indexes

Melbourne Wholesale Price Index

Historical wholesale prices information can be found on page 638 of the *Victorian Year Book 1977*.

Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index

Historical wholesale prices information can be found on page 638 of the *Victorian Year Book 1977*.

Price Indexes of Materials used in Building

The first of the two monthly indexes in this series, Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, was introduced in April 1969 and the second, Materials Used in House Building, in November 1970. They are compiled for each State capital city for each month from July 1966, and for the financial years from 1966-67. The reference base for the House Building indexes is the year 1966-67 = 100.0 while the base year for the Other than House Building indexes is the year 1979-80 = 100.0. Each index is a fixed weights index calculated by the method known as "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives".

Prices for use in these indexes are collected at the mid-point of the month to which the index refers, or as near as practicable. They relate to specified standards of each commodity and are obtained in all State capital cities from representative suppliers of materials used in building.

Price Index of Materials used in Building Other than House Building

This index measures changes in the wholesale prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses. Although many of the selected materials are also used in house building, in building repair, maintenance and alteration work, and in engineering construction work (e.g., projects such as roads, dams, bridges, and the like), the weighting pattern of the index is not applicable to these other activities of the construction industry. In addition, since the weights are based on an average materials usage over a range of types of building within the defined area (building other than house building), the index is not necessarily applicable to any specific building or type of building.

In February 1981, the revised Price Index of Materials used in Building Other than House Building was first published. The revised index has been compiled for each month from July 1979 on a reference base 1979-80 = 100.0 and replaces the previous index which had a reference base of 1966-67 = 100.0. Index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the monthly index numbers.

A technical note showing a method of linking the revised index groups to previous index groups, so that series from the revised index can be converted to the reference base of the previous index, is available from the Australian Bureau of Statistics on request.

The revised Price Index of Materials used in Building Other than House Building also includes index numbers for "Electrical Materials". These index numbers replace the index numbers previously released in the publication *Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials* (6409.0) which was discontinued in February 1981.

MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS
USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
(Base of each index: year 1979-80 = 100.0)

Group	1980-81	1981-82
Structural timber	116.0	122.2
Clay bricks	115.8	133.1
Ready mixed concrete	115.2	116.7
Precast concrete products	110.6	121.3
Galvanised steel decking, etc.	112.7	126.8
Structural steel	113.5	125.8
Reinforcing steel bar, mesh, etc.	115.9	127.8
Aluminium windows	108.0	119.7
Steel windows, doors, louvres, etc.	113.5	124.2
Builders' hardware	113.5	128.1
Sand, aggregate, and filling	110.1	122.3
Carpet	109.6	118.1
Paint	118.4	131.2
Non-ferrous pipes	95.2	96.2
All groups excluding electrical materials and mechanical services	113.4	123.9

MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS
USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
(Base of each index: year 1979-80 = 100.0)—*continued*

Group	1980-81	1981-82
All electrical materials	109.3	121.1
All mechanical services	111.1	123.7
All plumbing materials	111.3	122.9
All groups	112.7	123.6

Price Index of Materials used in House Building

This Index measures changes in the prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses. Its composition is in accordance with the usage of materials in actual houses which were selected as representative for the purpose. The Index does not purport to represent buildings of any kind other than houses. The house building construction types included are those which have brick, brick veneer, timber, or asbestos cement sheeting as the principal material for the outer walls.

MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS
USED IN HOUSE BUILDING
(Base of each index: year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Group	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Concrete mix, cement, and sand	232.0	244.8	292.9	325.6	338.9
Cement products	303.4	325.9	357.8	410.8	476.4
Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	223.7	239.4	266.9	312.2	357.5
Timber, board, and joinery	247.2	255.8	291.9	337.1	358.2
Steel products	295.8	316.2	347.9	399.4	443.3
Other metal products	219.9	242.6	285.1	321.3	352.4
Plumbing fixtures, etc.	221.7	228.4	261.1	304.0	339.9
Electrical installation materials	213.8	238.1	281.2	313.6	348.3
Installed appliances	195.4	203.8	220.7	246.1	272.4
Plaster and plaster products	187.7	199.5	217.3	236.4	257.2
Miscellaneous materials	221.4	230.7	255.0	296.1	322.5
All groups	238.6	251.4	283.4	324.7	355.1

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 638-40

Price Indexes of Metallic Materials

Each of the two indexes in this monthly series was introduced in December 1972 and has been compiled for each month from July 1968, and for each year since 1968-69. Separate indexes have not been calculated for each capital city. Each of the indexes is a fixed weights index compiled on the reference base 1968-69 = 100.0, using the method known as "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives". Index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the relevant monthly index numbers.

In the main, prices are collected at the mid-point of each month. Prices collected are, as far as possible, those normally charged to representative manufacturers for goods delivered into their stores.

Price Index of Metallic Materials used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products

This index includes important metallic materials selected and combined in accordance with a weighting pattern reflecting value of usage as reported at the 1968-69 Census of Manufacturing Establishments for establishments classified to the Fabricated Metal Products sub-division of Manufacturing Industry (Australian Standard Industrial Classification, sub-division 31). Index numbers are compiled on an Australia-wide basis. From the base year to December 1979, the index numbers were published for four groupings (Iron and steel, Aluminium, Copper and brass, and Other metallic materials) and an All Groups combination. However, because the All Groups index was being significantly affected by rapidly changing prices for silver, a special grouping "All groups, excluding silver" was published from January 1980 in order to indicate more accurately the general trend in prices for metallic materials. Also, it was no longer meaningful to publish the "Other metallic materials" index, and separate index numbers for the two

components of that index, zinc and silver, are now published as shown in the following table:

**AUSTRALIA—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF METALLIC MATERIALS
USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS**
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	Value weight (a)	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
	per cent					
Iron and steel	83.2	248.9	264.9	294.4	336.0	370.2
Aluminium	8.9	193.7	208.9	251.5	281.5	291.2
Copper and brass	5.7	153.9	179.2	216.6	209.9	210.0
Zinc	0.5	237.9	291.3	329.5	332.4	373.8
Silver	1.7	246.8	327.4	957.3	719.7	406.3
All groups	100.0	238.5	256.2	297.6	330.4	354.7
All groups, excluding silver		238.3	255.0	286.2	323.7	353.7

(a) Percentage contribution to All Groups Index at base year.

Price Indexes of Copper Materials used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment

Prices for each item included in the Index relate to representative goods of fixed specification and are collected each month from major Australian manufacturers of the relevant material.

**AUSTRALIA—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF COPPER MATERIALS
USED IN MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT**
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Copper materials used in manufacture of—	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Electric motors and motor control equipment	153.1	173.9	204.6	202.8	210.8
High voltage and low voltage switch gear	163.0	194.6	236.9	230.7	232.6
Distribution transformers	140.0	159.1	185.1	177.4	177.1
Power transformers	138.9	167.3	205.4	199.7	194.1
General transformers	148.0	169.3	197.8	189.6	191.0

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, p. 553

Price Index of Materials used in Manufacturing Industry

This monthly Index was introduced in July 1975 and relates to materials (including fuels) used in manufacturing industry. It completes the presentation of a set of price indexes which replaces the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index, publication of which was discontinued in December 1970. Index numbers have been published from 1968-69 onwards and for the months from July 1968 onwards. The reference base of the Index is the year 1968-69 = 100.0. The Index is a fixed weights index and is calculated by the method known as "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives". Index numbers for financial years are simple monthly averages of the relevant monthly index numbers.

The composition of this Index is based on materials used by establishments classified to Division C, Manufacturing, of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The Index is on a net basis, i.e., it relates in concept only to those materials which are used by establishments within the Manufacturing Division in Australia and which have been produced by establishments outside that Division. Such outside establishments are either Australian establishments classified to other divisions of Australian industry (e.g., mining or agriculture) or are overseas establishments (including overseas manufacturing establishments).

Materials purchased by establishments classified to the Australian Manufacturing Division from other establishments in that Division are outside the scope of the Index and are excluded, but similar materials when purchased from overseas are included. A material which undergoes transformation at a number of stages during manufacturing will be, at each stage, an input to particular manufacturing industries. However, in keeping with the scope and net basis of the Index, the material is priced only at the stage it first enters manufacturing. The pricing and the weights for the Index reflect usage of materials at the point of entry to the Manufacturing Division.

The items included in the Index were selected on the basis of values of materials used, in 1971-72, by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of ASIC. The selection was made from data reported in the 1971-72 Census of Manufacturing Establishments, and on 1971-72 import statistics. The selected items were allocated weights in accordance with estimated manufacturing usage in the year 1971-72.

The selected items have been published into broad index groups using two different classifications. Index numbers are published for each of the groups derived in this way. The classifications used for this purpose are: (1) Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), and (2) Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). In effect, the index numbers for index groups based on ASIC are on an "industry of origin basis", and in addition, the distinction between home produced and imported materials is made. Index numbers for index groups based on SITC are on a "commodity basis". The percentage contributions for each of the index items, groups, and categories are based on estimated usage in 1971-72, valued at the relevant prices applying in the reference base 1968-69.

Prices incorporated in the Index are obtained from representative suppliers and users in all States. Prices of locally produced items are generally obtained from principal users (manufacturers) but in some cases from major suppliers (producers or wholesalers). Prices of imported items are obtained from suppliers (importers) and users (manufacturers). In concept, pricing for the Index is at the point at which the materials physically enter the manufacturing sector. Therefore, as far as possible, prices are on a "delivered into store basis". Prices relate to "goods of fixed specifications" with the aim of incorporating in the Index price changes for representative materials of constant quality.

Prices collected are mainly "monthly average prices" rather than prices relating to the mid-point of one month. This is because there is a high frequency of price changes for many of the materials included in the Index, and prices at one point of time within a month are not always representative of average prices for the month. Price series for electricity and gas are based on the average realised cost per unit of actual monthly sales to "industrial" users by selected major suppliers and are therefore subject to fluctuation due to changing usage patterns. In general, prices recorded in the Index for a given month refer to materials delivered to manufacturers in that month.

The treatment of the prices of transferred goods and seasonal items is explained in previous *Year Books*.

**AUSTRALIA—PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON AUSTRALIAN STANDARD
INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION**
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Home produced materials—					
Agriculture	162.4	228.8	280.3	295.9	281.9
Forestry and fishing	273.5	263.5	300.3	344.4	363.0
Mining	211.4	281.8	403.5	454.1	471.3
Electricity	160.9	173.8	186.7	210.2	253.3
Total home produced materials	176.7	238.7	305.2	330.9	330.1
Imported materials—					
Agriculture	303.4	285.3	329.2	293.6	264.5
Mining	515.3	542.6	911.8	1,146.3	1,247.8
Manufacturing	201.6	222.1	261.8	278.7	290.6
Total imported materials	257.0	275.7	366.4	413.0	435.7
All groups	198.5	248.8	321.8	353.2	358.8

AUSTRALIA—PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON STANDARD
INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Home produced and imported materials—					
Food, live animals, and tobacco	166.6	232.5	285.1	299.5	283.9
Crude materials (excluding fuels)	199.2	227.4	288.8	286.9	280.7
Electricity, gas, and fuels	291.0	362.4	554.6	695.5	771.8
Imported manufactured materials—					
Chemicals	170.7	180.9	225.1	244.7	252.8
Metal manufactures, components for transport equipment and machinery	246.6	271.6	294.2	310.3	320.7
Other manufactured materials	185.1	201.3	230.3	242.9	257.3
All groups	198.5	248.8	321.8	353.2	358.8

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 549-51

Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry

These monthly indexes were first published in October 1976 and index numbers have been compiled from July 1968 onwards. These indexes measure changes in prices of articles produced by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The indexes are on a net sector basis; that is, they relate in concept only to those articles which are produced in defined "sectors" of Australian manufacturing industry for sale or transfer to other sectors or for export or for use as capital equipment. Articles which are sold or transferred to other establishments within the sector for further processing (as materials, components, fuels, etc.) are excluded. Capital equipment produced is within the scope of the index even if sold or transferred to other manufacturing establishments in the sector.

A net index is provided for the Manufacturing Division of ASIC and also net indexes for each of the twelve sub-divisions within the Manufacturing Division. In addition, indexes are published for three special groupings which are components of particular net sub-division indexes.

The All Manufacturing Industry Index represents price movements of goods which are produced by establishments in the Manufacturing Division, for sale or transfer to establishments outside the Manufacturing Division or for use as capital equipment. Articles sold or transferred by establishments in the Manufacturing Division to other establishments in that division for further processing are outside the scope of this index. In other words, the pricing and weights for the All Manufacturing Industry Index reflect sales and transfers of articles at the point of exit from the Manufacturing Division.

The net sub-division indexes for each of the twelve sub-divisions represent movements in prices of goods produced by establishments in the respective sub-divisions, for sale or transfer to other sub-divisions within Manufacturing or to establishments outside the Manufacturing Division or for use as capital equipment. The pricing and weights for the net sub-division indexes reflect, in general, sales and transfers of articles at the point of exit from the respective sub-divisions.

For ASIC sub-divisions 21-22, 24, 25, 28, 31, 32, and 33, only a minor proportion of sales and transfers is to other Manufacturing sub-divisions. Therefore, the relevant components of the All Manufacturing Industry Index are regarded as providing valid indicators of price movement for these sub-divisions. For ASIC sub-divisions 23, 26, 27, 29, and 34, there is a significant proportion of sales to other sub-divisions of Manufacturing. To compile net indexes for these sub-divisions, it has therefore been necessary to price additional items to represent transactions between these and other sub-divisions, and also to establish weights appropriate to each sub-division (i.e., weights based on all articles produced by the sub-division for sale or transfer outside the sub-division).

In the case of sub-division 21-22, "Food, beverages, and tobacco", an index series is also published for the special groupings "Food, beverages, and tobacco, excluding meat and abattoir by-products, and raw sugar", in order to isolate some of the more uneven price movements which frequently occur in this sub-division. The other two special groupings, "Appliances and electrical equipment" and "Industrial machinery and equipment, etc." were first published in June 1977 following requests for a dissection of the other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances sub-division index.

The items included in these indexes were selected on the basis of values of articles produced in 1971-72, by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of ASIC. The selection was made from data reported in the 1971-72 Census of Manufacturing Establishments.

The indexes are fixed weights indexes and are calculated by the method known as "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives". The selected items were allocated weights in accordance with estimated net sector production in the year 1971-72 valued at the relevant prices applying in the reference base year 1968-69. Many of the selected items carry not only the weights of directly priced articles but also the weight of unpriced articles whose prices are considered to move similarly to those of directly priced articles.

Most of the prices used in these indexes relate to the mid-point of the month. Prices are manufacturers' selling prices exclusive of excise and sales tax, and reflect the effects of subsidies and bounties paid to manufacturers.

The prices reflect industry selling practices. For example, if costs such as handling and distribution are included in the manufacturer's selling price, this is the price used in the index. Where handling and distribution charges are paid separately by the purchaser the prices used exclude such charges.

Prices in general relate to a standard representative set of transactions (in terms of quantity discounts, delivery arrangements, destination, etc.) in order to avoid variations in price that are attributable solely to a changing mix of transactions over time.

A technique known as model pricing is used to measure price change in cases where the same (i.e., constant quality) items are not produced and sold repetitively over time. This technique involves selecting a product of some recent period which is typical of a firm's output and which becomes the "model".

Price series used in these indexes relate to goods of fixed specifications in order to measure price changes for representative products of constant quality. When a significant change in specification occurs, the prices of the new article must be suitably adjusted to make them comparable with prices for the old standard before they are used in the index.

For the purpose of these indexes the aim is to determine actual transaction prices. It is therefore necessary to obtain information on discounts and reflect their effects in the indexes.

**AUSTRALIA—PRICE INDEX OF ARTICLES PRODUCED BY
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: INDEXES FOR MANUFACTURING
DIVISION AND SELECTED NET SUB-DIVISIONS OF MANUFACTURING**
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Manufacturing Division and sub-division	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
All manufacturing industry index (a)	213.8	237.4	274.9	305.2	329.0
Net sub-divisions (b)—					
Food, beverages, and tobacco (21-22)	195.6	226.4	266.5	290.9	301.9
Textiles (23)	193.3	205.1	228.8	252.7	270.6
Clothing and footwear (24)	225.2	238.4	255.3	276.5	298.1
Wood, wood products, and furniture (25)	264.0	280.4	315.5	357.3	388.4
Paper, paper products, and printing (26)	231.7	245.0	269.6	304.2	346.0
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products (27)	200.7	233.1	307.4	366.9	401.1
Glass, clay, and other non-metallic mineral products (28)	219.8	236.8	265.2	300.2	337.5
Basic metal products (29)	214.0	237.2	282.7	297.8	315.3
Fabricated metal products (31)	268.7	287.7	323.9	371.6	414.2
Transport equipment (32)	211.6	230.2	252.2	275.7	303.2

AUSTRALIA—PRICE INDEX OF ARTICLES PRODUCED BY
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: INDEXES FOR MANUFACTURING
DIVISION AND SELECTED NET SUB-DIVISIONS OF MANUFACTURING
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)—continued

Manufacturing Division and sub-division	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances (33)	215.3	232.2	261.3	289.7	320.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing products (34)	192.4	209.8	252.5	273.9	289.5

(a) This index is on a net division basis and relates in concept only to articles which are produced in the Manufacturing Division of ASIC for sale or transfer outside that Division.

(b) ASIC sub-division codes are shown in brackets.

AUSTRALIA—PRICE INDEXES OF ARTICLES PRODUCED BY
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: SPECIAL GROUPINGS (a)
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Special groupings	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Food, beverages, and tobacco, excluding meat and abattoir by-products, and raw sugar	203.5	217.8	244.4	275.0	307.5
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances (33)—					
Appliances and Electrical Equipment (332)	186.0	200.1	224.4	245.3	263.9
Industrial machinery and equipment, etc. (b) (331 and 333)	252.5	273.0	308.2	346.1	392.8

(a) ASIC sub-division codes are shown in brackets.

(b) Includes photographic, professional, and scientific equipment.

NOTE. A full description of the Manufacturing Division and selected sub-divisions is available in *Australian Standard Industrial Classification*, 1978.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 551-3

EXPORT PRICE INDEX

The Export Price Index is a fixed weights index. Its purpose is to provide monthly comparisons, over a period of years, of the level of export prices of selected items, making no allowance for variations in quantities exported. The index numbers thus measure price changes only. The price series used in the index relate to specified standards and in most cases are combinations of prices for a number of representative grades, types, etc., of each commodity, with the aim of incorporating in the index price changes for exports of representative goods of constant quality.

An annual index of export prices was published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from 1901 to 1962. From October 1962, the Export Price Index was published on a monthly basis with the reference base being year 1959-60 = 100.0. Index numbers from June 1969 were compiled on an interim basis which incorporated a re-weighting of the items contained in the original index and the inclusion of some additional items. This interim basis was introduced pending a comprehensive review of the index as a whole.

Following this review and rebase, a revised expanded Export Price Index was published in July 1979 using a reference base of 1974-75 = 100.0. The weighting pattern of the revised index was based on the pattern of Australian exports during the years 1974-75, 1975-76, and 1976-77. This new index has a more comprehensive coverage of exports, particularly with regard to manufactured goods. Index numbers have been compiled for each month from July 1974 and each year from 1974-75. Index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the monthly index numbers.

The selected commodities have been combined into two broad index groups. One group of index numbers has been defined in terms of the Australian Export Commodity Classification (AECC). The first of the accompanying tables presents index numbers for

groups defined in terms of the Sections and Divisions of the AECC. The second group of index numbers is based on an "industry of origin" format defined in terms of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). Tables are presented showing index numbers for groups defined in terms of the Divisions and sub-divisions for the 1978 edition of the ASIC.

The revised Export Price Index relates to all exports of merchandise from Australia. It includes re-exports of merchandise (that is, goods which are imported to Australia and exported at a later date without physical transformation). The index numbers for each month relate to prices of those exports of merchandise that are physically shipped from Australia during the month.

The commodities directly represented in the index constituted 89 per cent of the total value of exports of merchandise from Australia in the period 1974-75 to 1976-77.

In general, prices are obtained from major exporters of the selected commodities included in the index. The point of pricing is the point at which the goods physically leave Australia, i.e., prices are on the basis free on board (f.o.b.) at the main Australian ports of export.

As the prices used in the index are expressed in Australian currency, changes in the relative values of the Australian dollar and overseas currencies can have a direct impact on price movements for the many commodities that are sold in currencies other than Australian dollars. Where exports are sold at prices expressed in terms of a foreign currency and forward exchange cover is used, the prices used in the index exclude forward exchange cover.

**AUSTRALIA—EXPORT PRICE INDEX: INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON
AUSTRALIAN EXPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION (AECC)**
(Base of each index: year 1974-75 = 100)

Year	AECC SECTIONS					
	All groups	Food and live animals	Crude materials inedible (except fuels)	Mineral fuels and lubricants	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Chemicals and other manufactured exports
1977-78	128	100	149	167	136	125
1978-79	144	119	162	170	157	146
1979-80	174	145	191	198	169	188
1980-81	185	162	202	217	145	181
1981-82	187	147	219	247	139	178

SELECTED AECC DIVISIONS						
	Meat and meat preparations	Dairy products and eggs	Fish and fish preparations	Cereals and cereal preparations	Fruit and vegetables	Sugar and sugar preparations
1977-78	154	107	200	81	160	72
1978-79	234	113	229	86	167	74
1979-80	285	123	230	107	184	95
1980-81	274	141	227	121	210	143
1981-82	250	164	254	120	211	92

	Hides, skins, and furskins raw	Textile fibres and their wastes	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	Coal, coke, and briquettes	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	Animal oils and fats
1977-78	198	139	151	176	141	136
1978-79	308	153	157	178	157	157
1979-80	326	181	189	180	241	169
1980-81	231	190	207	189	290	145
1981-82	226	200	231	231	307	139

Manufactures of —		Power generating machinery and equipment	Machinery specialised for particular industries	Road vehicles	Gold
Iron and steel	Non-ferrous metals				
1977-78	96	139	166	145	120
1978-79	118	154	178	154	165
1979-80	145	255	195	166	347
1980-81	142	210	211	187	408
1981-82	139	176	214	211	290

**AUSTRALIA—EXPORT PRICE INDEX: INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON
AUSTRALIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (ASIC)
(Base of each index: year 1974-75 = 100)**

Year	ASIC DIVISIONS		
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Manufacturing
1977-78	105	159	127
1978-79	114	163	150
1979-80	137	180	190
1980-81	150	191	199
1981-82	153	221	191

SELECTED ASIC SUBDIVISIONS							
	Metallic minerals	Coal	Food, beverages, and tobacco	Textiles	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	Basic metal products	Transport equipment
1977-78	147	176	118	140	137	128	145
1978-79	155	178	151	156	144	149	152
1979-80	180	180	179	183	231	209	169
1980-81	191	189	190	192	266	204	186
1981-82	212	231	168	201	264	199	206

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 554-5

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEYS

General

During 1974-75 and 1975-76, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted two surveys in order to obtain information about the expenditure patterns of private households. The 1974-75 survey was confined to a sample of households in the six State capital cities and Canberra (collection in Darwin being suspended in December 1974 due to cyclone Tracy), while the coverage of the 1975-76 survey was extended to include other urban and rural regions. Apart from limited attempts in 1910-11 and 1913 to assess the spending patterns of Australian households, these surveys were the first official collections of household expenditure statistics conducted in this country.

Perhaps the most important reason for the collection of data relating to expenditure at the household level is to provide information for use in improving the representativeness of the items and the weighting pattern used to compile the Consumer Price Index. Household expenditure statistics also provide a rich source of data needed for a wide range of policy and research purposes. These include the planning of welfare services; assessing the need for, and effect of, programmes in fields such as housing, education, and health; assessing the impact of taxation and government benefits; and improving estimates of private final consumption expenditure in the National Accounts. Further information on the surveys can be found on pages 505-10 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1979.

VICTORIA—HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY REGIONS

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76			
	Melbourne	Melbourne	Urban regions (a)	Rural regions (b)	Victoria
Number of households in sample	2,544	653	498	176	1,327
Estimated total number of households in population ('000)	822.00	837.40	239.90	85.70	1,163.00
Average number of persons per household	3.15	3.08	3.09	3.38	3.10
Average age of household head (years)	45.03	45.92	45.02	48.83	45.95
Average weekly household income (\$)	212.22	241.97	207.54	204.41	232.10
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$)					
Commodity or service—					
Current housing costs (c)	22.95	26.41	21.06	11.03	24.18
Fuel and power	4.38	4.90	4.53	3.92	4.75
Food—	33.24	36.64	31.56	29.57	35.07
Bread, cakes, and cereals	3.66	4.00	3.63	3.83	3.91
Meat and fish	8.30	9.09	7.62	7.12	8.64
Dairy products, oils, and fats	4.81	5.39	4.78	5.55	5.27
Fruit and vegetables	4.77	5.26	3.94	4.32	4.92
Other food	11.69	12.91	11.59	8.76	12.34

VICTORIA—HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY REGIONS—*continued*

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76			
	Melbourne	Melbourne	Urban regions (a)	Rural regions (b)	Victoria
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$)—continued					
Alcohol and tobacco	9.04	11.73	8.49	7.40	10.75
Clothing and footwear	15.65	17.98	14.22	9.27	16.56
Household equipment and operation	14.87	18.82	16.51	13.05	17.92
Medical care and health expenses	6.21	5.59	5.27	5.82	5.54
Transport and communication	25.90	35.35	31.03	31.06	34.14
Recreation and education	14.67	17.11	18.77	11.25	17.02
Miscellaneous goods and services	14.88	15.13	13.64	11.64	14.56
Total expenditure	161.83	189.66	165.08	134.02	180.49
Selected other payments (d)	43.47	48.19	43.45	37.62	46.43

(a) All towns and urban centres with a population of more than 500 persons (excluding the capital cities) as defined for purposes of the 1971 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) Localities with a population of less than 500 persons and rural areas.

(c) Included in current housing costs are both principal and interest components of any housing loan repayments. Excluded are outright purchase of, or deposit on, dwellings or land, and other payments of a capital nature.

(d) The main components of this item are income tax, superannuation contributions, life insurance premiums, purchases of and deposits on dwellings and land, and gambling payments. Receipts from sales of dwellings and land, and gambling winnings are offset against payments. These figures are subject to large sampling errors and should be treated with caution.

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Bulletin No. 3. Standard errors (6509.0)

Bulletin No. 4. Expenditure classified by income of household (6510.0)

Bulletin No. 5. Quarterly expenditure patterns (6511.0)

Bulletin No. 6. Expenditure classified by household composition (6512.0)

Bulletin No. 7. Income distribution (6513.0)

Bulletin No. 8. Expenditure classified by selected household characteristics (6514.0)

Household Expenditure Survey 1975-76

Bulletin No. 1. Summary of results (6516.0)

Bulletin No. 2. Expenditure patterns of households of differing characteristics and compositions (6517.0)

Bulletin No. 3. Expenditure and income by States and Territories (6518.0)

Bulletin No. 4. Expenditure and income by regions (6519.0)

TRANSPORT

NEW TRANSPORT PORTFOLIO*

In May 1982, the Victorian Government announced its policy for the rationalisation, planning, and control of transport. This policy is directed towards a restructuring of the Transport Portfolio. The restructuring is intended to result in an expanded Ministry of Transport to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of transport facilities and networks to better meet the needs of the community. The operation and provision of transport services will be undertaken by four new transport authorities in the place of the previous eight transport authorities.

The four new authorities will be:

- (1) A Metropolitan Transit Authority (MTA) which is responsible for the operation of a metropolitan public transport system using trains, trams, and buses;
- (2) a State Transport Authority (STA) which is responsible for the operation of freight and rural passenger services using all modes of transport;
- (3) a Road Construction Authority (RCA) which is responsible for the construction and maintenance of the road network throughout Victoria; and
- (4) a Road Traffic Authority (RTA) which is responsible for road safety, traffic signals, and the licensing and regulation of motor vehicles.

The reorganisation has been designed to meet the future needs of transport in Victoria, with the intention of generating solutions to operations within the financial constraints of the transport industry.

A Victorian Transport Directorate (VTD) has been established to act as a corporate management group for transport. The VTD is responsible for the implementation and review of policy making, and the monitoring of the operating and financial performance of each of the new transport authorities.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

The Victorian Ministry of Transport, in association with the statutory authorities under the Minister of Transport's jurisdiction, controls land transport in Victoria. The Ministry was established under the terms of the *Transport Act 1951* for the purpose of securing the improvement, development, and better co-ordination of passenger and freight transportation in Victoria. As part of this responsibility, the Ministry carries out detailed investigations into all aspects of land transport and acts as the policy adviser to the Minister of Transport.

Victoria's transport authorities are responsible for the operation and maintenance of the transport system and the Ministry of Transport oversees their activities and formulates policy. Seven transport authorities report to the Minister of Transport.

The Victorian Railways is the largest Victorian transport authority, employing some 21,111 persons and operating a rail network of 5,812 kilometres. During the 1981-82 financial year, the Victorian Railways carried an estimated 76,313,000 passengers and transported about 11,623,000 tonnes of freight (compared with 88,000,000 passengers and 12,721,000 tonnes of freight in 1980-81). Expenditure in 1981-82 amounted to \$511.2m,

*At April 1983, legislation was before the Victorian Parliament to restructure the Ministry of Transport's Authorities. Further information concerning the restructuring of the Ministry will be made available in future editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

compared with \$448.3m in 1980-81. Late in 1972, legislation was enacted to change the governing body of the Victorian Railways from three commissioners to a Board of seven members, which has since been expanded to nine members. The Board comprises representatives from the business community and the Victorian Railways.

It became evident during the 1960s that the Flinders Street station area could no longer handle the demand for peak hour train travel and so the Victorian Government, after examining methods of reducing this bottleneck, decided that the best solution was to convert the central terminal into a five section complex by the construction of an underground rail loop around the central business district. When completed, the Melbourne underground rail loop will substantially enlarge the capacity of the whole Melbourne metropolitan area rail network.

The Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority was created when the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act was proclaimed on 1 January 1971. The Authority is a corporate body comprising nine members. It is responsible for supervising and co-ordinating the planning, financing, and construction of the underground rail loop, which will comprise four new rail tracks under Spring Street and La Trobe Street, linking tracks in the existing railways system from points east of Flinders Street and Princes Bridge to points north of Spencer Street. Two additional elevated tracks, three tracks in separate tunnels, and one completed and one partly completed underground station have been brought into operation by VicRail. To assist in financing the underground rail loop, the Victorian Railways collects a small levy on each suburban rail journey. The balance of the funds required to complete the underground rail loop are to be raised by private and public loans and the redemption and interest payments funded by the Victorian Government, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and the Melbourne City Council.

Many cities around the world have abandoned their tramway systems. Melbourne, however, has retained its trams, and they have become a significant asset in moving persons over comparatively short distances up to 13 kilometres from Melbourne. In fact, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board carries more passengers than the Victorian Railways—about 127,000,000 persons in 1981-82. The Board comprises three members, employs 4,600 persons, and maintains 224 kilometres of tram services and 302 kilometres of bus services in the Melbourne metropolitan area.

A necessary part of Victoria's transport system is the operation of commercial road passenger and goods vehicles. The regulation of these functions is the responsibility of the Transport Regulation Board, which comprises three members. The regulatory pattern takes the form of a compulsory licensing system designed to meet public needs and to assist in the balanced use of transport resources.

In 1974, the Victorian Parliament passed the *Metropolitan Bridges, Highways, and Foreshores Act 1974*, thereby creating a single Victorian highway authority by transferring to the Country Roads Board the responsibility for metropolitan bridges and highways. The Country Roads Board maintains nearly 24,000 kilometres of roads and is responsible for planning and constructing new roads. The Board comprises three members and employs about 5,000 persons.

In 1964, a special Victorian Government committee recommended that a proposed crossing over the lower Yarra River should be built as a high level bridge with six traffic lanes. This recommendation was agreed to by the Victorian Government in 1965 and legislation was passed in December 1965 giving the West Gate Bridge Authority, or the Lower Yarra Crossing Authority as it was then known, the power to construct and operate a toll bridge over the lower Yarra River, which was opened in November 1978. Subsequent traffic estimates led the Authority to increase the number of traffic lanes from six to eight. The Authority was founded as a non-profit company limited by guarantee and is registered under the Victorian *Companies Act 1961* and administered by a chairman, deputy chairman, and seven directors. However, in 1980, legislation was passed which changed the Authority from a company limited by guarantee to a statutory authority.

Complementing the Victorian public transport system is an extensive privately owned bus and taxi network. With the exception of a small number of services into the central business district, Melbourne's private bus network operates on cross suburban routes linking residential areas and local shopping centres, schools, and railway stations. Private

buses operate over routes covering 36,000,000 kilometres and carry about 51,000,000 passengers a year. The Victorian Government is subsidising private bus services to minimise increases in fares and is providing low interest loans to facilitate the purchase of new buses.

In co-operation with Victoria's various transport authorities, the Ministry of Transport has embarked on a major programme to re-equip and modernise the metropolitan transport system with the aim of providing rapid, frequent, and comfortable public transport.

LAND TRANSPORT

Railways

Administration

The Victorian Railways was established in 1856 and was administered first by the Board of Land and Works, and then by either one or three commissioners. A seven-member board, since increased to nine, replaced the commissioners in 1973. The Board, under a full-time chairman, is responsible to the Victorian Government through the Minister of Transport. Day to day matters are controlled by the general manager who is responsible to the chairman for managing the Victorian Railways within Board guidelines.

Total transport service

Victoria's rail system was developed during the second half of the nineteenth century with main lines radiating from Melbourne. Branch lines were built to serve areas which were virtually isolated.

In October 1981, country passenger services were substantially reorganised with new timetables giving increased frequency of services and shorter journey times. A core rail route network was established which connected the large regional centres of Albury, Goulburn Valley, Ballarat, Bendigo, Swan Hill, Warrnambool, the LaTrobe Valley, and Bairnsdale. A computerised seat reservation system was introduced to improve customer service. Patronage increased by 13 per cent in 1981-82 reversing the long-term trend of decline.

Urban transport improvements are continuing, as far as funds allow, to help the Melbourne suburban rail system meet its present commitments and provide for the future demands that are expected to be placed on it.

Urban transport

A feature of the 1969 Melbourne Transportation Committee's plan for 1985 was co-ordinated public transport. The report emphasised the need for developing projects such as station car parking facilities, and tram and bus facilities at modal interchange stations to help develop the public transport network. Since then, VicRail has increased free car parking spaces at suburban stations from 9,300 in 1970 to 19,578 in 1982.

Work under the supervision of the Railway Construction and Property Board is under way on the Box Hill Transport Centre. Box Hill station, one of the busiest stations in the suburban network will become a modern intermodal transport exchange.

In October 1981, a new transport fare system was introduced. The suburban area was divided into three zones—inner suburban, suburban, and outer suburban. The major feature of the new system was the introduction of TravelCard which replaced MetroCards. TravelCard allows unlimited travel on government trains, trams, buses and, for the first time, on privately operated bus services. Weekly rail tickets are still available but instead of issuing quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly tickets a new system of tickets available for between 10 and 52 weeks was introduced.

Electrification of the 18.42 kilometre section of track between Altona Junction and Werribee has commenced and train stabling facilities, new station buildings, track, and overhead wiring re-arrangements have been carried out at Blackburn.

Since 1974, new buildings have been constructed at more than 40 suburban stations. Modern buildings have replaced lightweight timber structures which were costly to maintain and were inadequate for passengers and staff. During 1981 new station buildings were constructed at North Richmond, Aspendale, Edithvale, Bonbeach, Seddon, Tottenham, Balaclava, Blackburn, Victoria Park, and East Camberwell.

Situated in Batman Avenue, overlooking Flinders Street railway yard is the Metrol building. Metrol monitors and controls the operations of all trains in the suburban area. Operation Controllers supervise the inner suburban area and Line Controllers are responsible for the outer suburban area. These controllers maintain communications with stations, signal boxes, and other key operations personnel. Metrol is also responsible for the visual train information units at Flinders Street, Spencer Street, Museum, and Richmond stations. Also located in the Metrol building are staff who prepare suburban timetables and the rosters for over 1,000 VicRail enginemen and guards.

A train describer system which is designed to give the precise location of each train in the suburban network is due to commence shortly. This will also be controlled by Metrol.

Rolling stock

The extension order of nine, first series stainless steel suburban trains was completed during 1980 and in September 1981 the first new generation stainless steel train was officially handed over to VicRail.

In October 1981, the first of the new airconditioned country carriages entered service.

During 1981-82, 110 open wagons were converted to bottom discharge hoppers for moving wheat. A further 80 container wagons, 20 bulk cement wagons, and 50 bogie hoppers (briquettes and grains) were added to the fleet.

Freight

Freight carried by VicRail decreased from 13,453,431 tonnes in 1979-80 to 12,720,780 tonnes in 1980-81. Freight further decreased from 12,720,780 tonnes in 1980-81 to 11,622,571 tonnes in 1981-82.

Wheat hauled decreased from 4,164,782 tonnes to 3,629,683 tonnes during 1980-81, and decreased further to 2,968,430 tonnes during 1981-82.

Total tonnes carried of barley, oats, and rice decreased on figures for 1980-81 and decreased further in 1981-82. Mining and quarry products increased from 866,847 tonnes to 907,731 tonnes in 1980-81, and from 907,731 tonnes to 913,961 tonnes in 1981-82.

Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority

The *Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act 1970* provided for the establishment of a new authority—the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority, to be responsible for the supervision and co-ordination of the planning, financing, and construction of the Melbourne underground rail loop. The Authority, comprising nine members appointed by the Governor in Council, was constituted in 1971.

The loop is not a new railway system superimposed on existing transport facilities but, as stated in the preamble to the Act, the loop and ancillary works are "for the purpose of increasing the capacity and efficiency of the existing Melbourne suburban rail network".

Three underground stations constructed on the eastern and northern boundaries of the central business district, together with the two existing stations on the southern and western boundaries (Flinders Street station and Spencer Street station), form a five station core to handle the city's labour force during peak hours as well as shoppers and visitors to the city. The three new stations (Parliament station under Spring Street, Museum station, and Flagstaff station under LaTrobe Street) will be linked by four underground tracks in four separate tunnels, and connected to the existing surface tracks to form a loop. This will result in significant increases in the train operating capacity at the centre of the system.

Two extra elevated tracks between Spencer Street and Flinders Street station came into operation in 1978, as well as two tunnels and Museum Station in 1981, the west booking hall of Museum Station, the south booking hall of Parliament Station, and a third tunnel in 1982. The Authority has continued with the remaining sections of the overall programme.

The north booking hall of Parliament station is to be transferred to VicRail during the second quarter of 1983, while the remaining loop (which includes lines through North Melbourne) will be transferred in the third quarter of 1983.

*Finance**

Compared with 1979-80, receipts increased by \$23.6m, or by 10.3 per cent. Freight revenue increased by \$10.09m.

* The information relating to *Finance* was the latest available at April 1983.

Operational expenses

Expenditure increased by \$51.4m to \$441.5m in 1980-81. Increases in salaries and wages were estimated to have cost \$30.0m, an increase of 11.6 per cent. It is a paradox that railways, while being a most economical user of labour per passenger per kilometre or tonne per kilometre performed, are at the same time highly labour intensive in terms of wages as a proportion of total costs. This makes the railways vulnerable to the financial effects of wage increases.

Loan liability and interest

The face value of stock and bonds allocated to the Railways Department, as reduced in accordance with the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act 1936*, amounted to \$712.8m at 30 June 1981. After deducting the value of securities purchased from the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (\$130.6m), the net liability on current loans outstanding at that date was \$582.2m.

The total liability of the State for railways construction, etc., at 30 June 1981 (which includes the liability referred to in the previous paragraph) was \$773m. Deduction of securities purchased from the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (\$173.4m), notwithstanding a cash credit of \$0.9m, reduced the amount outstanding at the end of the year to a net liability of \$600.5m.

The *Railways (Funds) Act 1961* provided that interest and other charges on money borrowed for the purposes of the *Railways Act 1958* should not henceforth be included in the accounts of the Victorian Railways, but would be charged against the revenues of the State. However, the *Railways (Funds) Act 1964* reimposed on the Railways, with effect from 1 July 1964, the obligation to pay interest and debt charges on money borrowed for the purposes of the *Railways Act 1958* on and after 1 July 1969. The total annual interest payable on the liability of \$600.5m at 30 June 1981 amounted to \$49.7m at an average rate of 8.27 per cent. Of this amount, the Victorian Railways are liable for \$30.3m. In addition, the State is required to pay a contribution of \$7.3m at a rate of 4.5 per cent on cancelled securities.

Additional funds, which amounted to \$172.4m at 30 June 1981, have been provided for railway construction, equipment, stores, etc., out of the Consolidated Fund, the Uniform Railway Gauge Trust Fund, the State Grants (Urban Public Transport) Trust Account, and other funds. No interest is charged against railway revenue on these amounts, with the exception that interest, at 5 per cent, is payable to the Commonwealth Government on the repayable principal amount outstanding in respect of expenditure on the uniform gauge. (See page 621 of the *Victorian Year Book 1966*.)

Railway Construction and Property Board

The *Railway Construction and Property Board Act 1979* was assented to on 20 December of that year and came into operation on 22 February 1980. The Act reconstituted the Railway Construction Board as the Railway Construction and Property Board and added additional functions to its responsibilities. The additional functions include provision for the development and management of railway land not used directly for railway purposes and makes provision to transfer to the new Board responsibility for the management and control of railway housing which is no longer required by the Railways.

The Railway Construction and Property Board is thus the successor to the Railway Construction Board, set up in 1965 to assume the powers and duties exercised since 1892 by the Railway Construction Branch of the Board of Land and Works. The Railway Construction Board and its predecessor was the constructing authority for all railway lines which the Victorian Parliament authorised to be constructed.

Railway statistics

The following tables relate to the State railways and road motor services under the control of the Victorian Railways Board. Certain border railways in New South Wales are, by agreement between the Victorian and New South Wales Governments, under the control of the Victorian Railways Board. Particulars of these have been included with those of the State railways being operated within Victoria. Details of the operations of the road motor services are shown on page 511.

Capital cost of railways and equipment

The capital cost of all lines constructed and in course of construction, and of all works, rolling stock, and equipment of the Railways Department at 30 June for each of the years 1978 to 1982 is shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—TOTAL CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS,
ETC.: EQUIPMENT AND ROLLING STOCK
(\$'000)**

At 30 June—	Railways		Road motor services	Total capital cost (a)
	Lines open	Lines in process of construction		
1978	494,901	5,297	19	500,217
1979	529,449	6,515	19	535,983
1980	570,177	6,868	19	577,064
1981	744,922	738	19	(b)745,679
1982	682,835	738	19	683,592

(a) Written down in accordance with *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act 1936*, and allowing for depreciation since 1 July 1937. Particulars are exclusive of the cost of stores and materials on hand and in course of manufacture.

(b) Includes \$122.425m worth of assets acquired from the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority (MURLA), subsequently transferred back to MURLA at the direction of the Ministry of Transport, and assets to the value of \$8,660m which were transferred to the Railway Construction and Property Board in 1980-81 at the direction of the Minister of Transport.

At 30 June 1981, the capital cost of rolling stock, after being written down in accordance with the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act 1936*, and allowing for depreciation, was \$225.8m. At 30 June 1982, this figure rose to \$253.4m.

Railways staff

The number of officers and employees in the railways (including casual labour and butty-gang workers) and the amount of salaries and wages (including travelling and incidental expenses) paid for each of the financial years 1977-78 to 1981-82 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS STAFF: NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC.

Period	Average number of employees			Salaries, wages, and travelling expenses
	Salaried staff	Wages staff	Total	
				\$'000
1977-78	5,382	18,454	23,836	251,055
1978-79	5,384	17,893	23,277	263,480
1979-80	5,388	17,361	22,749	282,811
1980-81	5,362	16,732	22,094	315,073
1981-82	5,276	15,835	21,111	352,542

Railways rolling stock

The following table provides a description of the various types of rolling stock in service (exclusive of road motor rolling stock) at 30 June for each of the years 1978 to 1982:

**VICTORIA—RAILWAYS ROLLING STOCK IN SERVICE AT 30 JUNE
(EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)**

Rolling stock in service	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Locomotives—					
Steam	11	11	10	10	10
Electric	35	35	35	33	31
Diesel electric	265	266	267	257	261
Other (a)	90	89	88	82	77
Total	401	401	400	382	379

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS ROLLING STOCK IN SERVICE AT 30 JUNE
(EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)—*continued*

Rolling stock in service	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Passenger coaches—					
Electric suburban	1,056	1,066	1,038	1,038	1,083
Other (b)	490	488	469	383	328
Total	1,546	1,554	1,507	1,421	1,411
Goods stock (c)	14,574	14,351	12,165	11,797	11,629
Service stock	1,230	1,181	1,154	1,111	1,062

(a) Other locomotives comprise diesel hydraulic locomotives, cranes, rail motor diesel power units, and non-passenger carrying tractors.

(b) Passenger coaches owned jointly with New South Wales and South Australia have been included.

(c) All parcels and brake vans including display cars and standard gauge stock have been included.

Railways route distance

The route distance of the railways (exclusive of road motor service route distance) at 30 June for each of the years 1978 to 1982 is shown in the following table. It should be noted that the Victorian Railways operate certain services in New South Wales.

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS ROUTE DISTANCE AT 30 JUNE
(EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)
(kilometres)

Lines open for traffic	Gauge width	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Single track	—Broad gauge (a)	5,499	5,320	5,313	4,999	4,928
Double track	—Broad gauge (a)	725	725	731	731	744
Other multi-track	—Broad gauge (a)	140	140	140	140	140
Total route distance		6,364	6,185	6,184	5,870	5,812

(a) Broad gauge refers to 1,600 mm and 1,435 mm gauge track.

Railways traffic

The traffic of the railways (exclusive of road motor traffic) for each of the years 1977–78 to 1981–82 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS TRAFFIC (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Traffic	Unit	1977–78	1978–79	1979–80	1980–81	1981–82
Traffic train kilometres—Country	'000	7,135	6,650	6,208	6,188	6,661
Suburban	'000	13,887	13,386	13,174	13,744	14,209
Goods	'000	10,990	10,820	11,413	10,682	10,266
Total	'000	32,013	30,856	30,795	30,614	31,136
Passenger journeys—Country	'000	4,108	4,065	3,664	(a) 3,500	3,587
Suburban	'000	93,546	89,258	85,247	(a) 84,500	72,726
Total	'000	97,654	93,323	88,911	(a) 88,000	76,313
Goods and livestock carried	'000 tonnes	11,120	11,190	13,453	12,721	11,623

(a) Estimated.

The tonnes carried and tonne kilometres of goods and livestock carried by the Victorian Railways for the years 1978–79 to 1981–82 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS GOODS AND LIVESTOCK TRAFFIC
(EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR GOODS SERVICES)
(‘000 tonnes)

Class of goods	Tonnes carried				Tonne kilometres			
	1978–79	1979–80	1980–81	1981–82	1978–79	1979–80	1980–81	1981–82
Grain—								
Barley	471	548	399	376	124,599	147,387	102,786	101,233
Wheat	2,180	4,164	3,630	2,968	661,463	1,309,886	1,117,163	890,212
Other	233	349	216	155	43,735	70,321	35,438	25,853

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS GOODS AND LIVESTOCK TRAFFIC
(EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR GOODS SERVICES)—*continued*
(‘000 tonnes)

Class of goods	Tonnes carried				Tonne kilometres			
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Flour	77	59	56	49	17,196	14,850	14,629	12,878
Stockfood and fodder	41	35	28	15	8,407	9,194	9,114	3,481
Fruit—								
Fresh	78	76	64	59	28,469	26,491	22,183	19,368
Dried	53	45	54	47	29,160	24,650	29,482	24,966
Beverages	147	143	162	126	35,082	33,976	40,946	33,827
Solid fuels	783	783	633	487	139,606	139,537	111,488	87,485
Cement	774	718	778	718	115,338	118,245	136,992	137,964
Mining and quarry products	745	867	908	914	130,052	146,558	144,680	137,395
Dairy produce	14	13	10	3	3,620	2,872	1,942	477
Milk, condensed, powdered, etc.	60	47	27	34	10,778	9,010	5,004	6,288
Tinplate	21	26	19	15	7,339	10,654	7,568	4,711
Iron, steel, and metals, unfabricated	609	749	737	694	197,447	250,419	251,475	244,208
Manures	671	631	618	667	168,449	160,240	162,708	149,471
Motor cars and accessories	173	165	157	167	44,733	39,773	38,116	41,602
Petroleum products	388	341	383	400	120,892	109,976	122,313	130,432
Paper products	193	194	242	258	72,800	70,980	77,183	82,023
Pipes	57	54	35	32	15,323	14,361	10,201	9,771
Timber	180	187	177	149	59,918	65,522	61,173	50,689
Wool	100	92	91	66	25,766	24,157	24,217	18,979
All other goods	2,980	3,039	3,192	3,172	1,035,757	1,047,157	1,142,970	1,196,672
Total goods	11,028	13,325	12,616	11,571	3,095,929	3,846,216	3,669,771	3,409,985
Total livestock	162	128	105	52	49,376	41,578	33,900	16,667
Grand total of goods and livestock	11,190	13,453	12,721	11,623	3,145,305	3,887,794	3,703,671	3,426,652

Railways revenue and expenditure

Revenue for 1981-82 increased by \$3,929,002 compared with 1980-81, while revenue for 1980-81 increased by \$25,635,290 compared with 1979-80. Total working expenses increased by \$62,955,508 for the period 1981-82, compared with \$55,268,456 for the period 1980-81.

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
REVENUE					
Passenger, etc., business—					
Passenger fares	53,813	57,300	62,718	74,880	86,798
Parcels, mails, etc.	7,202	8,219	9,433	9,931	9,665
Other	106	156	145	187	—
Goods, etc., business—					
Goods	92,543	101,030	132,849	143,325	136,803
Livestock	2,191	1,789	1,521	1,610	1,667
Miscellaneous	561	621	673	980	523
Miscellaneous—					
Dining car and refreshments services	7,371	7,840	8,209	6,848	5,744
Mt. Buffalo Chalet	—	—	—	2,051	2,406
Rentals	4,804	5,032	5,332	5,414	5,427
Bookstalls	1,587	1,671	1,721	1,685	1,831
Advertising	335	352	343	369	401
Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority special levy	1,798	2,127	2,054	1,950	1,900
Other	4,334	4,971	5,635	7,039	7,033
Total revenue	176,644	191,108	230,633	256,269	260,198

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
EXPENDITURE					
Working expenses—					
General expenses	288,238	300,238	339,840	383,926	434,616
Pensions	19,591	22,582	25,437	29,359	33,435
Contributions to Railway Renewals and Replacement Fund	400	400	400	400	400
Contributions to Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund	3,639	4,020	5,094	8,999	9,590
Pay-roll tax	11,695	12,387	13,305	14,636	19,893
Long service leave	5,513	4,996	5,432	8,268	9,199
Appropriation to Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority construction	1,798	2,127	2,054	1,950	1,900
Other (a) (b)	1,989	1,451	1,448	740	2,199
Total working expenses	332,861	348,201	393,010	448,278	511,233
Net revenue	-156,217	-157,093	-162,377	-192,009	-251,035
Debt charges—					
Interest charges and expenses (b)	20,779	22,834	27,157	31,091	35,062
Exchange on interest payments and redemption	31	25	22	14	5
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	630	682	740	791	848
Net result for year	-177,657	-180,634	-190,296	-223,905	-286,950
Proportion of working expenses to revenue	per cent 188.4	per cent 182.2	per cent 170.4	per cent 174.9	per cent 196.5

(a) Including interest paid to the Commonwealth Government under the Railways Standardisation Agreement.

(b) Including loan conversion expenses.

The gross revenue and working expenses per average kilometre of railway worked for each of the years 1977-78 to 1981-82 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER AVERAGE
KILOMETRE OPEN (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Average number of kilometres open for traffic	6,449	6,304	6,304	6,123	5,812
Gross revenue per average kilometre open	\$ 27,391	30,315	36,585	41,853	44,769
Working expenses per average kilometre open	\$ 51,614	55,235	62,343	73,212	87,961

Road motor services

The following table shows, for each of the years 1977-78 to 1981-82, particulars of the operations of the road motor services under the control of the Victorian Railways Board:

VICTORIA—ROAD MOTOR SERVICES
(Under the control of the Victorian Railways Board)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Bus kilometres	293,164	315,211	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Passenger journeys	621,000	569,200	453,121	456,300	501,000
Gross revenue	\$ 82,497	87,779	84,182	91,997	148,405
Working expenses	\$ 352,640	398,595	423,519	515,652	570,776
Capital expenditure at end of year (a)	\$ 19,092	19,092	19,092	19,092	19,092

(a) From 1 July 1976, rather than being applied to assets as in the past, depreciation is being charged as working expenses.

NOTE. The apparent discrepancy between the amount of working expenses and revenue was brought about by revenue not having received a proportion of combined rail and road services earnings, while working expenses have been charged with road motor operating costs in full.

Tramway and omnibus services*Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board*

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1919, and on 1 November of that year took over the cable

tramway system then operating in Melbourne. It progressively acquired the assets and obligations of the various municipal tramway trusts which had been operating as separate bodies and merged them into a single tramway system for the metropolitan area. The Board embarked upon a programme of electric tramway construction and the conversion to electric operation of the previous cable tramway system, resulting in the formation of the tramway network which exists today.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act provides for a Board consisting of a chairman, a deputy chairman, and a member appointed by the Governor in Council. Subject to the direction of the Minister, the Board controls, manages, operates, and maintains the tramways of the Melbourne metropolitan area, and a fleet of passenger buses operating on routes authorised by the Transport Regulation Board.

The Board is at present carrying out an extensive fleet modernisation. At 30 June 1982, the Board had replaced its entire bus fleet of 267 route service vehicles. All these buses were manufactured in the last 7 years. Tram replacement is continuing at the rate of 26 vehicles per year. There were 196 new trams in service at 30 June 1982 and the current contract for 145 trams will raise that number to 260 vehicles.

The following two tables show an analysis of the Board's operations for each of the years 1977-78 to 1981-82:

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD:
TRAMWAYS: OPERATIONS**

Period	Track open at end of year		Tram kilometres	Passenger journeys	Operating receipts	Operating expenses	At end of year	
	Double	Single					Rolling stock (a)	Persons employed (b)
	kilometres	kilometres	'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	number	number
1977-78	217	4	24,185	101,296	27,981	50,780	748	4,708
1978-79	220	4	24,191	101,070	29,836	57,331	750	4,749
1979-80	220	4	23,547	98,889	33,394	60,922	753	4,589
1980-81	220	4	24,062	100,474	39,840	72,242	741	4,571
1981-82	220	4	24,030	103,479	43,977	86,155	698	4,592

(a) Includes rolling stock in reserve or idle.

(b) Includes omnibus employees. Tramways employees not available separately.

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD:
MOTOR OMNIBUS SYSTEMS: OPERATIONS**

Period	Route kilometres	Bus kilometres	Passenger journeys	Operating receipts	Operating expenses	At end of year	
						Rolling stock (a)	Persons employed (b)
		'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	number	number
1977-78	258	12,874	19,339	5,760	14,472	305	4,708
1978-79	276	12,879	19,927	6,264	16,523	278	4,749
1979-80	290	12,739	19,872	7,150	18,077	311	4,589
1980-81	291	13,162	21,017	9,023	21,116	270	4,571
1981-82	302	13,336	23,546	10,823	25,279	267	4,592

(a) Includes rolling stock in reserve or idle.

(b) Includes tramways employees. Omnibus employees not available separately.

The following three tables show an analysis of the Board's revenue and expenditure items for each of the years 1977-78 to 1981-82:

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
REVENUE					
Traffic receipts	33,546	35,654	39,894	48,192	53,923
Miscellaneous operating receipts	195	445	651	671	877
Non-operating receipts	551	569	591	705	795
Payment from drivers' licence suspense account	1,927	1,900	1,900	2,000	2,200
Total revenue	36,219	38,569	43,036	51,568	57,795

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
EXPENDITURE					
Traffic operation costs	31,709	37,319	36,854	39,946	48,095
Maintenance—					
Permanent way	1,667	2,341	2,083	2,237	2,816
Tramcars	6,982	8,609	8,180	9,148	11,041
Buses	3,182	3,636	3,477	3,575	4,337
Electrical equipment of lines and sub-stations	1,511	1,882	1,835	2,052	2,575
Buildings and grounds	827	1,027	1,094	1,222	1,550
Electric traction energy	1,376	1,571	1,708	2,023	2,542
Fuel oil for buses	661	840	1,243	1,724	1,907
Bus licence and road tax fees	2	1	1	1	1
General administration and stores department costs	2,397	4,787	5,084	5,312	6,452
Pay-roll tax	2,281	2,427	2,494	2,994	4,191
Workers compensation payments	1,499	2,428	560	4,597	3,434
Depreciation	1,780	2,080	2,474	2,944	3,329
Non-operating expenses	241	268	285	279	277
Provisions—					
Long service leave	1,282	1,012	1,207	1,714	1,679
Retiring gratuities	2,122	1,759	1,976	2,355	2,295
Accrued sick leave	216	201	(a)	(a)	(a)
Public liability claims	1,317	1,423	2,020	2,161	2,413
Interest on loans	4,441	4,888	5,986	7,736	10,373
Leasing of rolling stock	—	479	724	1,617	2,404
Total expenditure	65,492	78,978	79,285	93,637	111,711
Net surplus (+) or deficit (-)	-29,273	-40,410	-36,249	-42,069	-53,916
Capital outlay	10,787	12,095	14,432	17,213	15,831
Loan indebtedness at 30 June	54,413	63,161	73,114	87,114	99,114

(a) This item is included in long service leave.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD:
TRAMWAYS: OPERATING RECEIPTS, OPERATING EXPENSES, ETC.

Period	Operating receipts			Operating expenses		Ratio operating expenses to operating receipts
	Amount	Per vehicle kilometre	Per passenger	Amount	Per vehicle kilometre	
	\$'000	cents	cents	\$'000	cents	per cent
1977-78	27,981	115.70	27.62	50,780	209.97	181.48
1978-79	29,836	123.34	29.52	57,331	236.99	192.15
1979-80	33,394	141.82	33.76	60,922	258.73	182.43
1980-81	39,840	165.57	39.65	72,242	300.24	181.33
1981-82	43,977	183.01	42.50	86,155	358.54	195.91

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD:
MOTOR OMNIBUS SYSTEMS: OPERATING RECEIPTS,
OPERATING EXPENSES, ETC.

Period	Operating receipts			Operating expenses		Ratio operating expenses to operating receipts
	Amount	Per vehicle kilometre	Per passenger	Amount	Per vehicle kilometre	
	\$'000	cents	cents	\$'000	cents	per cent
1977-78	5,760	44.74	29.78	14,472	112.41	251.25
1978-79	6,264	48.64	31.43	16,523	128.30	263.78
1979-80	7,150	56.13	35.98	18,077	141.91	252.82
1980-81	9,023	68.55	42.93	21,116	160.43	234.02
1981-82	10,823	81.16	45.96	25,279	189.55	233.57

Private motor omnibus services

The following table shows particulars of Victorian private omnibus services, including details of route operations, charter, schools, and other special services. In the year 1978-79, route operations accounted for 47.82 per cent of total distance travelled, while charter, school, and other special services accounted for 19.95, 30.66, and 1.57 per cent, respectively. In 1979-80, route operations accounted for 47.01 per cent of the total distance travelled, while charter, school, and other special services accounted for 19.76, 31.99, and 1.80 per cent, respectively. In 1980-81, route operations accounted for 45.96 per cent of the total distance travelled, while charter, school, and other special services accounted for 20.61, 31.25, and 2.18 per cent, respectively.

VICTORIA—PRIVATE MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICES

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Number of vehicles	3,310	3,341	3,436	3,494	3,477
Distance travelled ('000 kilometres)	103,342	103,342	106,021	109,314	111,884
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue	61,045	67,049	74,438	89,178	102,504
Expenditure—					
Drivers' wages	22,908	25,547	27,558	30,872	35,323
Repairs and maintenance	7,934	8,777	9,713	10,497	12,430
Depreciation	3,677	4,215	4,567	5,009	5,502
Other	21,592	24,507	28,840	35,847	41,413
Total expenditure	56,111	63,046	70,678	82,225	94,668
Assets (a)—					
Motor vehicles	12,041	13,756	14,142	16,004	16,116
Other assets	18,290	20,306	24,166	29,468	30,395
Total assets	30,331	34,062	38,308	45,472	46,511
Liabilities (a)	17,332	20,119	22,029	27,320	27,677

(a) Incomplete. Assets and liabilities of operators engaged solely in school bus services are not available.

Tramways in provincial cities

Tramway services in Ballarat and Bendigo ceased on 19 September 1971 and 16 April 1972, respectively, to be replaced by privately operated bus services. Sections of the Ballarat and Bendigo systems were re-opened during 1972 as tourist attractions operating during weekends and holidays.

Further reference: Melbourne tramways 1930-1961, *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 771-2

Country Roads Board*Introduction*

The Country Roads Board, constituted under the *Country Roads Act* 1912, commenced operations in 1913.

There are about 160,000 kilometres of public roads in Victoria, of which some 23,700 kilometres comprise the State's principal system of Country Roads Board declared roads. Under the provisions of the *Country Roads Act* the Board may, subject to the confirmation of the Governor in Council, declare any road to be a State highway, a freeway, or a main road. The Board also has the power to recommend to the Governor in Council that any road be proclaimed as a tourists' road or a forest road.

The Board meets the full cost of works required to cater for the needs of through traffic on State highways, freeways, tourists' roads, and forest roads. State highways and freeways, while serving the immediate district through which they pass as arterial routes, also carry much long distance traffic. Tourists' roads and forest roads generally pass through areas where little or no rate revenue is available to the local municipality. Main roads, the construction and maintenance costs of which are partly borne by local municipal councils, form what may be described as a secondary system of important roads in Victoria. In addition, there is a vast network of unclassified roads, many of which carry considerable traffic and which, within the limits of available finance, are subsidised by the Board as needs and priorities warrant.

The Board's system of classified or declared roads at 30 June 1982 comprised 6,974 kilometres of State highways, 376 kilometres of freeways, 798 kilometres of tourists' roads, 1,030 kilometres of forest roads, and 14,585 kilometres of main roads.

In addition, the Board is responsible for the maintenance and operation of the West Gate Bridge.

State highways

Under legislation passed in 1924, a "State highway" in Victoria has a specific meaning. It is a road declared as such by the Board with the confirmation of the Governor in Council. State highways are the principal road arteries forming interstate connections and links between important provincial centres. The more important State highways also form part of the national route system of interstate highways. At 30 June 1982, there were 6,974 kilometres of State highways, 6,741 kilometres of which had a sealed surface.

National highways

A national highway is a road or proposed road that, in the opinion of the Commonwealth Minister for Transport, is or will be the principal road linking: (1) two or more State capital cities; (2) a State capital city and Canberra; (3) a State capital city and Darwin; (4) Brisbane and Cairns; or (5) Hobart and Burnie; or a road or proposed road that should, in the opinion of the Commonwealth Minister for Transport, be treated by reason of its national importance as a national highway.

The construction and management of national highways in Victoria is carried out by the Country Roads Board as the State's road authority. At present the Hume Highway and the Western Highway have been declared as national highways under the National Roads Act, excluding sections within the urban areas of Melbourne and Ballarat.

Long-term proposals for the Hume Highway include its development to a dual carriageway road from the outskirts of Melbourne to Wodonga. The completion of the freeway between Wallan and Broadford in mid-1976 extended the construction of dual carriageways from the outskirts of Melbourne to Seymour. Work has continued on the construction of the 9 kilometre Freeway bypass of Seymour from the south of Seymour to the now complete bypass of Avenel. This project is expected to be completed in mid-1983.

The Western Highway between Melbourne and Ballarat is being progressively developed to dual carriageway standard. Further work on the sections between Ballarat and Murray Bridge at the South Australian border is a long-term consideration. Work already commenced or completed includes the construction of a four-lane highway from the outskirts of Melbourne to west of Gordon. The completion of the by-pass of Wallace and Bungaree will provide a continuous four-lane carriageway between Melbourne and Ballarat. The project is expected to be completed in early 1983.

Developmental roads

A developmental road is a road or proposed road that, in the opinion of the Commonwealth Minister for Transport, is or will be of national importance due to its assistance to: (1) development of particular industries or energy resources (including those in remote areas of Australia); (2) interstate or overseas trade and commerce; or (3) significant tourist travel.

The construction and management of developmental roads in Victoria is carried out by the Country Roads Board. At the end of 1981, the only road in Victoria declared as a developmental road is the section of the Princes Highway between Dandenong and Traralgon.

Freeways

An amendment to the Country Roads Act in 1956 gave the Board power to construct bypass roads (freeways), the first constructed being the Maltby Freeway at Werribee, opened in 1961. Since then the development of freeways by the Board has continued with the opening of the West Gate Freeway; the Calder Freeway to Keilor; the Western Freeway from Deer Park to Melton and from Bacchus Marsh to Gordon; the Mulgrave Freeway from Warrigal Road, Chadstone, to north of Dandenong; the South Eastern Freeway; the South Gippsland Freeway; the Tullamarine Freeway; the Princes Freeway at Drouin, and between Moe and Morwell; the Princes Freeway between Melbourne and

Geelong; the Mornington Peninsula Freeway between Dromana and Rosebud, and between Keysborough and Seaford; the Frankston Freeway; sections of the Hume Freeway between Melbourne and Wodonga; and the Eastern Freeway from Collingwood to Balwyn North. The West Gate Freeway in South Melbourne and Port Melbourne, Princes Freeway bypasses of Berwick and Warragul, Western Freeway bypasses of Wallace and Bungaree, the Hume Freeway bypass of Seymour and the extension of the Calder Freeway beyond Keilor are under construction.

Some sections of freeway were developed from existing single carriageway State highways, while others were completely new routes adding to Victoria's total road length.

Tourists' roads

The Country Roads (Tourists' Roads) Act was passed in 1936. Under its terms, the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Country Roads Board, may proclaim suitable roads to be tourists' roads.

The Board constructs and maintains tourists' roads in, and leading to, places of special tourist interest in various parts of Victoria. Victoria has about 800 kilometres of proclaimed tourists' roads. The Board bears the full cost of works required to cater for the needs of through traffic, and generally carries out the works concerned.

The Great Ocean Road is the longest tourists' road in Victoria. For 207 kilometres, the road follows the rugged south-west coast from Torquay to Peterborough. The road was built by the Board for the Great Ocean Road Trust. The Trust's purpose was to open up the country to tourists and provide a road to connect the coastal towns. The road was built largely by returned soldiers and sailors of the First World War, and stands as a memorial to the servicemen in that war. The Great Ocean Road was completed in 1932 and proclaimed as a tourists' road in 1936.

Other tourists' roads that cater for holiday travellers include the Phillip Island Road (23 kilometres) and the Wilsons Promontory Road (31 kilometres).

In winter, the tourists' roads leading to Victoria's ski resorts carry many holiday travellers and ski enthusiasts. The major ski resorts are at Mt Hotham, Mt Buller, Falls Creek, and Mt Buffalo. The tourists' roads leading to these ski resorts are the Mt Buffalo Road (39 kilometres), the Mt Buller Road (27 kilometres), the Bogong High Plains Road (66 kilometres) to Falls Creek, and the Alpine Road (83 kilometres) to Mt Hotham. Each winter the Board's snow clearing teams keep these roads open to traffic. The Donna Buang Road (34 kilometres) and the Acheron Way (35 kilometres) lead to Mt Donna Buang.

The number of persons visiting the alpine resorts is increasing each year. The Board's task of maintaining the tourists' roads that lead to the State's resorts benefits both an important tourist industry and the people it serves. In winter and summer, travellers along many tourists' roads can enjoy scenic drives and take a break from driving by stopping at a roadside rest area or scenic lookout.

The Board, local councils, and other authorities have provided roadside stops with eating facilities, toilets, tables, and litter bins to give drivers and passengers an opportunity to stop in a pleasant roadside environment.

Forest roads

Forest roads proclaimed under the provisions of the Country Roads Act are situated within or adjacent to any State forest, or in areas considered by the Country Roads Board to be timbered, mountainous, or undeveloped.

The Board bears the full cost of works required to cater for the needs of through traffic, with about half the work being carried out by municipal councils on behalf of the Board.

The Board's proclaimed forest roads throughout Victoria have had an important effect on the growth of the State's timber extraction industry. Their most important use is in the transport of logs from the forest to the saw mills. About 520 kilometres of the State's 1,030 kilometres of forest roads are used for this purpose. A further 120 kilometres are used to transport sawn timber from the mills to markets. The other forest roads are used for carting local produce, posts, and firewood.

More than 90 per cent of Victoria's saw log and pulp wood production comes from State forests under licence from the Forests Commission, and the Board's forest roads

carry 28 per cent of that production. Many of the roads used for timber extraction are in isolated and mountainous areas and often become a financial burden for local councils because they earn very little rate revenue.

The Board was first given the power to declare forest roads under the *Forest Roads and Stock Routes Act* 1943. When the Country Roads Board takes over responsibility for such roads, municipalities are relieved of all the construction and maintenance costs for them. In 1980-81, Board expenditure on proclaimed forest roads was \$2.4m, but grants could be made only for the most urgent works required. Grants for forest roads are allocated on the basis of need, and work priorities are determined by the Board.

The longest forest road in the State stretches 145.5 kilometres from Heyfield to Jamieson, winding through the Great Dividing Range. It is also Victoria's busiest forest road and carries the most timber. However, the road has only been open as a continuous link between Heyfield and Jamieson since 1969 when the Board completed construction of a 16 kilometre section near Mt Skene in the Great Dividing Range. The Heyfield-Jamieson Road provides an additional link between Gippsland and northern Victoria for tourist and commercial traffic as well as for logging trucks.

Main roads

The Board is empowered under the Country Roads Act to declare as a main road any road which in its opinion is of sufficient importance. Main roads are generally roads linking centres of industry, commerce, or settlement. At 30 June 1982, there were 14,585 kilometres of main roads in Victoria.

Rural roads

Victoria is the most densely populated State of Australia, with some 3,948,600 (preliminary estimate) persons at 30 June 1982 inhabiting 227,600 square kilometres. The pattern of Victoria's rural life has come to depend significantly on the rural road system. Since the development of the motor vehicle the demand placed on the road system has increased and rural commerce relies heavily on trucks using roads to carry produce to the railway yards, or directly to the ports.

On 1 January 1913, the Country Roads Act was proclaimed and after fifty years of unco-ordinated control, since the abolition of the Department of Roads and Bridges, the Act once more established a central road authority. The Victorian Government had previously allocated money for roads but, with no State wide body to co-ordinate road development, regional areas, particularly Gippsland, suffered from inequalities in the distribution of funds. When it was established in 1913, one of the first tasks of the new Country Roads Board was to evaluate the condition of roads in the Gippsland region of Victoria.

There are now about 140,000 kilometres of rural public roads in Victoria (excluding public roads in the Melbourne Statistical Division, the Geelong Statistical District, and the urban areas of Bendigo and Ballarat) of which some 21,800 kilometres comprise the principal rural system of Country Roads Board declared roads. In addition to its declared roads the Board, within the limits of available finance, subsidises works carried out by municipal councils on thousands of kilometres of unclassified roads.

Victoria's rural roads can be divided into three systems. The rural State highways are the principal arteries forming interstate connections and link the larger centres of population in the State. State highways such as the Hume, the Western, and the Princes connect Victoria's road system to the highways of the neighbouring States of New South Wales and South Australia. The Hume Highway between Melbourne and Wodonga, and the Western Highway between Melbourne and Ballarat, are being progressively upgraded to freeway standard. These highways form part of an Australia wide national highway network. During 1981-82, the Board spent \$62.6m on State highways.

The second system consists of the main roads linking centres of population with other centres or with areas of industry, commerce, or settlement. These roads provide a means for primary producers and manufacturers to move their products to the nearest railway line or highway system, and also cater for recreational traffic. The third system comprises feeder roads, providing local access to farming or residential areas. Each system is co-ordinated with the other systems to enable vehicles, either private or commercial, to move freely between all points in the State.

West Gate Bridge

The *West Gate Bridge Authority (Transfer of Functions) Act 1982* received Royal Assent on 29 June 1982, and came into operation soon afterwards. The purpose of the Act was to repeal the *West Gate Bridge Authority Act 1980*, and to confer powers on the Country Roads Board. These powers include the operation, maintenance, and repair of the West Gate Bridge, construction of ancillary works, and the financing of the functions and duties required to maintain and operate the Bridge.

Since the opening of the West Gate Bridge and up to 1 November 1982, a total of 37,484,738 crossings have been recorded, for all classes of vehicles.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book 1975*, pp. 661-2; 1981, pp. 549-50

Roadside development

Roads are among the most permanent structures on the landscape, and once built they cannot be considered apart from their surrounding environment. In recent years the Board has furthered the development of what is termed the complete highway to provide a balanced combination of safety, utility, economy, and beauty. Such factors as the preservation of flora, conservation of landscape features, rehabilitation of cleared areas, and erosion control are important aspects of the Board's road design practices. Some 80,000 trees and shrubs are planted each year on declared road reserves. The Board is also developing roadside stopping places for the convenience of travellers. These include rest areas with water and toilet facilities, wayside stops, scenic view points, and parking areas.

Sources of finance

The Board's two main sources of finance are Commonwealth and Victorian Government funds. Funds derived from Victorian Government sources are:

- (1) *Motor registration fees.* Fees payable on the registration and re-registration of motor vehicles and trailers, less the costs of collecting the fees (excluding metropolitan omnibus registration fees and the specified proportion of registration fees paid to the Roads and Special Projects Fund).
- (2) *Registration number plate fees.* Fees payable for the provision and/or replacement of number plates, less the costs of providing the plates and collecting the fees.
- (3) *Examiners' licence fees.* Fees payable by persons licensed to conduct motor car roadworthiness examinations, less the cost of collection of the fees.
- (4) *Authorised log book fees.* Fees payable for the purchase of log books, less the cost of providing the books and collecting the fees.
- (5) *Learner drivers permit fees.* Seven-eighths of the permit fee and the permit extension fee payable by applicants for, and/or holders of, learner driver permits, less seven-eighths of the cost of collection of the fees (one-eighth less one-eighth cost of collection is paid to the Drivers' Licence Suspense Accounts).
- (6) *Drivers' licence testing fees.* Seven-eighths of \$4.00 of the fee payable for the test of proficiency of candidates for motor car drivers' licences less seven-eighths of the cost of conducting the test and collecting the fee (one-eighth of \$4.00 less one-eighth of the cost of collection, is paid to the Drivers' Licence Suspense Account) and the amount of each fee above \$4.00 is paid to the Consolidated Fund.
- (7) *Motor car drivers' licence fees and tractor drivers' licence fees.* One-eighth of the fees payable for the issue of drivers' licences less one-eighth of the cost of collecting the fees. (One-half, less one-half cost of collection, is paid to the Consolidated Fund; one-quarter, less one-quarter cost of collection, is paid to the Municipalities Assistance Fund; and one-eighth, less one-eighth cost of collection, is paid to the Drivers' Licence Suspense Account.)
- (8) *Motor driving instructors' appointment and testing fees.* Fees payable by candidates for motor driving instructors' licences, less the cost of collection of the fees.
- (9) *Motor driving instructors' licence fees.* One-quarter of the fees payable for the issue of motor driving instructors' licences less one-quarter of the costs of collection of the fees. (One-half, less one-half cost of collection, is paid to the Consolidated Fund; and one-quarter, less one-quarter cost of collection, is paid to the Municipalities Assistance Fund.)

(10) *Unregistered vehicle permit fee.* A fee for the issue of a permit to use an unregistered motor car or trailer on a highway for a period of not more than seven days, less the costs of collection of the fee.

(11) *Proprietorship notification fee.* A fee payable with the notification by a proprietor of a motor car or trailer of repossession of the item under a hire purchase agreement, bill of sale or like instrument, less the costs of collection of the fee.

(12) Fines imposed under the provisions of the Country Roads Act.

(13) A proportion of the amount credited to the Roads and Special Projects Fund revenue raised from licence fees issued under the *Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) Act* 1979, and from a specified proportion of registration fees.

The Act adopted a franchise licensing system and provided for the raising of revenue for a licence fee payable by persons who carry on petroleum wholesaling or retailing in Victoria. Since 1 November 1981, the Act has required petroleum wholesalers to hold a licence, the monthly licence fee being \$50, together with the payment of an amount of 5.4 per cent of the value of motor spirit and 8.6 per cent of the value of diesel fuel sold by the licence holder in the course of intrastate trade during the month, two months prior to the month to which the licence relates. Petroleum retailers are also required to hold a licence for which an annual fee of \$50 is paid on a similar basis to the fee applicable to the petroleum wholesaler's licence, except that the *ad valorem* fee does not apply to fuel purchased by a petroleum retailer from a licensed petroleum wholesaler.

The Act also established a "Roads and Special Projects Fund" into which is to be paid an amount equal to the licence fees collected under the Act after deduction of costs of administration. The Act provides for money in the Roads and Special Projects Fund to be paid to the Country Roads Board Fund and to the Transport Fund as determined by the Minister of Transport with the proviso that the amount paid to the Country Roads Board Fund in each financial year shall not be less than 25 per cent of the amount credited under the Act during the financial year.

From 1 July 1980, motor vehicle registration fees previously directed to the Roads (Special Projects) Fund, which was established by section 7a of the *Motor Car Act* 1958, have been directed to the Consolidated Fund to be appropriated from that Fund to the Roads and Special Projects Fund. The Minister of Transport requires at least 75 per cent of the amount credited to the Roads and Special Projects Fund (from both motor vehicle registration fees and fuel franchise fees) during the financial year to be paid to the Country Roads Board Fund.

(14) Municipal payments on account of main road works.

(15) Any special money appropriated by the Victorian Parliament.

(16) Loan money.

(17) Toll money in respect to the West Gate Bridge.

Money is also provided from Commonwealth Government sources. Commonwealth Road Grants are provided to States for expenditure on national, arterial, and local roads, the categories being defined in the Commonwealth legislation. In 1981-82, receipts from the Commonwealth Government amounted to \$137.8m.

From 18 August 1982, an extra Commonwealth surcharge of one cent a litre has been levied on motor spirit and diesel fuel excise under the Australian Bicentennial Road Development (ABRD) Programme to provide additional revenue for roads. The net revenue collected is paid into a specific trust fund for expenditure on the ABRD Programme and is allocated specifically to be spent on National, Urban Arterial, Rural Arterial, and Local Roads categories. The Board's share of the money collected under the ABRD Programme in 1982-83 is expected to be \$34m. From 1 July 1983, the surcharge will rise to 2 cents a litre and will terminate on 31 December 1988.

Total funds available to the Board in 1981-82, including a balance of \$0.6m brought forward from 1980-81 amounted to \$346.5m.

Receipts and expenditure

Receipts and expenditure covering the operations of the Board for each of the years 1977-78 to 1981-82 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
RECEIPTS					
Fees—Motor Car Act (less cost of collection)	75,978	78,571	74,148	66,490	(a)95,515
Municipalities contributions: permanent					
works and maintenance—main roads	2,891	2,956	3,112	3,395	3,588
Commonwealth Government grants	98,980	105,652	113,631	127,362	137,841
Allocation from Roads (Special Projects) Fund	33,456	36,320	36,750	—	—
Transfer from Roads and Special Projects Fund	—	—	24,800	79,500	96,790
Redeemed investments	—	—	1,000	—	—
Proceeds from Commercial Goods Vehicles Act	9,818	9,577	1,487	—	—
Loans from Victorian Government	325	1,325	1,500	1,500	1,500
Grants from Victorian Government	581	463	114	77	124
Other receipts	1,924	2,194	2,478	6,842	3,490
Miscellaneous Funds Receipts (Natural Disasters)	—	—	—	—	7,075
Total	223,953	237,058	259,020	285,166	345,923
EXPENDITURE					
Construction, maintenance, etc., of roads and bridges	182,131	189,174	213,226	229,445	262,443
Plant purchases	2,059	2,857	3,998	2,551	3,144
Buildings, workshops, etc.	1,063	899	1,556	1,290	766
Interest and Sinking Fund payments	2,993	3,059	3,136	3,299	3,642
Payment to Tourist Fund	1,216	1,520	1,571	1,483	1,330
Payment to Transport Regulation Board	598	589	575	89	(a)14,996
Payment to Traffic Authority Fund	608	760	786	741	665
Payment to Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	356	535	500	500	500
Planning and research	2,817	3,722	4,839	4,966	4,700
Management and operating expenditure	29,102	29,903	33,412	40,767	45,447
Temporary investments	—	1,000	—	—	—
Repayment of advance <i>Country Roads Act 1958 Sec. 31G</i>	—	—	—	—	4,000
Total	222,943	234,019	263,599	285,131	341,633

(a) From 1 July 1981, the Board was required to pay an amount as determined by the Minister of Transport toward the cost of administration of the Transport Regulation Board in substitution for the cost of collection deduction previously made from revenue. The amount determined for 1981-82 was \$14,995,800.

Expenditure on roads and bridges

The following table summarises the total expenditure by the Country Roads Board on roads and bridges during each of the years 1977-78 to 1981-82:

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD: EXPENDITURE
ON ROADS AND BRIDGES**
(\$'000)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
State highways—					
Construction	27,594	25,649	30,541	37,760	38,250
Maintenance	14,659	16,602	19,325	19,790	24,326
Freeways—					
Construction	51,551	56,055	61,561	63,884	72,128
Maintenance	2,912	3,231	3,789	3,752	4,856
Main roads—					
Construction	23,031	23,056	25,211	26,559	32,246
Maintenance	12,753	13,949	17,390	18,285	21,975
Unclassified roads—					
Construction	34,690	33,597	36,318	38,972	41,174
Maintenance	7,124	7,428	8,879	9,550	14,115
Tourists' roads—					
Construction	1,445	1,683	1,822	2,215	1,983
Maintenance	1,781	1,926	2,238	2,535	3,130

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD: EXPENDITURE
ON ROADS AND BRIDGES—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Forest roads—					
Construction	687	745	770	550	871
Maintenance	930	1,053	1,208	1,411	1,547
Metropolitan bridges	—	502	13	—	—
Rail/road bridges protection	456	563	439	728	1,034
State Intersection Control Programme	625	745	946	—	—
Murray River bridges and punts	287	566	636	738	1,248
Traffic line marking	1,606	1,824	2,140	2,716	3,558
Total construction	138,998	140,785	156,223	169,940	186,653
Total maintenance	40,159	44,189	52,829	55,323	69,949
Total other	2,974	4,200	4,174	4,182	5,840
Total expenditure	182,131	189,174	213,226	229,445	262,443

Loan liability to the State

The loan liability of the Board to the Victorian Government at 30 June 1982 was \$26.2m.

Motor vehicles

Registration, licences, etc.

Every motor car and motor cycle must be registered with the Chief Commissioner of Police if used on Victorian roads, as well as all trailers (except agricultural implements and certain small trailers for private use), fore-cars, and side-cars drawn by or attached to motor cars or motor cycles.

VICTORIA—REGISTRATION AND LICENCE RATES AT 1 JANUARY 1982

Type of registration or licence	Annual rate
REGISTRATION	
Motor cycle	\$7.60 plus \$2.00 surcharge (a)
Motor car (private use)	\$1.15 for each power-weight unit (b) plus \$2.00 surcharge (a) (Pension concession rate is half fee)
Motor car (private and business use)	\$1.40 for each power-weight unit (b) plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Trailer (attached to motor car)	From \$7.80 each, according to the unladen weight and use
Motor car (used for hire as special service omnibus and touring omnibus)	From \$1.40 to \$1.65 for each power-weight unit (b) according to the unladen weight plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Motor car (commercial passenger vehicles) operating on an omnibus service	\$2.65 plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Motor car (commercial passenger vehicles) operating on a temporary school service licence	\$27.75 plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Motor car (used for carrying passengers or goods for hire or in the course of trade)	From \$2.20 to \$4.05 for each power-weight unit (b) according to the unladen weight plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Motor car (constructed for the carriage of goods) owned by primary producer and used solely in connection with his business	\$60.00 plus \$2.00 surcharge (a) where tare is less than 3,000 kg \$120 plus \$2.00 surcharge (a) where tare is 3,000 kg or more
Mobile crane, self-propelled (used otherwise than for lifting and towing vehicles)	\$49.90 plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Recreation vehicle	\$3.00 for vehicle with not more than 3 wheels, in any other case \$10.00
LICENCE	
Driver's or rider's licence	\$30.00 issued for a three year period (an appointment fee of \$5.00 and testing fee of \$10.00 is payable by all applicants for new licences)

VICTORIA—REGISTRATION AND LICENCE RATES AT 1 JANUARY 1982—continued

Type of registration or licence	Annual rate
LICENCE—continued	
Learner's permit	\$5.00 for twelve months and \$5.00 for a three month extension, if required. Appointment and testing fees as above, are also payable
Instructor's licence	\$100.00 issued for a three year period

(a) Surcharges apply to registrations or re-registrations effected on and after 1 August 1972 and renewals due on and after that date.

(b) The number of power-weight units is that number which is equal to the sum of the horsepower and the weight in 50-kilogram units of a motor car unladen and ready for use.

NOTE. The minimum annual fee for the registration of any motor vehicle other than a motor cycle is \$21.90.

VICTORIA—DRIVERS' AND RIDERS' LICENCES IN FORCE AT 30 JUNE

Type of licence	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Drivers'	1,945,501	1,999,646	2,046,331	2,099,421	2,164,116
Riders'	70,562	72,526	74,138	82,293	91,323
Total	2,016,063	2,072,172	2,120,469	2,181,714	2,255,439

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles on the register by type. Particulars of Australian Government-owned vehicles, with the exception of defence service vehicles, are included. Tractor-type vehicles, plant, and trailers are excluded.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER
BY TYPE OF VEHICLE

Type of vehicle	Census, 31 December 1962	Census, 30 September 1971 (a)	Census, 30 September 1976 (a)	Census, 30 September 1979 (a)	At 30 June 1981
Motor cars	610,974	929,477	1,222,733	1,314,015	1,379,926
Station wagons	69,528	201,884	233,480	240,386	252,608
Utilities	94,470	89,764	104,538	109,216	113,900
Panel vans	31,851	46,539	46,980	54,905	56,997
Trucks—					
Rigid	76,591	79,386	117,764	127,768	136,756
Articulated		9,417	9,766	10,377	11,090
Other truck type vehicles	2,890	3,520	4,867	9,833	10,492
Buses	3,409	5,129	7,294	8,995	9,914
Motor cycles	15,802	28,160	51,931	48,502	64,214
Total	905,515	1,393,276	1,799,353	1,923,997	2,035,897

(a) Revised classifications of motor vehicles were adopted for the censuses of motor vehicles at 30 September 1971, 1976 and 1979. Classifications used in 1979 are the same as those for 1976.

The principal differences between the new classification for 30 September 1971 and that at 31 December 1962 were:

- Utilities and panel vans include "light commercial type vehicles" and trucks with a carrying capacity under 1.016 tonnes, and ambulances and hearses (which were previously included under motor cars).
- "Rigid trucks" include utilities and panel vans with a carrying capacity of 1.016 tonnes and over.
- "Other truck type vehicles" consist of those truck type vehicles which are designed for purposes other than freight carrying, e.g., street flushers or fire engines. Previously, this category incorporated vehicles such as tankers and concrete agitators which are now classified as "trucks".

The 1976 and 1979 Motor Vehicle Censuses have as their main features:

- Allocation of commercial vehicles to the categories "utilities", "panel vans", or "rigid trucks" solely on the basis of the body type as recorded by the registration authority.
 - The inclusion in "other truck types" of ambulances, hearses, and motorised caravans.
- Direct comparisons, therefore, between the four censuses can only be made for the categories station wagons, buses, and motor cycles. However, for comparative purposes "light commercial type vehicles—open" registered at 30 September 1971 have been included in the classification utilities and "light commercial type vehicles—closed", registered at the same date, are included in the classification panel vans. Trucks and other truck types registered at 31 December 1962 have also been included under similar headings but attention is drawn to the changes in definition of those categories outlined above.

The following tables, showing new vehicle registrations by types and makes of vehicles, include details of Australian Government-owned vehicles (other than those of the defence services):

VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR CARS AND
STATION WAGONS ACCORDING TO MAKE
(Includes Australian Government-owned vehicles other than those
of the defence services)

Make	Motor cars				Station wagons			
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Alfa Romeo	584	501	492	546	—	—	—	—
Audi	282	71	82	98	—	—	—	—
B.M.W.	374	476	653	737	—	—	—	—
Chrysler (a)	8,282	8,646	3,307	37	2,218	3,029	1,270	9
Daihatsu	—	177	660	629	—	2	1	—
Datsun	12,348	10,709	10,316	11,217	1,113	1,635	2,377	2,925
Fiat	422	212	177	198	52	35	20	10
Ford	22,575	20,248	19,182	24,572	5,402	4,842	4,539	4,847
Holden	29,070	25,963	23,126	24,670	4,845	5,251	5,181	5,555
Honda	1,864	2,373	1,861	1,424	31	131	245	104
Jaguar	272	205	244	135	—	—	—	—
Leyland	583	23	12	2	1	3	5	11
Mazda	6,971	8,788	9,732	8,174	1,058	839	873	511
Mercedes Benz	883	574	663	914	—	41	68	69
Mitsubishi (a)	—	—	6,437	8,762	—	—	2,337	4,523
Peugeot	782	478	593	606	66	55	51	60
Renault	540	387	233	169	258	142	108	61
Rover	317	259	209	147	211	139	223	261
Saab	138	153	114	133	—	—	—	—
Subaru	173	422	670	792	384	684	845	1,107
Toyota	13,245	12,668	12,596	11,921	4,251	2,908	2,884	3,727
Triumph	403	44	78	26	—	—	—	—
Volkswagen	572	338	123	54	17	19	24	12
Volvo	1,188	1,055	1,139	1,214	375	347	315	334
Other	689	574	485	484	122	121	149	173
Total	102,557	95,344	93,184	97,661	20,404	20,223	21,515	24,299

(a) As a result of the purchase in April 1980, of Chrysler Australia by Mitsubishi Motors Corporation, all vehicles produced, imported, and sold by the new company from October 1980 have borne the name "Mitsubishi".

VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES OTHER THAN
MOTOR CARS, STATION WAGONS, AND MOTOR CYCLES
ACCORDING TO MAKE
(Includes Australian Government-owned vehicles other than those
of the defence services)

Make	1980-81				1981-82			
	Util- ities	Panel vans	Other	Total	Util- ities	Panel vans	Other	Total
Bedford	—	10	357	367	—	1	108	109
Chrysler (a)	28	4	27	59	—	—	1	1
Daihatsu	214	21	454	689	146	82	690	918
Datsun	1,252	168	1,053	2,473	1,731	101	1,669	3,501
Dodge (a)	2	—	34	36	—	—	3	3
Ford	1,311	1,473	1,483	4,267	1,591	836	2,055	4,482
Holden	1,548	1,107	719	3,374	1,898	872	1,097	3,867
International	10	—	861	871	6	—	880	886
Isuzu	237	3	802	1,042	21	3	949	973
Leyland	197	4	184	385	165	—	130	295
Mazda	217	245	1,011	1,473	287	319	1,401	2,007
Mitsubishi (a)	215	47	639	901	441	150	1,202	1,793
Nissan	69	11	194	274	24	—	106	130
Suzuki	230	508	670	1,408	311	436	741	1,488
Toyota	1,373	227	3,262	4,862	1,562	491	3,453	5,506
Volkswagen	—	3	60	63	1	2	78	81
Volvo	—	6	66	72	—	1	159	160
Other	223	8	1,074	1,305	198	2	1,117	1,317
Total	7,126	3,845	12,950	23,921	8,382	3,296	15,839	27,517

(a) As a result of the purchase in April 1980, of Chrysler Australia by Mitsubishi Motors Corporation, all vehicles produced, imported, and sold by the new company from October 1980 have borne the name "Mitsubishi".

Transport Regulation Board

Introduction

The *Transport Regulation Act 1932* set up a Board of Inquiry to investigate Victoria's land transport problems. The recommendations of this Board led to the constitution of the Transport Regulation Board in 1934. The Board, consisting of a chairman, a primary producers' representative, and a representative of commercial interests outside a radius of 40 kilometres from the G.P.O., Melbourne, is a statutory authority originally constituted "for the purpose of securing improvement and co-ordination of means of and facilities for locomotion and transport" and for the purposes of carrying into effect the provisions of specific legislation in this field. Although by later amending legislation a Ministry of Transport was established with particular functions, the Board's functions as a licensing authority are still to channel the evolution of road transport in the interests of the most efficient use of community resources.

The *Motor Registration Act 1980* has broadened the scope of the Board by authorising the amalgamation of the Transport Regulation Board and the Motor Registration Branch and in so doing, conferred on the Board the responsibility for the licensing and registration of motor vehicles and licensing of drivers effective from 29 April 1981.

To give the Board additional expertise, the Act also provided for the expansion of its membership from three members to five, effective from 9 July 1980, the two additional members being the Chief Commissioner of Police and the Chairman of the Country Roads Board, or their respective nominees.

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD: LICENCES ISSUED: SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82(a)
Licences issued "as of right"—					
40 kilometres of Melbourne	24,417	25,514	25,539	r26,489	—
40 kilometres of Ballarat, Bendigo, or Geelong	2,699	2,765	2,750	r2,743	—
40 kilometres of owner's place of business	11,254	11,777	12,092	r12,224	—
Primary producers (vehicles over 2 tonnes load capacity)	16,955	17,515	18,167	r18,939	—
Butter, milk, and cheese factories	513	499	492	r448	—
80 kilometres of owner's place of business (vehicles up to 6 tonnes load capacity)	29,181	28,353	27,357	r26,733	—
State-wide rights for carriage of own goods (vehicles not exceeding 500 kilograms)	19,034	19,364	19,186	r17,785	—
Third Schedule (basically perishable commodities)	8,040	7,938	7,675	r7,676	—
Approved decentralised secondary industries	2,061	2,293	2,415	r2,477	—
80 kilometres of Melbourne	558	578	588	r655	—
80 kilometres of Portland	55	50	53	r75	—
Bulk tankers—petroleum products	504	553	563	r528	—
"Discretionary" licences—					
Passenger—					
Omnibuses	3,827	3,897	3,966	4,039	4,173
Taxis and hire-cars	3,555	3,559	3,563	3,566	3,582
Omnibus temporary/special	192	190	201	219	246
Goods	10,094	10,175	8,551	5,714	(b) 759
Goods—passenger	14	11	10	9	7
Total licences issued	132,953	135,031	133,168	r130,319	8,767
Financial transactions—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	(c) \$'000
Revenue	8,298	8,619	8,797	r9,560	—
Expenditure	7,954	8,447	8,525	9,351	—
Levy to Transport Fund	681	703	736	—	—
Balance	-337	-531	-464	r + 209	—
Collections—					
Road maintenance contributions collected and transferred direct to Country Roads Board	9,819	9,587	1,487	—	—
Motor boat registration fees collected and paid to Tourist Fund	1,036	1,026	1,099	1,116	1,140
Log book fees	15	19	21	22	25

(a) Effect of the Transport (Deregulation) Act 1980.

(b) Tow truck licences only.

(c) Transport Regulation Board operations are now combined with those of the Motor Registration Branch.

Licences, permits, and drivers' certificates

During the year ended 30 June 1982, there were 2 new tow truck licences issued and at 30 June 1982 there were 759 licences on record. For the year ended 30 June 1982, there were 6,035 new drivers' certificates issued: 4,344 commercial passenger, 1,208 private omnibus, and 483 tow truck.

Buses

Commercial buses at 30 June 1982 totalled: metropolitan 1,625, urban 114 (Ballarat 36, Bendigo 20, and Geelong 58), country 2,293, touring omnibus 141, and temporary special licence 246.

Taxis and hire-cars

Taxis and hire-cars at 30 June 1982 totalled: metropolitan 2,936, urban 201 (Ballarat 50, Bendigo 37, and Geelong 114), and country 444.

Passenger fares

At 30 June 1982, adult bus fares were 35c, 50c, and 60c, respectively, for the first three sections travelled, rising to 70c for sections 4 and 5, 85c for sections 6 and 7, 95c for sections 8 to 10, and thereafter by various amounts.

In October 1981 a new zone based multi-mode ticketing system known as "Travelcard" was introduced, one ticket enabling travel on trains, trams, tramway buses, and private buses on a zonal fare basis.

Since 1 October 1975, there have been two tariffs operating for taxi fares. The second tariff represents a 20 per cent loading on the normal meter distance charge and applies between 9.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m. Monday to Saturday (6.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m. in country areas), 1.00 p.m. Saturday to midnight Sunday, and on public holidays. Taxi fares at 30 June 1982 were \$1.00 flagfall (including the first 240 metres on tariff 1 and the first 192 metres on tariff 2), plus 10c for each additional 240 or 192 metres for tariff 1 or tariff 2, respectively.

Goods and passenger applications

For the year ended 30 June 1982, the Board heard 62 passenger applications at public hearings. The majority of applications were determined and settled without the need for a public hearing, and numbered 3,439 cases.

Motor boats

The Board is responsible for the registration of motor boats (under 20 metres in length) and for keeping records of ownership. Fees collected from motor boat registrations totalled \$1,139,523 during 1980-81. These fees, less the cost of collection and administration of the Motor Boating Act, are paid into the Tourist Fund administered by the Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism. At 30 June 1982 there were 97,479 motor boats registered by the Board.

Commercial freight transport

In 1976, the Victorian Government decided that transport regulation in its present form would be progressively phased out within five years, and that road and rail services would eventually operate in a competitive condition. Since that time the Board has been required to administer existing legislation so as to provide the Victorian Railways with the opportunity to adjust to the changes that would occur in a more competitive environment.

The *Transport (Deregulation) Act* 1980 was passed in December 1980 amending the *Transport Regulation Act* 1958. The Act provided for an as-of-right system of licensing (except for tow truck and VicRail road operations), giving State wide operating rights automatically upon registration of a goods carrying vehicle (effective from 1 July 1981). Protection of major bulk railway traffics, notably grain and bulk petroleum products, were retained.

Passenger services

The Victorian Government's financial assistance scheme for private operators of route bus services continued to be administered by the Board during 1981-82. A revised subsidy scheme was introduced from 1 July 1979 for metropolitan and urban services based upon

a payment for each timetabled bus hour operated. The new subsidy scheme forms the basis for contracts with operators.

For country areas, operators continued to receive a subsidy based on a percentage of route fare revenue. The cost of maintaining the fare subsidy schemes was \$16.7m in 1981-82, bringing total subsidies paid since the introduction of the financial assistance scheme in October 1974 to \$74.5m.

Taxi industry

The licensing and organisation of Melbourne taxis was the subject of an inquiry by the Board in October 1978. Following the inquiry, metropolitan and suburban taxis operated experimentally under identical rights for a period of 18 months.

After reviewing the effects of the experiment, the Board decided that the common operating rights should be made permanent, effective from 1 June 1980. At 30 June 1982 325 of the 986 suburban taxi licences have been converted to metropolitan taxi licences.

Enforcement

Enforcement action relating to the provisions of the Transport Regulation Act and the Transport Consolidated Regulations is the responsibility of the Board's field staff comprising inspectors located at Head Office and its twelve regional offices. In addition, the Board is considerably involved in other legislation which its officers are empowered to enforce, including the Motor Car Act and Regulations and the Road Traffic Act and Regulations as they relate to commercial road transport.

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD: PROSECUTIONS TAKEN TO COURTS UNDER ENFORCEMENT LEGISLATION

Acts or Regulations	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Transport Regulation Act (Passenger)	91	192	132	129	90
Commercial Goods Vehicles Act—Part 1	1,649	1,420	1,712	1,733	(a) 44
Transport Consolidated Regulations 1977	211	252	267	363	298
Motor Car Act	1,681	1,652	1,948	2,426	2,152
Motor Car Regulations	291	175	382	375	507
Road Traffic Regulations	232	163	242	371	385
Summary Offences Act	2	3	2	4	3
Magistrates' Court Act	—	20	7	—	2
Total	4,157	3,877	4,692	5,401	3,481

(a) Effect of the *Transport (Deregulation) Act 1980*.

Tow trucks

In July 1979, the Board conducted an inquiry into the operation and control of tow trucks in Victoria. This inquiry was established after interested parties had endorsed proposals for an inquiry into the rationalisation of the accident towing industry which was recommended by a representative committee comprising members of the towing industry, panel repair industry, insurance companies, police, social protection groups, and Board officers.

Following the inquiry, a working party was established with representation from the Victorian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the Royal Automobile Club of Victoria, and the Transport Regulation Board to develop measures by which the attendance of tow trucks at accident scenes could be better controlled.

Special attention was given to the development of a central communications system, using the facilities of the Royal Automobile Club of Victoria to allocate work. The Accident Towing Allocation Scheme commenced operation on 1 September 1982, and its functions have been monitored by a steering committee provided for in the Transport Consolidated (Towtruck) Regulations 1982.

Road Safety and Traffic Authority

The Road Safety and Traffic Authority (RoSTA) has the responsibility of framing policies for the safe and orderly movement of traffic and pedestrians on Victorian roads and implementation of such policies as directed by the Victorian Government. The Authority's functions under the Road Traffic Act are to carry out research and

investigation into road accident prevention; promote road accident prevention practices; request municipal councils to adopt specific practices; and advise the Minister of Transport on accident prevention policies, regulations, and any matter for the improvement of traffic conditions or control. These functions embody those of the former Traffic Commission which the Authority replaced in March 1971.

Since 1958, the Authority has received from the Victoria Police a comprehensive statistical record of reported road accidents involving casualties and certain types of property damage accidents. This information forms the basis of the State Traffic Accident Record.

A part of the State Traffic Accident Record, Accidents by Location, which shows reported accidents by location and road user movement has been produced on an annual basis since 1968. Interim accumulative statistics are provided on a quarterly basis and supplied to highway authorities approximately two months after the end of the quarter. The information contained in the State Traffic Accident Record is also used as a basis for research into road accidents, for advice to the Victorian Government and the Parliamentary Road Safety Committee, as well as to highlight areas where promotion of road safety practices and the development of accident countermeasures is required.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 670-1

Motor Accidents Board

The Motor Accidents Board of Victoria administers a "no fault" motor accident compensation scheme. This scheme excludes any attempts to introduce degrees of fault, allocation of negligence, and similar concepts. It was the first of its type in Australia and is proving of interest overseas.

The "no fault" concept is a fundamental departure from the law of tort. Such are the complexities and numbers of accidents in current society, many of which are not related to negligence or fault, that payment of some compensation is seen as a social liability paid for by the motor vehicle owners.

The beginning of the Victorian Government's move for a "no fault" system of motor accident compensation was in the recommendation of two committees, the first appointed to report on methods of reducing the time involved and the high costs of litigation procedures, and the second to draw up in draft detailed provisions for "no fault" benefits and administration. The Motor Accidents Act, which embraced most of the second committee's recommendations concerning a "no fault" system, received Royal Assent in April 1973. Its administrative provisions, including appointment of the Board, were enacted in September 1973, and benefits began to operate from 12 February 1974. The total amount of benefits paid by the Board to 30 June 1982 was \$247,707,143.

Road traffic accidents

The following tables include particulars of those road traffic accidents reported by the Victoria Police during the periods specified, which satisfied the following conditions:

- (1) That the accident occurred on any road, street, lane, thoroughfare, footpath, or place open to or used by the public by right or custom, at the time of the accident;
- (2) that it involved:
 - (i) any road vehicle which, at the time of the accident, was in motion; or
 - (ii) any animal which, at the time of the accident, was in motion and was being used for the purpose of transportation or travel; or
 - (iii) any train passing over a level crossing for the time being open to the public; and
- (3) that the accident resulted in:
 - (i) death of any person within a period of thirty days after the accident; or
 - (ii) bodily injury to any person to an extent requiring surgical or medical treatment.

While there is a requirement for accidents involving a casualty to be reported to the Victoria Police, in practice not all such accidents are so reported, particularly where injury of minor severity has occurred, and there is some evidence of understatement in recent years of the numbers of accidents and persons injured compared with earlier years.

The tables do not include figures of accidents on railway lines (except at level crossings), or on private property. For these and other reasons, the total number of deaths shown in these tables is not comparable with that shown on page 189.

**VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES:
NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED**

Period	Number of accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Per 100,000 of mean population		
				Number of accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured
1977-78	14,964	926	20,243	r388	24	r525
1978-79	14,758	842	r20,056	r381	22	r518
1979-80	14,644	785	19,504	r376	20	r501
1980-81	15,576	713	20,765	396	18	528
1981-82	15,642	717	20,723	394	18	522

The table which follows provides a description of types of road users killed or injured in road traffic accidents occurring during the years 1978-79 to 1981-82:

**VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES:
DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED**

Description	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Drivers of motor vehicles	307	8,502	292	8,132	266	8,747	246	8,792
Motor cyclists	78	1,555	63	1,633	56	1,903	78	2,037
Passengers (any type)	232	7,056	214	6,642	189	6,887	200	6,701
Pedestrians	200	1,990	165	1,969	174	2,064	153	1,998
Pedal cyclists	23	921	49	1,103	25	1,132	38	1,155
Other	2	32	2	25	3	32	2	40
Total	842	20,056	785	19,504	713	20,765	717	20,723

Particulars of victims of road traffic accidents during the years 1978-79 to 1981-82 are shown according to their ages in the following table:

**VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES:
AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED**

Age group (years)	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Under 5	28	499	22	460	28	466	23	445
5 and under 7	11	351	11	280	15	326	10	289
7 and under 17	67	2,277	73	2,137	44	2,288	66	2,306
17 and under 21	138	4,025	132	4,043	138	4,246	135	4,102
21 and under 30	180	4,854	189	4,816	160	5,265	170	5,309
30 and under 40	107	2,423	74	2,368	81	2,564	77	2,690
40 and under 50	78	1,551	58	1,479	53	1,588	45	1,675
50 and under 60	82	1,410	70	1,366	59	1,380	52	1,339
60 and over	148	1,613	155	1,481	133	1,586	138	1,517
Not stated	3	1,053	1	1,074	2	1,056	1	1,051
Total	842	20,056	785	19,504	713	20,765	717	20,723

Further references: Australian Road Safety Council, *Victorian Year Book* 1966, p. 761; Traffic Commission, 1971, pp. 741-2; Board of Inquiry into Land Transport in Victoria, 1975, p. 634; Transport in the Victorian environment, 1979, 1-26; Recent trends in road transport, 1982, pp. 536-7

SEA TRANSPORT

Shipping

Introduction

During the 1830s, settlers quickly found that, because of the lack of roads, sea transport was essential in and between the settlements of the Port Phillip District. Despite the rapid growth and spread of speedier land transport in the next one hundred years, the size of Port Phillip Bay encouraged the regular use of ships to a greater extent than other coastal

areas of the State. Cargoes from the western region included dairy products, livestock, and timber, and from the eastern region, fish. Servicing of the goldfields at Walhalla and the Tambo Valley was also provided by way of Port Albert.

The Port of Melbourne was established in 1877 when the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners was constituted as the port authority under the Melbourne Harbor Trust Act. The port expanded with the growth of Victoria's population and consequent trade also utilised facilities at Geelong and Portland.

The Pool of Melbourne opposite the Customs House and other Yarra River and Bay berths were crowded with the masts of sailing ships and Victoria became associated with the clipper classic, the annual grain race. By the early years of the twentieth century sail had been superseded by coal and oil fuels, with their accompanying dock, bunkering, and maintenance requirements.

In the years following the Second World War, Australian shipowners revised their trading practices as a result of vigorous competition from land-based transport operators. Consequently, the entire coastal trade by sea was transformed, and ships modified to make them more useful as a means of transportation around the coast.

One of the results of this trend was the expansion of the bulk cargo trade to include goods, such as sugar, as well as various oils and oil products. Later, unit loads and containers with improved handling facilities on both ship and shore were introduced. These new methods led to the specialised ship, exclusively designed and equipped to meet requirements of the particular trade. These were the roll on-roll off stern loading ships for cargo packed on road vehicles, and the container ship designed for containerised cargo and other unit loads.

New packaging and cargo handling methods, as well as new ships, are bringing changes to port facilities, where specially designed wharves, equipment, and port modifications are matching the new concepts in ship and cargo handling around the Australian coast and the demands of Australian overseas trade.

The types of cargo handled by the other major Victorian ports still reflect proximity to the rural sectors of the State, with wheat and wool exports being made from Geelong and Portland. Western Port has developed in the last decade as a major port for petroleum products and steel with the development of secondary industry in the region surrounding the port. The Port of Melbourne, with its expanded container handling facilities, caters for all types of cargo for both the coastal trade and overseas trade.

Searoad service between Victoria and Tasmania

The following table shows details of the searoad service operated by the Australian Shipping Commission between Victoria and Tasmania during the years 1978-79 to 1981-82:

VICTORIA—TASMANIA: SEAROAD SERVICE (a)

Vessel	Passengers				Accompanied vehicles			
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<i>Empress of Australia</i>	112,320	111,196	120,072	121,361	32,058	31,509	36,188	36,048

(a) Excludes commercial cargo which consists of unit loads, i.e., containers, trailers, timber packs, etc.

Statistics

Production of statistics of coastal shipping (interstate and intrastate) ceased from July 1978. Statistics appearing in tables below relate only to international voyages and overseas cargo.

Vessel arrivals and departures

The following table shows vessel movements to and from Victoria for the period 1976-77 to 1980-81. "Vessel calls" are so defined that a vessel is counted each time it arrives at or departs from a Victorian port. "Deadweight tonnage" refers to the total weight (in tonnes) of cargo, stores, fuel, passengers, and crew carried by a ship when loaded to its maximum summer waterline.

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS SHIPPING: VESSEL ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Arrivals—					
Vessel calls	2,103	1,548	1,551	2,220	2,431
Deadweight tonnage ('000 tonnes)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	46,710	50,980
Departures—					
Vessel calls	2,048	1,540	1,566	2,257	2,469
Deadweight tonnage ('000 tonnes)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	47,740	52,492

Particulars of vessel movements at Victorian ports are shown in the following table for the years 1978-79 to 1980-81:

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS SHIPPING: VESSEL ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY PORT

Particulars	Melbourne			Geelong			Western Port			Portland		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Arrivals—												
Vessel calls	1,137	1,637	1,820	218	283	266	112	159	217	84	141	128
Deadweight tonnage ('000 tonnes)	n.a.	30,922	35,158	n.a.	7,600	6,715	n.a.	3,942	5,915	n.a.	4,246	3,192
Departures—												
Vessel calls	1,156	1,695	1,868	219	271	262	107	152	212	84	139	127
Deadweight tonnage ('000 tonnes)	n.a.	32,508	36,805	n.a.	7,313	6,733	n.a.	3,703	5,741	n.a.	4,215	3,213

Nationality of shipping

The country of registration of a vessel is the country in which a vessel is registered according to Lloyd's Register of Shipping. The countries of registration of vessels which arrived at or departed from Victorian ports during 1980-81 were as follows:

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS SHIPPING: VESSEL MOVEMENT BY COUNTRY OF REGISTRATION, 1980-81

Country of registration	Arrivals		Departures	
	Vessel calls	Deadweight tonnage	Vessel calls	Deadweight tonnage
		('000 tonnes)		('000 tonnes)
Antilles (Netherlands)	8	38	9	39
Australia	217	6,318	216	6,251
Belgium-Luxembourg	10	423	10	423
Bermuda	1	36	1	36
China (excluding Taiwan)	37	831	38	862
Denmark	26	389	29	434
France	19	536	21	624
Germany, F.D.R.	160	2,441	166	2,614
Greece	85	2,687	87	2,734
Hong Kong	234	4,559	245	4,835
India	42	780	40	737
Italy	11	350	12	382
Japan	377	6,900	406	7,735
Liberia	154	3,657	156	3,772
Netherlands	49	1,134	48	1,160
Norway	65	1,351	69	1,468
Panama	183	2,992	174	2,869
Singapore, Republic of	72	1,408	74	1,443
South Africa, Republic of	9	129	10	143
Sweden	33	810	33	795
United Kingdom	299	7,702	314	8,176
United States	45	1,743	46	1,773
U.S.S.R.	94	1,125	94	1,130
Other countries	201	2,641	171	2,057
Total all vessels	2,431	50,980	2,469	52,492

Cargo discharged and loaded

The table below examines overseas cargo discharged and loaded at Victorian ports in the years 1979-80 to 1980-81 in revenue tonnes and gross weight. The "revenue tonne" is the unit of measurement predominantly used in the shipping industry. It is the basis on which freight is charged and statistics are obtained by adding mass (tonnes) and volumetric (cubic metres) units. "Gross weight" is the total weight of cargo excluding the weight of containers, irrespective of the basis on which freight is charged.

**VICTORIA—OVERSEAS SHIPPING: CARGO DISCHARGED AND LOADED
BY PORT**

Port	Discharged				Loaded			
	1979-80		1980-81		1979-80		1980-81	
	Revenue tonnes	Gross weight	Revenue tonnes	Gross weight	Revenue tonnes	Gross weight	Revenue tonnes	Gross weight
	('000)	('000 tonnes)	('000)	('000 tonnes)	('000)	('000 tonnes)	('000)	('000 tonnes)
Melbourne	4,607	2,558	4,782	2,661	2,760	2,327	2,793	2,453
Geelong	1,358	1,347	1,508	1,505	3,800	3,776	2,725	2,724
Western Port	101	101	100	100	1,858	1,858	1,807	1,807
Portland	206	206	214	214	1,424	1,424	1,054	1,054
Total	6,272	4,212	6,604	4,480	9,843	9,386	8,378	8,037

The tables following show particulars of overseas cargo discharged and loaded in Victoria over 1978-79 to 1980-81:

**VICTORIA—OVERSEAS SHIPPING: CARGO DISCHARGED AND LOADED IN
VICTORIA BY TRADE AREA OF OVERSEAS PORT OF LOADING/DISCHARGE
('000 revenue tonnes)**

Trade region of overseas port of loading/discharge	Discharged			Loaded		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Non-Specific	1	23	—	2	7	2
Europe	959	1,046	1,034	988	2,580	1,938
East Asia	197	477	559	68	1,916	1,184
Japan	875	1,250	1,587	2,111	2,859	2,772
North America (East)	533	813	838	438	197	249
North America (West)	453	678	643	83	152	143
Central America	9	8	14	51	24	39
South America (West)	—	—	—	24	19	8
South America (East)	1	32	42	35	86	43
West Africa	3	4	14	2	2	1
South and East Africa	59	110	74	77	43	56
Red Sea	19	(a) 280	11	79	410	105
Persian Gulf	456	(a) 255	700	226	227	304
West India	34	90	34	76	199	89
East India	16	36	42	180	151	115
South East Asia	807	771	711	851	524	882
Papua New Guinea	27	25	25	155	173	270
Central Pacific	4	5	6	232	246	148
French Pacific	—	—	—	6	11	30
Pacific Islands	499	367	272	35	16	1
New Zealand	259	(b)	(b)	826	(b)	(b)
Total	5,211	6,272	6,604	6,545	9,843	8,378

(a) In 1979-80, Saudi Arabia was not split into Red Sea and Persian Gulf ports.

(b) New Zealand cargo details are excluded due to confidentiality.

**VICTORIA—OVERSEAS SHIPPING: CARGO DISCHARGED AND LOADED BY
COUNTRY OF REGISTRATION OF VESSEL
('000 revenue tonnes)**

Country of registration	Discharged			Loaded		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Antilles (Netherlands)	47	—	12	25	3	8
Australia	440	492	486	162	231	252
Belgium-Luxembourg	16	36	65	8	142	5

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS SHIPPING: CARGO DISCHARGED AND LOADED BY
COUNTRY OF REGISTRATION OF VESSEL—*continued*
(^{'000} revenue tonnes)

Country of registration	Discharged			Loaded		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Bermuda	89	9	—	101	20	14
China (excluding Taiwan)	2	21	88	237	1,084	460
Denmark	288	138	127	186	23	77
France	25	33	41	15	69	25
Germany, F.D.R.	324	346	390	220	319	325
Greece	235	240	423	675	1,277	926
Hong Kong	66	235	250	165	273	330
India	47	26	67	39	365	200
Italy	80	25	37	28	27	70
Japan	613	858	930	1,037	1,046	1,025
Liberia	355	659	764	773	972	981
Netherlands	100	218	311	36	206	73
Norway	241	245	184	251	240	250
Panama	266	301	453	771	941	1,136
Singapore, Republic of	65	77	146	159	249	245
South Africa, Republic of	34	41	16	19	21	17
Sweden	136	188	148	81	132	108
United Kingdom	1,044	1,275	1,092	925	1,282	1,176
United States of America	366	298	272	174	148	123
U.S.S.R.	12	109	135	42	224	293
Other countries	320	402	167	416	549	259
Total	5,211	6,272	6,604	6,545	9,843	8,378

Container cargo

The following table provides details of containers and container cargo discharged and loaded at Victorian ports in 1979-80 and 1980-81. All statistics relating to containers are expressed in terms of 20 foot units. A 40 foot container is recorded therefore as 2 twenty foot equivalent units (or TEU's).

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS SHIPPING: CONTAINERS AND CONTAINER CARGO
DISCHARGED AND LOADED BY VICTORIAN PORTS

Port	1979-80		1980-81			
	Container cargo	Other cargo	Container cargo			Other cargo
	Revenue tonnes ('000)	Revenue tonnes ('000)	TEU's Empty (number)	TEU's with cargo (number)	Revenue tonnes ('000)	Revenue tonnes ('000)
DISCHARGED						
Melbourne	2,558	2,049	9,465	137,685	2,787	1,995
Geelong	27	1,332	2	334	7	1,501
Western Port	—	101	—	—	—	100
Portland	—	206	—	—	—	214
Total	2,585	3,687	9,468	138,019	2,794	3,810
LOADED						
Melbourne	1,942	818	20,145	122,464	2,003	790
Geelong	51	3,749	170	1,094	16	2,709
Western Port	—	1,858	—	—	—	1,807
Portland	—	1,424	—	60	3	1,051
Total	1,992	7,850	20,315	123,618	2,022	6,357

Further references: Lighthouses, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 665-6; Principal ports of Victoria, 1965, pp. 744-7; Australian Shipbuilding Board, 1975, pp. 665-6

Port Phillip Sea Pilots

Forty-four former shipmasters operate the Port Phillip Pilot Service, sixteen of whom are also licensed for Western Port. The Service is conducted on a co-operative, non-profit basis. Licences as pilots are issued by the Marine Board of Victoria, each ingoing pilot purchasing a share of the pilot vessels and other plant. The Port Phillip Pilot Service is

one of the oldest organisations in Victoria, the first pilot licence having been issued to George Tobin by Governor Sir George Gipps of New South Wales on 26 June 1839.

The following table shows the number of ships (sailing inwards and outwards) piloted through Port Phillip Heads and the entrance to Western Port during the period 1972-73 to 1981-82. Although the number of ships has increased slightly, tonnes carried have risen markedly because of larger vessels such as container, roll on-roll off, and LASH (lighter aboard ship) ships.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF SHIPS PILOTED THROUGH PORT PHILLIP HEADS AND THE ENTRANCE TO WESTERN PORT

Year	Number of ships		Year	Number of ships	
	Port Phillip	Western Port		Port Phillip	Western Port
1972-73	3,921	560	1977-78	3,897	620
1973-74	3,903	644	1978-79	3,824	683
1974-75	4,117	665	1979-80	3,988	683
1975-76	3,778	744	1980-81	3,646	671
1976-77	3,717	741	1981-82	3,854	722

Port of Melbourne Authority

Administration

The Port of Melbourne Authority (originally the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners) is a statutory body established in 1877 by an Act of the Victorian Parliament to regulate, manage, and improve the Port of Melbourne. The responsibility of executing the Act is vested in a Board consisting of a full-time chairman and five part-time members appointed by the Governor in Council for their specialised knowledge of their particular sphere in the shipping industry, i.e., exporters, importers, primary production, shipowners, and labour.

The Port of Melbourne comprises an area of 31.5 square kilometres of land and water and provides 19 kilometres of berthage.

The Port of Melbourne is one of Australia's principal ports and one of the world's leading container ports in volume of cargo handled. It is a general cargo port with major installations at Swanson Dock for overseas container handling; Webb Dock for overseas roll on-roll off and container traffic; Appleton Dock; and 32 South Wharf for overseas roll on-roll off.

Cargo pattern

Container and unit-load methods of cargo handling in the Port of Melbourne were introduced and extended during the 1960s. By 1970, the cumulative effect of gradually developing these new facilities had had a significant impact on the Port as a whole and the emphasis of cargo handling activities in the Port had shifted from the long established conventional cargo handling areas to five principal areas catering for container and unit-load ships and cargo handling methods. During the year ended 30 June 1982, the Port handled a volume of 19,354,000 tonnes of import, export, and transshipment cargo. This volume was handled by coastal and overseas shipping which paid 2,348 calls at the Port.

The changes in the character of the Port became noticeable when the first overseas container ship on the United Kingdom-Australia service arrived in March 1969. Cargoes flowing through all ports of the world are classed as either wet or dry bulk cargoes (such as oil carried in tankers or sugar carried loose in the hold of a bulk carrier) or general, which includes the variety of goods usually crated, boxed, or carried in some other individual packaging. Container ships carry this general cargo in containers of various international standard sizes.

Unit-load multi-purpose vessels, which first began to operate out of Melbourne in the overseas service in 1966 and in the coastal trade some eight years earlier, are vessels especially designed to carry containers and unit-loads, which are a collection of general cargo assembled into one load, usually on a tray or pallet. These ships can also carry conventional cargo, namely, individual items of general cargo handled and loaded separately, and handled individually inside the ship and on shore. During the year ended

30 June 1982, the Port handled 16,041,000 tonnes of general cargo (including empty containers), an increase of 5.6 per cent on that recorded in the previous year. In 1981-82, 70 per cent of general cargo was containerised with a highest ever total container throughput of 525,221 containers. The Port handled 3,313,000 tonnes of bulk cargo during the same period, a decrease of 4.1 per cent on that recorded in the previous year.

New developments

The Port of Melbourne Authority occupied the first building to be completed in the World Trade Centre (WTC) in June 1982. Two more buildings were ready for occupation by the end of 1982, while the remaining two structures of the five building complex became available early in 1983. On completion, approximately 64,000 square metres of office, rental, and exhibition space will be provided in the Centre. A number of Commonwealth and State Government departments and commercial organisations involved in the servicing and promotion of trade are expected to take up occupancy in the Centre during 1983.

A new container roll-on/roll-off berth, No. 5 Webb Dock, is expected to come into operation in late 1982. The berth, which incorporates a large container stacking area at the rear, will be operated by Australian National Line for their overseas operations. When in operation the berth will be equipped with two container cranes and a floating ramp.

Construction work is continuing on the new multi-purpose general cargo berth at 17 Victoria Dock. The berth will be equipped with a container crane and includes a cargo shed and cargo stacking area.

Facilities at Appleton Dock will be upgraded by the development of land on the north side of Moonee Ponds Creek and the construction of a shiploader to handle bulk cargoes.

The Port of Melbourne Authority has commenced implementation of its policy of improving the Port's landscape including the provision of public access to viewing locations of Port activities, the development of guidelines for leasehold areas and a general policy of beautification of the Port. Locations where these works are planned in 1983 include Berth Nos. 1-4 South Wharf, Berth Nos. 10-17 North Wharf, Station Pier and Todd Road/Beach in Port Melbourne, and the Maribyrnong River.

1980 Forward Development Plan

The Port of Melbourne Authority has a Forward Development Strategy Plan which is revised regularly and identifies the intended direction of long-term port development including all major future land uses. A number of intermediate stages which represent a logical development sequence consistent with the long-term development strategy are also identified.

The major considerations involved in long-term planning of the Port relate to the provision of adequate berthage (number of berths); provision of adequate land adjacent to the berths for cargo handling operations; adequacy of navigation channels and swinging basins (both depth and width); adequacy of transport links to the Port area (both road and rail); and economic and social implications of the Port to the community.

The 1980 Forward Development Plan provides for the construction of additional berths and facilities to handle anticipated trade through the Port well into the next century. The Plan includes the construction of five additional overseas container berths at Webb Dock over the next 20 years. One of these berths is to be provided by seaward reclamation beyond the existing berth at 5 Webb Dock and the other four by re-alignment and inland extension of Webb Dock.

An additional three container berths, with associated terminal areas, are proposed at Fishermens Bend which is on the southern bank of the Yarra River some 3 kilometres upstream from its mouth. This proposal would require the relocation of the Government Aircraft Factory and the Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation. It is anticipated that these berths will not be required before the year 2000.

These eight berths, together with the upgrading and reconstruction of existing upstream berths will cater for anticipated general cargo trade through the Port well into the twenty-first century.

In addition, the Plan provides for a large area of reclamation offshore from Williamstown to cater for future bulk trades. Such trades cannot be predicted statistically but could arise as a result of individual actions such as industrial location or resource

development decisions. The reclamation is therefore included in the Plan as a strategy option only.

Finance

The Port of Melbourne is self-supporting and does not receive any financial grants from the Victorian Government. The Authority's revenue is derived from a number of charges paid by the users of the Port. The charges are principally wharfage rates levied on each tonne of cargo landed in, or shipped out of the Port, and tonnage rates levied on the gross registered tonnage of ships and the time they spent in Port. Other charges cover rent of sheds, hire of Port-owned cargo handling equipment, general Port services, and rental of land reserved for essential long-term Port development. Expenditure is on Port maintenance, reconstruction, modernisation, and development, with any surplus being put back into Port development. At 30 June 1982, the Authority had approximately \$354m invested in Port assets. Capital works are financed out of revenue and out of loans, which are raised and financed by the Authority itself and guaranteed by the Victorian Government. The Authority is required to pay into the Consolidated Fund of the Victorian Government approximately 4 per cent of its revenue from import wharfage and tonnage.

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Port of Melbourne Authority for the years 1977-78 to 1981-82:

VICTORIA—PORT OF MELBOURNE AUTHORITY: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC. (\$'000)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
REVENUE					
Wharfage and tonnage rates	19,821	22,816	26,410	30,412	37,829
Rent of sheds	488	499	408	479	623
Ancillary services	279	261	220	218	231
Rent of lands	4,967	5,076	5,503	5,775	6,275
Crane fees	2,089	2,477	2,675	2,826	3,081
Other	2,973	3,101	4,140	5,672	7,712
Total revenue	30,617	34,230	39,356	45,382	55,751
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Administration and general expenses	2,869	3,238	3,359	5,851	6,078
Port operating expenses	8,027	8,783	9,593	11,057	12,691
Maintenance—					
Dredging	2,241	3,330	3,719	4,832	5,498
Harbour	416	483	549	626	738
Wharves	1,895	2,342	2,702	2,617	3,206
Approaches	558	618	708	776	812
Railways	135	168	137	196	182
Cargo handling equipment	1,295	1,401	1,567	1,748	2,054
Other properties	143	169	237	204	192
Interest	4,610	5,163	5,995	6,864	9,074
Depreciation and renewals	5,896	6,394	8,577	8,222	9,719
Insurance	537	428	440	515	595
Sinking Fund	1,000	800	2,618	342	386
General reserve	—	—	—	2,500	—
Payments to Consolidated Fund	700	667	769	836	1,034
Appropriation	—	—	-1,296	—	—
Other	—	1	—	—	—
Total expenditure and appropriations	30,322	33,985	39,674	47,186	52,259
CAPITAL OUTLAY					
World Trade Centre Project	3,093	2,678	14,702	24,166	34,090
Land and property	289	1,858	2,286	4,409	4,034
Reclamation	606	1,574	29	735	77
Deepening waterways	4,433	6,170	5,257	4,782	5,242
Wharves and sheds construction	4,494	2,706	5,407	4,170	5,459
Cargo handling equipment	589	14	795	5,155	4,520
Approaches construction	152	791	971	1,402	703

VICTORIA—PORT OF MELBOURNE AUTHORITY:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—continued
(\$'000)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Floating plant	1,567	1,841	579	600	577
Other works, etc.	2,288	2,571	2,091	2,454	1,442
Total capital outlay	17,511	20,203	32,117	47,873	56,144
Loan indebtedness at end of period	68,769	86,448	100,833	120,247	167,016

Further references: Changing trends in port development, *Victorian Year Book* 1968, p. 745; Port facilities, 1969, p. 755; Port emergency service, 1970, pp. 750-1; Advent of new cargo pattern, 1971, pp. 715-18; New cargo handling era, 1974, pp. 749-50; Forward development plan, 1975, pp. 672-3; Co-ordinated port development plan, 1975, pp. 673-4

Port of Geelong Authority

The Port of Geelong is under the control of the Port of Geelong Authority which was constituted under an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1905. The Authority consists of three commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council.

Entrance to the Port is by 24 kilometres of channel dredged to a depth of 11 metres and a width of 122 metres. There are sixteen effective berths in the Port and two berths at the Commonwealth Explosives Pier, Point Wilson, owned and operated by the Commonwealth Government. The Port Authority operates a commercial slipway for vessels up to 1,000 tonnes, and a container berth equipped with a 40 tonne single-lift crane. Trade of the Port for 1981 totalled 6,434,528 tonnes (imports 2,059,134 tonnes, exports 4,375,394 tonnes).

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Port of Geelong Authority for the calendar years 1977 to 1981:

VICTORIA—PORT OF GEELONG AUTHORITY:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC. (a)
(\$'000)

Particulars	1977	1978	1979	1980(b)	1981
REVENUE					
Cargoes	2,205	2,644	2,438	2,527	3,321
Ships	2,099	2,339	2,185	878	987
Stevedoring	442	476	677	889	1,153
Other port services	81	96	201	251	434
Rippleside ship repairs	—	—	161	709	739
Rents	297	272	276	245	265
Miscellaneous	4	3	7	20	19
Investment income	178	363	495	1,181	1,162
Extraordinary items	—	—	—	122	9
Total revenue	5,306	6,193	6,440	6,822	8,089
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
All port operations	1,665	1,933	1,833	1,217	1,470
Rippleside ship repairs	—	—	126	470	494
Administration	1,657	1,773	2,079	1,797	2,323
Maintenance	767	764	657	416	427
Depreciation and amortisation	844	861	848	794	789
Interest on loans	142	115	83	70	65
Sinking Fund	22	15	14	17	25
Port Development Fund	—	—	—	707	873
Other	16	32	57	145	108
	5,113	5,493	5,697	5,633	6,574
CAPITAL OUTLAY (NET)					
Floating plant	27	—	—	—	—
Land and property	11	263	97	425	74
Wharves and approaches	191	103	193	9,331	1,310
Other	43	11	79	34	364
Total capital outlay	272	376	369	9,790	1,748
Loan indebtedness at end of period	2,239	1,479	1,371	1,126	1,113

(a) For purposes of comparison revenue and expenses for 1977 and 1978 include the full year of operation of towage and boatman service, 1979 included 9 months of operation of these services, while 1980 and 1981 did not include these services in any manner.

(b) Adjusted for accounting charges.

Port of Portland Authority

Situated on the south-west coast of Victoria, Portland is a modern, deep-sea port which is experiencing major expansion of both trade and port facilities. The port is within thirteen kilometres of the main interstate and overseas shipping lanes, with deep water approaches to the entrance of the harbour basin.

In addition to the five existing berths, the Port of Portland Authority is constructing a new berth to cater for the shipping requirements of the aluminium smelter which is being constructed at South Portland.

The port is equipped with facilities for the berthing of all types of bulk and general cargo vessels, the pre-shipment storage of bulk and refrigerated cargoes as well as open space for the assembly, handling, and storage of containerised and unitised cargoes. There is a network of road and rail services connecting the port and the town of Portland to all regions of mainland Australia.

Overall trade through the port during 1981-82 amounted to 1,303,140 tonnes, a reduction of 20 per cent compared with 1980-81.

Exports accounted for 851,113 tonnes and imports for 452,027 tonnes of port trade.

The following tables show particulars of shipping, trade, and financial operations for the Port of Portland Authority during the years 1977-78 to 1981-82:

VICTORIA—PORT OF PORTLAND AUTHORITY: TRADE AND SHIPPING SUMMARY

Year	Trade vessels	Other vessels	Gross tonnage	Total exports (tonnes)	Total imports (tonnes)	Total trade (tonnes)
1977-78	121	21	1,786,532	567,531	559,431	1,126,962
1978-79	102	13	1,656,901	527,399	596,119	1,123,518
1979-80	165	10	2,885,022	1,438,993	474,355	1,913,348
1980-81	139	30	2,351,153	1,115,257	513,522	1,628,779
1981-82	118	32	2,084,263	851,113	452,027	1,303,140

VICTORIA—PORT OF PORTLAND AUTHORITY: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC. (\$'000)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
REVENUE					
Wharfage rates	505	529	696	701	678
Grain terminal	594	—	—	—	—
Shipping services	365	384	830	891	984
Other services and revenue	343	466	640	971	939
Interest	15	276	352	478	808
Victorian Government grant	1,000	1,450	1,500	1,530	1,060
Extraordinary revenue	—	—	—	827	—
Total revenue	2,822	3,105	4,018	5,398	4,469
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Administration	429	489	583	615	791
Maintenance	192	222	226	206	292
Shipping services	395	407	509	540	683
Depreciation	30	72	70	391	394
Interest on loan	1,416	1,482	1,620	1,845	2,329
Sinking Fund	55	212	258	297	429
Loan redemption	117	140	—	—	—
Grain terminal (excluding depreciation)	271	—	—	—	—
Other	182	242	233	284	277
Total expenditure and appropriations	3,087	3,266	3,499	4,178	5,195
CAPITAL OUTLAY					
Port rail system	—	83	34	—	—
Road works	—	—	105	—	—
Reclamation	—	37	206	88	231
Deepening waterways	—	82	—	—	56

VICTORIA—PORT OF PORTLAND AUTHORITY:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
CAPITAL OUTLAY— <i>continued</i>					
Wharves and sheds	509	329	368	2,496	1,560
Other	322	198	908	409	242
Total capital outlay	831	729	1,621	2,993	2,089
LOAN INDEBTEDNESS AT 30 JUNE					
Victorian Government	3,823	3,823	3,823	3,823	3,823
Public	21,284	22,383	23,189	24,005	28,647
Total loan indebtedness	25,107	26,206	27,012	27,828	32,470

Western Port

Western Port is an extensive inlet eastward of and adjacent to Port Phillip, and is separated from it by the Mornington Peninsula which is about 16 kilometres wide. The Port is sheltered from Bass Strait by Phillip Island at its south-eastern end and the waters between the western side of this island and the mainland form the entrance to the Port. It is approximately 42 kilometres from the entrance to the northern extremity of the inlet.

Although the entrance contains some large sandbanks, a deep water channel up to 31 metres deep marked by 37 light buoys runs close to the island. This navigable channel extending from the western entrance to Crib Point is 20 kilometres long with low water depths of 14.3 metres and 14.9 metres, in the northern and western arms, respectively. Tidal rises are of the order of 3 metre springs and 2 metre neaps.

The Crib Point Jetty provides two berthing heads each 38 metres in length: No. 1 with 15.8 metres of water alongside for 100,000 tonne tankers; No. 2 with 12.8 metres of water alongside for 40,000 tonne tankers. The Long Island Jetty has a berthing head of 108 metres in length for 100,000 deadweight vessels with 15.8 metres of water alongside. Steel Industry Wharf No. 1 consists of loading ramp 28 metres in length (curved) and fender wharf of 46 metres in length for vessels with stern door up to 10,000 tonne. Steel Industry Wharf No. 2 consists of a wharf 152 metres long for vessels up to 19,500 deadweight. Depth alongside for both Steel Industry Wharves is 12.2 metres.

VICTORIA—WESTERN PORT: PORT TRAFFIC

Year	Petroleum products		Steel	
	Tankers	Tonnes	Vessels	Tonnes
		'000		'000
1977-78	319	11,362	79	570
1978-79	368	10,799	89	703
1979-80	335	11,142	94	759
1980-81	362	10,423	77	758
1981-82	312	10,045	96	818

AIR TRANSPORT

Civil aviation

Administration

The Victorian *Air Navigation Act* 1958 prescribes that control of aviation within Victoria shall be vested in the Commonwealth Government. The Air Navigation Act and Regulations in Victoria are consequently administered by the Commonwealth Department of Aviation through its Regional Director in Melbourne.

The functions performed by the Department include:

- (1) Registration and marking of aircraft;
- (2) determination and enforcement of airworthiness requirements for aircraft and the issue of certificates of airworthiness, certificates of type approval, and supervision of aircraft design;

- (3) licensing of pilots, navigators, aircraft radio operators, flight engineers, and aircraft maintenance engineers;
- (4) licensing of airline, charter, and aerial work operators, and supervision of their activities;
- (5) provision and maintenance of aeronautical communications, navigation aids, aerodromes, and landing grounds;
- (6) establishment and operation of air traffic control, flight service, aeronautical information, search and rescue, and fire-fighting and rescue services; and
- (7) investigation of aircraft accidents, incidents, and defects.

Victorian aerodromes

The major aerodromes in Victoria are owned and operated by the Commonwealth Government through the Department of Aviation. Since 1957, Commonwealth Government policy has been that aerodromes (except capital city airports) should be owned and operated by local government authorities under the local ownership plan.

At present in Victoria there are seven Commonwealth Government owned aerodromes at Melbourne (Tullamarine), Avalon, Bacchus Marsh, Essendon, Mallacoota, Mangalore, and Moorabbin, as well as thirty-three licensed aerodromes at Ararat, Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Benalla, Bendigo, Birchip, Corryong, Donald, Echuca, Grampians, Hamilton, Hopetoun, Horsham, Kerang, La Trobe Valley, Leongatha, Maryborough, Mildura, Nhill, Orbost, Portland, Robinvale, St Arnaud, Sale, Sea Lake, Shepparton, Stawell, Swan Hill, Warracknabeal, Warrnambool, Whittlesea, Wycheproof, Yarrabank (heliport), and Yarram.

The licences of all licensed aerodromes, except Grampians, Whittlesea, and Yarrabank (heliport), are held by the appropriate local government authority. Under the local ownership plan, the Commonwealth Government pays 50 per cent of the development costs of new aerodromes or transfers existing aerodromes free of cost to local authorities and then pays 50 per cent of future approved maintenance and development costs. Similar assistance is given to the local authority to develop and maintain aerodromes which are, or will be, served by a regular public transport service.

The assistance authorised by the Commonwealth Government to Victorian local authorities for aerodrome works during the year ending 30 June 1981 was \$1,047,981 for development, and \$379,945 for maintenance works.

In addition to these main aerodromes, there are hundreds of authorised landing areas which serve the needs of the increasing number of light aircraft users throughout Victoria.

Classification of flying activities

Flying activities are classified by regulation into the following categories:

Private operations

These are operations in which an aircraft is used for personal transportation—private or business, carriage of persons or goods for other than hire or reward, or other activities of a non-commercial nature. The extent of this activity within Victoria may be gauged from the fact that there were 862 aircraft classified in the private category and approximately 6,267 licensed private aeroplane pilots in Victoria at 30 June 1981.

Aerial work operations

These operations refer to aircraft being used for aerial survey, spotting, photography, agriculture, flight training, and the cartage of goods for purposes of trade. In terms of hours flown, the most significant operations are agricultural and flight training. To 30 June 1980, over 95,600 training hours were flown by training organisations in Victoria.

Charter operations

These consist of flights for the carriage of passengers or cargo for hire or reward, but which may not be notified to the general public as being operated between fixed terminals or to fixed schedules, or for the carriage of passengers or cargo between fixed terminals to fixed schedules in circumstances in which the accommodation in the aircraft is not available to members of the public. During the 1950s, most charter operations were conducted in single engine aircraft, but there is an increasing use of twin engine aircraft. Twin jet aircraft are being used increasingly in executive type work. At 30 June 1980,

there were 92 Victorian based operators licensed to conduct charter operations; over 45,000 hours were flown by these organisations.

Commuter operations

Since the end of the Second World War, country or feeder air services within Victoria have commenced on different occasions but ceased operations when they proved to be uneconomic. In 1966, the Commonwealth Government decided that a new attempt should be made to provide this type of air service between Melbourne and numerous country centres. As it was felt charter operators would be prevented by the Air Navigation Regulations from operating to a fixed schedule, it was decided to grant certain exemptions under the Regulations. A charter operator who met appropriate additional requirements and standards would be permitted to operate air services between centres to a fixed schedule and on a regular basis. This type of operation is usually known as a commuter service.

By October 1967, exemptions under the Regulations had been granted to three operators. Using single and light twin engined aircraft capable of carrying six to thirteen passengers, these operators were approved to operate services to Stawell, Ararat, Ballarat, Kerang, Swan Hill, Echuca, Shepparton, La Trobe Valley, West Sale, and Bairnsdale, and to the interstate centres of Albury and Merimbula. Some of these services commenced in November 1967 and others followed with varying degrees of success and continuity. At June 1982, Victorian commuter services of the type in question were approved to operate between the following centres on a regular basis: Essendon — Flinders Island, Essendon — Smithton — Queenstown — Strahan, Essendon — Warrnambool — Portland, Essendon — Horsham, Essendon — Sale — Bairnsdale, Melbourne — Shepparton, Melbourne — Bendigo — Swan Hill — Mildura, Melbourne — Cooma — Merimbula, Melbourne — Wagga Wagga, Melbourne — Griffith — Wagga Wagga — Canberra, Mildura — Renmark — Adelaide, Mildura — Swan Hill — Wagga Wagga, and Phillip Island — Smithton.

Regular public transport

Although commuter operations are regular public transport services, this heading usually refers to aircraft operating in accordance with an airline licence, to carry passengers and cargo according to fixed schedules and on specified routes.

Services based or terminating at Melbourne Airport are domestic—Ansett Airlines of Australia and Trans Australia Airlines, or international—Qantas Airways, Air Nauru, Air New Zealand, Air Pacific, Alitalia, British Airways, Cathay Pacific, Continental Airlines, Garuda Indonesian Airways, J.A.T. (Yugoslavia), K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines, Lufthansa, Malaysian Airline System, Pan American World Airways, Philippine Airlines, Singapore Airlines, and Thai Airways International.

Gliding clubs

Gliding is mainly carried out at Ararat, Bacchus Marsh, Benalla, Barnawartha, Bendigo, Colac, Derby, Horsham, Kurweeton, La Trobe Valley, Laverton, Leongatha, Mildura, Moorooduc, Mt Beauty, and Swan Hill. Many other areas are used to a lesser extent. A Commonwealth Government subsidy is granted to clubs through the Gliding Federation of Australia.

Control of air traffic

Control of air traffic is maintained by the Commonwealth Department of Aviation through its air traffic control organisation. This includes the closely co-ordinated sections of operational control, which are concerned with each individual flight; airport control, which applies to all movements on or within 32 kilometres of an aerodrome; and area control, which controls aircraft along the main air routes to ensure the avoidance of collisions. In conjunction with air traffic control, the Department maintains a wide range of air navigation aids and a comprehensive search and rescue organisation. The function of navigation aids is described in detail on pages 773–6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1965. Special articles on Air Traffic Control and the Omega navigation facility can be found on pages 551–2 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1982.

Melbourne (Tullamarine) Airport

The Tullamarine site of 2,140 hectares was chosen for the development of Melbourne Airport when Essendon Airport could not be further enlarged. The completed aerodrome is 20 kilometres from the G.P.O., Melbourne, 7 kilometres from Essendon Airport, and is accessible by a freeway.

The 15 kilometres of runways and taxiways were completed early in 1968. The north-south runway (2,591 metres) and the east-west runway (2,286 metres) are both designed for the operation of modern jet aircraft. The structures are 147 centimetres thick and are capable of taking the weight of the Boeing 747 ("Jumbo" jet) and supersonic aircraft. High speed turnouts have been provided to both runways which allow aircraft to turn off the runway at 100 kilometres per hour. The north-south runway was extended to 3,658 metres in 1972. There is a provision for future development of the east-west runway to extend to 2,743 metres and for a second set of parallel runways.

Civil aviation statistics

Domestic passenger movements, which represent the total of embarkations and disembarkations for each Victorian aerodrome served by a regular service for the years 1977 to 1981 were as follows:

VICTORIA—DOMESTIC PASSENGER MOVEMENTS OF REGULAR AIR SERVICES

Airport	Passenger movements				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Melbourne	4,291,450	4,628,254	4,908,893	5,173,483	5,038,312
Mildura	20,214	23,078	22,283	21,238	18,415
Hamilton	7,009	7,610	6,714	6,178	5,172

The following table shows particulars for 1980 and 1981 of regular interstate and intrastate air services terminating in Victoria:

**VICTORIA—REGULAR INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE AIR SERVICES
TERMINATING IN VICTORIA**

Particulars		Interstate		Intrastate		Total	
		1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981
Kilometres flown	'000	49,428	47,069	527	498	49,955	47,567
Passenger kilometres	'000	3,974,082	4,240,336	11,219	9,608	3,985,301	4,249,944
Freight—							
Tonnes		69,150	74,379	52	46	69,202	74,425
Tonne kilometres	'000	50,350	40,779	19	16	50,369	40,795
Mail—							
Tonnes		6,967	7,421	—	—	6,967	7,421
Tonne kilometres	'000	5,957	6,034	—	—	5,957	6,034

The first of the following tables deals with aircraft registered and licences issued by the Commonwealth Department of Aviation in Victoria, while the second describes activities at Melbourne (Tullamarine) Airport:

VICTORIA—AIRCRAFT REGISTERED AND LICENCES ISSUED

Particulars	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Registered aircraft	1,363	1,499	1,531	1,562	1,460
Student pilot licences	4,299	4,520	5,436	5,613	5,651
Private pilot licences	4,184	4,747	5,548	5,825	6,267
Commercial pilot licences	934	970	1,043	1,187	1,309
Airline pilot licences	1,154	1,205	1,294	1,365	1,463
Aircraft maintenance engineer licences	1,263	1,326	1,337	1,390	1,466

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE (TULLAMARINE) AIRPORT

Particulars	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Domestic aircraft movements	68,558	72,159	70,065	72,028	66,500
Domestic passengers embarked	2,144,619	2,276,812	2,451,235	2,584,332	2,518,313
Domestic passengers disembarked	2,146,831	2,275,750	2,457,658	2,589,151	2,519,999
International aircraft movements	8,578	9,309	9,131	9,907	9,719
Passengers arriving/departing overseas	685,219	710,045	893,210	971,376	955,784

Further references: History of civil aviation, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, p. 742; Classification of flying activities, 1964, pp. 843-4; Radio aids to air navigation in Victoria, 1965, pp. 773-6; Aerial agricultural operations, 1966, pp. 764-5; Flying training in Victoria, 1967, pp. 783-5; Regular public transport, 1968, pp. 779-81; Commuter services, 1969, pp. 790-1; Radar development in the Melbourne area, 1971, pp. 748-50; Aerodrome local ownership plan, 1974, p. 791; Use of radar in traffic control, 1975, pp. 682-4; Civil aircraft manufacture, 1977, pp. 688-90; Air traffic control, 1982, pp. 550-1; Omega, 1982, p. 552

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 Rail, bus, and air transport, Australia (annual) (9201.0)
 Bus fleet operations survey, Australia (irregular) (9203.0)
 Journey to work and journey to school, Australia (irregular) (9205.0)
 Outward overseas cargo, Australia (annual) (9206.0)
 Overseas shipping, Australia (annual) (9207.0)
 Survey of motor vehicle usage, Australia (irregular) (9208.0)
 Survey of motor vehicle usage: commercial vehicle usage, Australia (irregular) (9209.0)
 Survey of motor vehicle usage: accident exposure data, Australia (irregular) (9210.0)
 Motor vehicle registrations, Victoria (monthly) (9301.2)
 Motor vehicle census, Victoria (irregular) (9302.2)
 Motor vehicle registrations, Australia (monthly) (9303.0)
 Motor vehicle registrations, Australia (annual) (9304.0)
 Motor vehicle census, Australia (irregular) (9309.0)
 Road traffic accidents involving fatalities, Australia (monthly) (9401.0)
 Road traffic accidents involving casualties, Victoria (quarterly) (9401.2)
 Road traffic accidents involving casualties, Australia (quarterly) (9402.0)
 Road traffic accidents involving casualties, Victoria (annual) (9402.2)
 Road traffic accidents involving casualties (admissions to hospitals), Australia (quarterly) (9405.0)

COMMUNICATIONS

POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

New Commissions

Early in 1973, the Postmaster-General announced the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry to determine the true functions of the Post Office; how best those functions could be carried out; and the sort of organisation that was necessary to meet the postal and telecommunications needs of the future. The Commission of Inquiry consisted of three commissioners and presented its report to the Governor-General on 19 April 1974; most of its recommendations were accepted by the Commonwealth Government. The Report favoured the establishment of two statutory corporations to administer the postal and telecommunications services. The two corporations would be independent of the Public Service Board on matters of organisation, staff, pay, and conditions of service.

The Report contained more than one hundred principal recommendations and conclusions, and after the Commonwealth Government had considered the broad issues involved, an inter-departmental working group, comprising representatives from the Postmaster-General's Department, the Department of the Special Minister of State, the Treasury, the Public Service Board, and the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, was set up to study the detailed recommendations, and to report their findings to the Postmaster-General and the Special Minister of State. Other government departments which were affected by the recommendations were also consulted.

The Report of the inter-departmental working group was considered by the Commonwealth Government in February 1975, and some of the more important suggestions subsequently endorsed by it included the following principles. The Commissions were to be financed by Treasury advances subject to interest payment, each to be responsible for financing at least 50 per cent of new capital investment from internal sources. The Commissions were to be free to set tariffs, subject to ministerial approval of tariffs for basic services. Past postal losses were to be written off. The Commissions were to be independent of the Public Service Board and the arbitral authority between the Commissions and their staff was to be the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission; consultative facilities would also be established. Legislation was to be introduced to preserve the rights of existing staff, and to continue the sponsorship of the Australian Postal Institute.

A major factor contributing to the enormity of the legislative task was the sheer size of the department and its place within the Commonwealth Public Service in particular, and in the economy in general. Since the department provided employment for more than 120,000 persons, or about one-half of the Commonwealth Public Service, any changes in staffing provisions were bound to have significant repercussions on the remainder of the Commonwealth Public Service, as well as on private employment. The task was further complicated by the need to preserve, for all staff, existing terms and conditions of employment under changed service conditions, and also to incorporate improved staffing provisions, some of which were likely to be implemented in the Commonwealth Public Service in the near future.

The legislation covering the establishment of the new Commissions comprised, initially, three Bills—the Postal Services Bill, the Telecommunications Bill, and the Postal and

Telecommunications Commissions (Transitional Provisions) Bill. On 23 April 1975, these three Bills were introduced into the Senate by the Postmaster-General, and, following debate, were passed by the Senate in May 1975, though with some substantial amendments. The most important of the amendments introduced by the Opposition parties in the Senate was the deletion of the provision for the merging of the functions of the Overseas Telecommunications Commission with those of the new Australian Telecommunications Commission. The Commonwealth Government then introduced a further Bill, the Telecommunications Bill No. 2, on 29 May 1975. This Bill reinstated the provisions which had been deleted from the earlier Telecommunications Bill by the Opposition parties in the Senate, and which related to the incorporation of the Overseas Telecommunications Commission with the national service. Although this fourth Bill was passed in the House of Representatives, it was later defeated in the Senate, with the result that the Overseas Telecommunications Commission remains as a separate organisation.

The Governor-General gave Royal Assent to the Postal Services Act, the Telecommunications Act, and the Postal and Telecommunications (Transitional Provisions) Act on 12 June 1975, and, from midnight on Monday 30 June 1975, all postal services, and most of the services provided by telecommunications, ceased to operate as the Postmaster-General's Department, but were embodied in two separate Commissions—the Australian Postal Commission and the Australian Telecommunications Commission. Radio licensing and monitoring activities remained as a part of the Postmaster-General's Department.

The Postmaster-General's Department was changed to the Department of Post and Telecommunications late in December 1975.

Australia Post is the trading name of the Australian Postal Commission while the Australian Telecommunications Commission trades under the name of Telecom Australia.

POSTAL SERVICES

The Victorian operations of Australia Post are part of the national network of postal facilities which provides Australia with an internal postal system and a link with the international postal network. The network of postal facilities provided in Victoria at 30 June 1982 was as follows: 4,465 street posting boxes; 332 official post offices; 891 non-official post offices—which are small post offices normally conducted in conjunction with some other business; and 12 major mail handling centres.

At 30 June 1982, 1,322,009 households and 118,031 businesses in Victoria were being provided with a mail delivery service. Approximately 99 per cent of the points would be served daily Monday to Friday. During 1981–82, 804 million postal articles were either posted in Victoria or received from overseas countries.

A total official staff of 9,248 persons (including 518 part-time staff) were engaged in providing postal services in Victoria at 30 June 1982. A further 1,143 persons were engaged at non-official post offices and 697 mail contractors provided services.

Types of service

Australia Post has monopoly powers with respect to the carriage of letters weighing 500 grams or less. Other services offered by Australia Post generally face competition from other enterprises. Australia Post's services include surface, air, and express mail services, both within Australia and to and from other countries, for the carriage of letters, cards, aerogrammes, newspapers, packages, and parcels.

Among its mail services, there are special arrangements such as messenger delivery, cash on delivery, security mail services, response services (e.g. business reply), and acknowledgement of delivery. Private boxes and locked bags can be provided for the delivery of mail to customers who require such special services. Australia Post also operates a postal money order service.

Reduced rate services are provided for bulk direct mail advertising, bulk local delivery mail, bulk pre-sorted mail, articles for the blind, unaddressed householder delivery articles, and registered publications. It sells postal products such as padded post bags, postal stationery and packaging materials, and philatelic items. It provides postmarking slogans for advertising purposes and postmarkers to commemorate special events.

Australia Post acts as an agent for a number of Commonwealth and State Government authorities and existing agency services include: Commonwealth Savings Bank, deposits and withdrawals; Defence Forces Home Loan repayments; taxation (PAYE) stamp sales, and information; overseas telephone and telegraph business; and telephone account collections. Other services on behalf of Telecom Australia include: telegrams, telephone orders, and public telephone coin collections; customs payments and documentation for the Department of Business and Consumer Affairs; weather reports for Bureau of Meteorology; electoral documents for Electoral Departments; and duty stamp sales for the Victorian Government.

Distribution of mail

Soon after being created in 1975, the Australian Postal Commission approved a plan for a new concept in mail processing and distribution in Victoria. The plan provided for the decentralisation of mail processing from a major establishment located in the Central Business District of Melbourne to new type smaller Mail Centres at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Morwell, and Seymour in country Victoria, and at Blackburn, Clayton South, Footscray West, and Preston in the Melbourne suburban region. In addition, Mail Centres were provided in the Melbourne city area for dispatching and delivery of mail in that area and for handling interstate and overseas mail. The first of the Mail Centres was opened in Ballarat in 1976 and since then the Centres at Bendigo, Geelong, Morwell, Seymour, Blackburn, Clayton South, Footscray West, Preston and in the Melbourne city area have been opened. In 1981, an International Mail Centre opened to handle overseas mail.

The decentralised mail handling arrangements provide for smaller and better operations and seek to maintain a high and reliable standard of service. At the same time, the arrangements also aim at improved efficiency and lower costs. Better working conditions are provided for staff and the staff are able to work closer to their homes. A map showing the Victorian mail circulation network, together with the location of Mail Centres can be found on page 566 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1980.

Service developments

Recent service developments have included a new Postal Money Order Service which was introduced in November 1977. This service replaced postal order and money order services. The Registered Publication Service was changed to provide a simplified system of classification. An Overnight Parcel Service was introduced to provide customers with a fast and reliable overnight service between post offices in the Melbourne metropolitan area and the provincial cities and suburbs of Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong.

An extensive programme of visits by Postmasters to businesses has been undertaken throughout Victoria. The purpose of the visits was to inform businessmen of Australia Post's services and to learn about any postal problems being experienced. Regular meetings have been held between senior management and representatives of businesses and employer organisations as a means of informing customers about proposed changes and learning about their needs for postal services.

The conduct of regular Mailing Courses was introduced at all official post offices. The aim of these courses is to provide mail room staff in business organisations with a better understanding of postal services.

Australia Post and Telecom Australia have combined to operate a facsimile transmission service which makes use of the Express Post Service, Telephone Service, and facsimile machines. The service enables a document to be picked up by Australia Post and taken to a central point where it is transmitted through a facsimile machine to another capital city and delivered to the addressee by express service. The service also provides an option for a portable facsimile machine to be taken to a customer's premises for direct transmission of documents between two business points, e.g., between offices in Melbourne and Perth. The service known as Telepost commenced on 30 July 1979.

Industrial relations

A small Departmental group is provided in the Victorian Administration for the purpose of developing and maintaining better working relationships between management and staff organisations. Consultative processes in matters relating to changes to work areas are a feature of the liaison established with the organisations.

Philatelic functions

Philately is a hobby of thousands of Victorians and Australia Post caters to the needs of these hobbyists. It is actively associated with National Stamp Week held in September each year and during that period, postmasters and their staff visit schools throughout the State and lecture on philately to thousands of children.

Postage stamp issues

Postage stamp issues in 1981-82 were as follows:

- 1 July 1981 Australian Animal—24c definitive stamp featuring the Thylacine.
- 15 July 1981 Australian Animals—5 definitive stamps: 5c Queensland Hairy-nosed Wombat, 25c Greater Bilby, 30c Bridled Nail-tailed Wallaby, 50c Leadbeater Possum, and 55c Stick-nest Rat.
International Year for Disabled Persons—24c commemorative stamp depicting paraplegic basketball players taking part in a match.
- 29 July 1981 Marriage of HRH Charles, Prince of Wales and the Lady Diana Spencer—2 commemorative stamps 24c and 60c, featuring the Royal couple.
- 19 August 1981 Australian Fungi—4 special issue stamps: 24c *Cortinarius Cinnabarinus*, 35c *Coprinus Comatus*, 55c *Armillaria Luteobubalina*, 60c *Cortinarius Austrovenetus*.
- 9 September 1981 Ships of the Antarctic series III—6 Australian Antarctic Territory definitive stamps: 2c *RY Penola*, 10c *HMS Challenger*, 15c *SY Nimrod*, 40c *MS Kista Dan*, 45c *l' Astrolabe*, 50c *SS Norvegia*.
- 28 September 1981 Christmas 1981—30c commemorative stamp illustrating the carol "The Silver Stars are in the Sky".
- 30 September 1981 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting—2 commemorative stamps, 24c and 60c, features globe and tape.
- 14 October 1981 Yachting in Australia—4 special issue stamps: 24c Ocean Racer, 35c Lightweight Sharpie, 55c 12 Metre, 60c Sabot.
- 2 November 1981 Christmas 1981—2 commemorative stamps: 18c illustrates the carol, "Christmas Bush for His Adorning", 60c depicts the carol, "Noeltime".
- 20 January 1982 Australia Day 1982—24c commemorative stamp symbolising the three great migration waves.
- 17 February 1982 Whales—4 special issue stamps: 24c Sperm Whale, 35c Southern Right Whale, 55c Blue Whale, 60c Humpback Whale.
- 19 April 1982 Australian Animals—4 definitive stamps: 3c Corroboree Frog, 27c Blue Mountains Tree Frog, 65c Yellow-faced Whip Snake, 75c Eastern Water Dragon.
- 21 April 1982 Birthday of Queen Elizabeth II—27c stamp featuring a portrait of the Queen.
- 5 May 1982 Sir Douglas Mawson Centenary—2 Australian Antarctic Territory (AAT) commemorative stamps: 27c Portrait of Mawson before a bleak Antarctic vista, 75c Portrait of Mawson with map of the AAT.
- 19 May 1982 Roses in Australia—4 special issue stamps: 27c Marjorie Atherton, 40c Imp, 65c Minnie Watson, 75c Satellite.
- 16 June 1982 50th Anniversary of the ABC—2 se-tenant commemorative stamps: 27c each featuring Radio announcer and microphone joined to the ABC logo.
Australian Animals—3 definitive stamps: 15c Eastern Snake-necked Tortoise, 40c Smooth Knob-tailed Gecko, 90c Freshwater Crocodile.

The 24c Thylacine definitive stamp was reprinted and distributed late in 1981. Originally printed by the Reserve Bank this second issue was printed by Leigh-Marden.

Commemorative pre-stamped envelopes were issued for: XIII International Botanical Congress 24c (24 August 1981), 25th Anniversary of Outward Bound 24c (16 September 1981), World Heritage Meeting 24c (27 October 1981), Birth Centenary of Peter Dawson 24c (27 January 1981), Centenary of the Ashes 24c (24 February 1982).

Definitive pre-stamped envelopes issued were; a set of seven State Floral Emblems 24c, 28 September 1981. On 19 May 1982 these were re-issued, on a pastel paper, showing the new postage rate of 27c.

A 33c commemorative Christmas 1981 aerogramme was issued on 2 November 1981. This illustrated "Noeltime" was similar to the 60c stamp. Four definitive pictorial aerogrammes were issued on 5 May 1982, depicting Shearing, Surf Board Riding, a Surf Boat, and the Great Barrier Reef.

Australia Post's first annual stamp album, "The Collection of 1981 Australian Stamps", was issued on 1 March 1982. Each album contained the year's collection of Australian and Australian Antarctic Territory stamps.

Further references: *History of the Post Office in Victoria*, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 702-5; *Postage stamps of Victoria*, 1974, pp. 799-802; *Post Office Museum*, 1975, p. 693; *New developments of Australia Post*, 1978, pp. 602-3; *Postage stamp issues*, 1978, pp. 603-4; 1979, pp. 550-2

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

Introduction

Telecom Australia (the Australian Telecommunications Commission) was established under the *Telecommunications Act* 1975, to take over the responsibility for telecommunications services which had been vested in the Postmaster-General's Department since Federation.

The Commission which took over its responsibilities on 1 July 1975 reports to the Minister for Communications who is supported by a Department of State—the Department of Communications.

The responsibilities placed upon Telecom Australia by the *Telecommunications Act* 1975 are summarised in the Commission's Charter which states:

- (1) Telecom Australia is responsible to provide, maintain, and operate telecommunication services in Australia which best meet the social, industrial, and commercial needs of the people of Australia and to make its services available throughout the country so far as is reasonably practicable;
- (2) revenue must cover current expenses each year and provide no less than one-half of capital requirements; and
- (3) services are to be kept up to date and operated efficiently and economically with charges as low as practicable.

Telecom Australia organisation*The Commission*

The Act provides that the Commission shall consist of seven Commissioners, of whom one is the Managing Director. The Commissioners are appointed by the Commonwealth Government.

National, State, and district structure

Telecom national headquarters is located in Melbourne. All State Managers are responsible to the Chief General Manager, who in turn is responsible to the Managing Director.

The formulation of corporate policies and objectives is the responsibility of the national headquarters. The translation of these policies and objectives into operational fact is the responsibility of the various State administrations. The Victorian State Administration which employs some 21,000 persons has five functional departments and two branches. They are the Operations Department, Engineering Department, Personnel and Industrial Relations Department, Finance and Accounting Department, Commercial Department together with a Supply Branch, and an Information Systems Branch.

The Operations Department has the major role of dealing with most customers by providing a sales and consultancy service at Telecom Business Offices, and installing and maintaining communications equipment. The Operations Department is organised on a geographical basis with a District Telecom Manager in charge of each District.

There are 20 Districts with Head Offices at Ararat, Ballarat, Benalla, Bendigo, Box Hill, Camberwell, Cheltenham, Clayton, Coburg, Croydon, Dandenong, Footscray, Frankston, Geelong, Hamilton, Ivanhoe, Mildura, Sale, Shepparton, and Warragul. In addition, an Operator Services Branch provides the Telephonist Trunk Exchange and Manual Assistance Centres Services.

As part of Telecom's plan to develop more flexible and improved telecommunications facilities and services, particularly for the business community, the Commercial Department was established in Victoria in November 1980. The primary role of this Department is the provision of significantly improved services to major business customers. The organisational groups of this Department are Commercial Sales, which is responsible for the development of business customer sales and services within Victoria; the Commercial Department which is responsible for the City District, PABX Branch; and the Telegraphs and Data Branch which now has a special emphasis on the needs of business customers. The Commercial Development Branch is responsible for the development of technical and marketing activities. The fourth group is the Directories Branch which provides telephone directories to the public. The Information Systems Branch is a unit with a wide range of modern data processing equipment. The computer

installation at Clayton has been progressively augmented since it was established in 1974 and further expansion is planned.

During 1981-82, material worth \$104.4m was issued from the Main Store of which approximately 90 per cent was made in Australia.

Corporate Plan

In December 1977, Telecom produced a Corporate Plan to cover the years 1977-78 to 1986-87. The four main thrusts of the Plan are in the areas of quality of service, efficiency, staff relations and development, and technological improvement. Specific corporate actions have been developed in each of these areas.

Telecommunications network

The present system comprises networks of individual customers' lines connected mainly to automatic exchanges, the exchanges being inter-connected by common use circuits known as junctions or trunks. All new exchanges under construction at present are either of the crossbar or electronic type employing a common control method of connection. Each telephone customer is connected to a terminal exchange. Terminal exchanges are grouped into zones for charging purposes. Melbourne has a network of more than one hundred automatic local exchanges and at 30 June 1982 there were 1,088 automatic and 13 manual exchanges throughout Victoria. The manual exchanges were due to be converted to automatic by June 1984.

The Melbourne local call area covers some 4,170 square kilometres and is one of the largest in the world. New York's is 650 square kilometres and London's is 3,300 square kilometres.

In 1977, Telecom embarked on a modernisation programme which applies processors using computer techniques to control switching operations in local automatic telephone exchanges, known as Stored Program Control (SPC). There are two phases, the first of which is to add processor controls to the current crossbar exchange equipment. At June 1982, there were 37 local crossbar exchanges under varying degrees of SPC control representing 327,000 lines of equipment. This phase was to continue until 1985. The second phase is to introduce a new generation of electronic exchanges using the AXE system. The first installation of this type of system has been completed at Endeavour Hills and it is planned to increase progressively the use of this modern equipment. The modernisation programme will be an important factor in containing cost increases and prices to the customer as well as allowing for the introduction of new facilities such as diversion of service, abbreviated dialling, and automatic reminder calls.

In the national trunk network, automatic access through the Subscribers Trunk Dialling (STD) network was further extended. At June 1982, 97.9 per cent of all national trunk calls were dialled direct by customers, with almost 100 per cent of Victorian telephone customers having access to this facility. During 1981-82, 16 new centres were given access to the network.

International Subscriber Dialling (ISD) has been available in Victoria since April 1976 to those who request this facility. At June 1982, there were 377 exchanges and 186,294 services with outgoing ISD access. Customers with ISD access can dial overseas directly to any of 320 million telephone services in a total of 124 countries. During 1981-82, about 56 per cent of all international telephone calls originating in Victoria were dialled direct by ISD.

A Call Charge Record (CCR) facility has been successfully tested in a number of Melbourne metropolitan exchanges and is being progressively extended to customers. This method of charging will enable ISD call details to be automatically recorded and subsequently made available to customers.

During 1981-82, the engineering capital investment programme was approximately \$228m of which \$100m was spent on customer services, \$78m on the local network, \$16m on the trunk network and \$17m on data services. Another major item of expenditure was land and buildings which accounted for \$14m.

Telecommunications facilities

Telecom is also responsible for the provision of telex services, data transmission facilities, and private lines, the demand for which is growing at a faster rate than for telephone facilities.

In 1981-82, Telecom added 61,312 new telephone services (net growth) to the network in Victoria and 861 new telex services were provided, increasing the capacity of the Victorian telex network to 8,512. In addition, 4,795 new data modems were provided.

Work has been progressing on a range of new services to be further phased in during 1983 to meet the expanding communication needs of business customers. These include conference/broadcast telex facilities provided by SPC telex switching, the Digital Data Network (DDN), the Australian National Packet Switching Service (AUSTPAC), and the high capacity radio paging system (TELEFINDER). A Public Automatic Mobile Telephone Service (PAMTS), has been successfully tested and launched in Melbourne and Sydney.

The programme for the modernisation of public telephones by replacement with modern CT3 type instruments continued with the replacement of a further 443 instruments. This programme will be completed in 1983.

During 1981, in acknowledgement of the International Year of Disabled Persons, Telecom released a publication entitled *The Disabled Person and Telecommunications* which discussed, among other things, many products released this year which were specifically designed to assist disabled people. Work is continuing on the further development of these products.

Since its inception in 1975, Telecom held its basic charges until 1981. In many areas, particularly STD calls, reductions were made. However, during 1981, due to cutbacks in the funds allocated to the capital investment programme, Telecom was obliged to increase its tariffs. A further increase was necessitated during 1982 for the same reason.

Developments in telecommunications

About 85 per cent of the revenue earned by Telecom each year in Victoria comes from the business community, whose demand for telecommunications services is increasing. Telecom plans to have a phone service installed in 9 out of 10 households by 1987.

Telecom has undertaken several initiatives since 1975 to assist small and corporate businesses. These initiatives include the steady reduction of STD charges over all distances, the provision of new products/services which have particular application to the business community, and the creation of the Commercial Department to provide a better service to nationally operating corporate businesses with headquarters in Melbourne.

The introduction of new technology has enabled Telecom to provide a more efficient service to its business customers and the community. It has enabled the reduction of operating expenses and introduced a wide range of additional products and services.

The modernisation of the switching network, begun in 1977, involves the application of computer techniques to control switching operations in local telephone exchanges. This will provide a wider range of customer services, which will include a call charge record for ISD customers, an interception service to allow calls to be connected to recorded announcements, the automatic redirection of calls from one telephone number to another, abbreviated dialling for frequently called numbers, and the provision of malicious call tracing facilities.

Telex customers are to have similar facilities when a computer controlled telex is installed.

Another technological innovation is the Public Automatic Mobile Radio Telephone Service (PAMTS) which was introduced in 1981. This telephone system—located in a vehicle—provides an automatic telephone service similar to that available to normal telephone customers within the Melbourne metropolitan area.

In 1982-83, Telecom will introduce two new data services known as the Digital Data Service (DDS) and Austpac. Their benefits include faster provision of service, higher reliability, lower transmission costs, and improved error protection.

During 1982, Telecom introduced a new range of small business systems which employed the latest Stored Programme Control (SPC) technology. These allow for up to 60 extensions and offer such advantages as abbreviated dialling and repertory dialling (a form of automatic dialling), intercom between extensions, multiple line answering, push-button operation, calls from one extension to another, and last number re-dial.

To cope with the expected growth in demand for new telephone services coupled with increased usage of the network, the capacity of the Melbourne telephone cable network

has been increased through the use of electronic techniques. These techniques involve the use of digital pulse code modulated (PCM) carrier systems which provide 30 telephone calls over two pairs of wires. They use digital pulses to convey coded speech and other information, and will enable best use to be made of cables already installed.

The introduction of optical fibres is also under investigation. Should tests prove satisfactory, optical fibres would offer Telecom the possibility of transmitting very large numbers of telephone calls and/or television signals more economically than through existing cables.

Telecom's capital works programme involves the construction of new telephone and telex exchanges, large junction and trunk cable work, conduit and cable tunnel projects, and major trunk transmission system projects. More than 90 per cent of the orders placed by Telecom for new equipment and material is placed with Australian firms and provides a substantial boost to local business.

With the growth in the number of telephones and the rapid penetration of STD, the demise of the telegram as a method of communication has been notable. Between 1960 and 1980 the number of telegrams sent in Victoria fell by 75 per cent from 19.38 million to 5.43 million. This trend now appears likely to continue as the STD, ISD, and telex and data services become the norm as communicating media.

Further references: Melbourne—Sydney co-axial cable, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 848–50; Overseas telecommunications services, 1977, pp. 698–700, 1978 pp. 604–6; Use of solar power—Glen Valley telephone exchange, 1980, p. 570

COMMUNICATIONS STATISTICS

General

Particulars concerning the revenue and expenditure in Victoria of the Australian Postal Commission for the years 1977–78 to 1981–82 and the Telecommunications Commission, for the years 1976–77 to 1979–80 are shown in the following tables:

VICTORIA—AUSTRALIAN POSTAL COMMISSION:
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AT 30 JUNE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Revenue—					
Mail services	129,200	150,800	165,100	183,600	210,300
Money and postal services	1,300	1,100	1,200	1,500	1,800
Commission or agency services	19,400	19,400	17,900	17,800	18,300
Other	3,700	3,700	4,500	4,600	5,100
Total	153,600	175,000	188,700	207,500	235,500
Expenditure—					
Operating and general	110,100	124,300	139,600	159,700	182,800
Transportation	13,500	10,500	13,000	14,400	16,400
Superannuation	15,500	16,600	15,200	18,300	21,800
Other	8,300	8,800	9,000	10,500	15,200
Total	147,400	160,200	176,800	202,900	236,200

VICTORIA—AUSTRALIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION:
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AT 30 JUNE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1977	1978	1979	1980
Revenue—				
Telephone	417,632	459,172	507,919	567,477
Telegraph	13,433	15,009	15,875	18,097
Proceeds of sales	3,419	3,672	3,130	3,258
Other	5,422	4,794	5,752	5,825
Total	439,906	482,647	532,676	594,657

VICTORIA—AUSTRALIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION:
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AT 30 JUNE—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1977	1978	1979	1980
Expenditure—				
Salaries and wages	217,073	238,748	253,425	278,306
Material	80,649	97,118	92,734	100,957
Building	14,046	9,807	12,328	18,066
Other	50,627	51,008	51,322	63,555
Total	362,395	396,681	409,809	460,884

At 30 June 1982, the Australian Telecommunications Commission employed 20,750 persons in Victoria, including 20,233 full-time staff. On the same date, the Australian Postal Commission employed a total of 11,088 persons in Victoria, 9,248 of whom were full-time staff.

VICTORIA—TELEPHONE SERVICES AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Telephone exchanges	1,158	1,128	1,124	1,115	1,109
Public telephones	7,928	7,387	6,997	6,870	6,633
Services in operation	1,158,306	1,221,067	1,290,505	1,355,017	1,424,109
Instruments connected	1,701,769	1,749,733	1,909,119	2,053,799	2,161,337
Instruments per 1,000 of population	452.0	454.8	497.9	530.1	553.7

VICTORIA—LETTERS, ETC., POSTED AND RECEIVED
('000)

Period	Standard articles	Registered articles (except parcels)	Non-standard articles	Parcels (including those registered)
POSTED FOR DELIVERY WITHIN AUSTRALIA				
1977-78	477,281	699	87,311	4,728
1978-79	530,163	770	84,894	5,589
1979-80	550,094	779	99,493	6,373
1980-81	574,209	800	105,818	7,436
1981-82	589,329	756	110,524	8,144
DISPATCHED TO AND RECEIVED FROM PLACES OVERSEAS				
1977-78	62,270	1,441	15,667	1,125
1978-79	64,412	1,293	18,890	1,143
1979-80	66,214	1,215	19,303	1,127
1980-81	70,544	1,305	19,705	1,180
1981-82	70,188	1,293	19,686	1,016
TOTAL POSTED IN VICTORIA AND RECEIVED FROM OVERSEAS				
1977-78	539,551	2,140	102,978	5,853
1978-79	594,575	2,063	103,783	6,732
1979-80	616,308	1,994	118,796	7,500
1980-81	644,753	2,105	125,523	8,616
1981-82	659,517	2,049	130,210	9,160

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—RADIO COMMUNICATION STATIONS
AUTHORISED AT 30 JUNE

Class of station (a)	1981		1982	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
Aeronautical base	118	525	60	358
Aircraft	735	3,399	1,041	3,527
Amateur	4,380	14,569	4,142	14,565
Auditory training	(b)	(b)	28	126
Base—				
Harbour	146	536	79	510
Land	4,594	23,729	3,873	23,630

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—RADIO COMMUNICATION STATIONS
AUTHORISED AT 30 JUNE—continued

Class of station (a)	1981		1982	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
Broadcast	(b)	(b)	—	3
Citizen band	17,426	59,894	13,573	55,653
Coast	1	18	1	15
Disaster	—	—	—	801
Earth (space services)	—	2	—	4
Experimental	327	884	197	775
Exterior paging	—	29	227	518
Fixed—				
Aeronautical	23	75	—	25
Other	524	4,100	517	4,353
Outpost	7	2,022	—	1,494
Receiving	12	617	66	700
Handphone	5,037	10,834	836	3,915
Harbour Mobile	5,783	19,605	4,722	21,534
Interior paging	315	1,261	258	1,189
Land Mobile	43,730	190,443	40,406	190,609
Land Mobile Paging				
receiving	—	176	65	831
Limited coast	78	406	57	381
Marine rescue	6	222	609	1,013
Mobile outpost	—	3,826	18	3,361
Radio determination	11	242	22	201
Radio linked microphone	100	561	104	603
Ship	2,150	12,245	2,037	13,524
Special	111	242	—	—
Total	85,614	350,462	72,938	344,218

(a) Due to the changes in the method of collection the figures shown are not comparable with those of previous years.

(b) Separate figures were not available for 1981 and were included under "Special".

VICTORIA—BROADCAST AND TELEVISION STATIONS
LICENSED AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Broadcasting stations—					
Commercial	21	22	22	24	24
National	7	7	7	8	8
Special Broadcasting Service	—	1	1	1	1
Public	—	3	4	4	5
Total	28	33	34	37	38
Television stations—					
Commercial	8	9	9	9	9
National	8	8	8	8	9
Special Broadcasting Service	—	—	—	1	1
Total	16	17	17	18	19

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EDUCATION

SCHOOLS IN VICTORIA

General

The early history of education in Victoria shows that educational efforts in the Port Phillip District of New South Wales—later the Colony of Victoria—date from about 1833, when churches and private individuals provided a certain amount of tuition. However, by 1837, education was becoming a matter of public concern, and one of Melbourne's first public buildings, a small wooden school, was erected near the corner of William Street and Little Collins Street in that year.

A dual system already in operation elsewhere in New South Wales was established in 1848, comprising a National Schools Board which administered schools owned and operated by the Government, and a Denominational Schools Board which administered church schools receiving government financial aid. This system continued after the establishment of the separate Colony of Victoria in 1851, its many unsatisfactory features resulting in the Education Act of 1872 under which the Education Department was established in 1873.

A dual system of education—government and non-government—still exists. Under the Education Act the Education Department administers the government system. Schools and colleges operating outside this system, including the teachers in these institutions, have to be registered with the requirements of the Registered Schools Board, the new statutory authority which in 1982 replaced the Council of Public Education (see page 563).

Under Acts of the Victorian Government, tertiary education is supplied by the universities, institutes of technology, the colleges of advanced education, and the colleges controlled by the Department of Agriculture. Further education is also provided by the Council of Adult Education, the Adult Migrant Education Service, and by Technical and Further Education (TAFE) programmes.

The diversity of schools and the complexity of the educational system have developed because of the fundamental principle that children should have the opportunity to be educated according to their various abilities and aptitudes and that any differences should not be a limiting factor to the nature of facilities provided. Thus the need arose for special schools and such other distinctive features as rural schools, consolidated schools, correspondence tuition, and the provision of school transport.

Further references: Schools Commission, *Victorian Year Book* 1979, pp. 590-1; National Inquiry into Teacher Education, 1980, pp. 608-9

GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

Education Department

Restructuring of the administration

Since its establishment in 1873, the Education Department of Victoria has assumed responsibility for a growing range of schools and services extending far beyond those of 1883, the eleventh year of free, compulsory, and secular primary education for children to the age of fifteen years. The Education Department is under the direction of the Minister of Education. Its permanent head is the Director-General of Education.

Owing to the growth and scope of the Education Department (an organisation with a budget of more than \$2,062m, employing over 60,000 persons, running 2,140 schools, and educating 584,861 students at 1 July 1982), considerable restructuring has been necessary and is still proceeding. Much of this restructuring was implemented in the late 1960s and throughout the 1970s, as indicated in the *Victorian Year Book* 1981.

Restructuring of the administration is currently proceeding to a greater extent than ever before in the history of the Department. As part of the 1979-80 Ministerial Review of Education in Victoria (see page 577 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1981), a Ministerial White Paper outlining "Strategies and Structures for the Achievement of the Aims and Objectives of Education in Victoria" was presented to the Victorian Parliament in December 1980. Following the publication of this Paper, an Implementation Steering Committee and an Implementation Task Force were set up to prepare a detailed plan for the reorganisation of the central and regional offices of the Education Department.

The prime reason for the restructuring was to improve education in the schools. The school being recognised as the most important part of the Education Department; it was felt that any change in administrative structure could be justified only if it contributed to improving support to the school, thus helping to enhance each student's educational opportunities.

The Implementation Task Force was established to provide a research unit for the Implementation Steering Committee and to help put into practice the Ministerial decisions resulting from the White Paper. The major decisions of the White Paper aimed to achieve the following goals: increased delegation and devolution of power and responsibility to local and regional units; greater participation by parents, community members, teachers, and principals in education; improved consultation and communication; greater efficiency and economy in management; clearer accountability for the spending of public funds to be established among "the school, the region, the Education Department and ultimately the Parliament"; the reorganisation of central office administration on functional lines rather than the traditional hierarchical, school-type divisions; the development of State-wide core-curriculum guidelines for students at different stages; provision for individual school principals, in consultation with their councils and staffs, to develop school policy statements and details of teaching programmes, including core studies plus their locally based components; the formation of a corporate management group at central office level, together with the establishment of a Victorian Education Council to provide advice to both the Ministers and the Director-General of Education; the setting up of a regional education council in each of the twelve new regions to advise and support the regional director, whose office would assume many functions currently the responsibility of the central administration; and the clarification and strengthening of the Education Department's role as an employer, and the consequent modification of the role of the Teachers Tribunal.

The White Paper stressed that the overhaul of administrative structures was aimed at enabling the education system "to serve the interests of children and society more effectively". The Paper's emphasis was "upon the individual child in the school and the management structures necessary to serve children's interests, and not on structures designed primarily to service the interests of administration".

Members of the Education Department and other interested groups were invited to make written submissions on issues and problems seen to be associated with implementing the White Paper decisions. Consequently, from April to September 1981, the Implementation Task Force held some 250 interviews and read 62 submissions, together with over 650 letters, in its task of gathering and sorting information. It then proceeded to analyse alternative organisation structures and the extent to which specific decision making could be delegated within those structures. The challenge was to retain and strengthen the many valuable features of existing divisions and branches, while at the same time implementing the policies of the White Paper, as well as exploring the potential future context that could affect the Education Department between 1981 and 2001.

The consultants who advised the Steering Committee presented their Report entitled *The Rationale and Definition of the Proposed Organisation Structure* to the Ministers on 18 September 1981. The Ministers presented the Report to the Victorian Parliament on 22

September 1981, the Victorian Government accepting all of the major decisions in the Ministerial Statement "New Directions in the Administration of Education".

The Implementation Task Force was then replaced by an Installation Team, comprising members of the previous Task Force. Consisting of 26 Working Parties, each containing about seven members, the Installation Team had to develop recommendations and policy options for the Steering Committee and Ministers concerning the installation of the new structure. The Working Parties had two main tasks during October and November 1981; to explain the concepts of the new structure throughout the education community, and to recommend specifically on the functions, operating procedures, and staffing of the new structures.

There is no set date for the restructured administration to replace the existing one. It will be phased in over a period of time. After the appointment of a new Director-General of Education in December 1981, the following senior appointments were made in January 1982: a new Deputy Director-General of Education; a Co-ordinator-General of Education; an Executive Director (Personnel and Resources); and an Executive Director (Educational Programmes). The last three are all newly created positions, and these, together with the twelve regional directors' appointments taken up in February 1982, represent key major changes in the structure of the Education Department. With their change in status and functions, each regional director has much greater responsibility for advising on policy and administering the total regional school system.

A representative Ministerial Committee of Review was established by the Victorian Government in May 1982 to review and advise on the implementation of the Education Department's restructuring. This Committee provided a set of proposals to help ensure that the new structure will achieve its purpose of bringing as much decision making as possible to the schools themselves and involving wider groups in the making of those decisions. Following the Committee of Review, one of the key changes made was the appointment of a third executive director, the Executive Director (Schools), who is responsible for school operations, working through the regional directors.

As necessary during 1982, appropriate sections of the *Education Service Act* 1981 were proclaimed. This enabled further significant changes such as the following to take place. All members of the former Teaching Service and members of the Public Service working in the Education Department automatically became members of the Education Service; the Education Department assumed the responsibilities of employer, taking over the authority previously exercised by the Teachers Tribunal; the Victorian Education Service Conciliation and Arbitration Commission was set up, this Commission negotiating directly with teacher unions; an Education Service Appeals Board has been established; and the Council of Public Education has been replaced by a new statutory authority, the Victorian Registered Schools Board.

By November 1982, membership of the new State Board of Education had been announced, assistant regional directors of education appointed, and ninety-five senior education officers' and sixteen senior curriculum officers' positions advertised. Further groups of appointments under the new structure were planned for 1983.

Building

During 1981-82, the Building Operations Division implemented building works totalling approximately \$97.6m. The Victorian and Commonwealth Governments continued to be the funding sources, providing approximately \$119.4m for direct capital expenditure, which does not include approximately \$1m realised from the sale of redundant departmental property. Deducted from that amount were allocations for State Technical and Further Education (TAFE) \$9.1m, Government Employee Housing Authority (GEHA) \$3.3m, and Design Supervision and Administration charges \$10.4m, thereby leaving a budget of \$97,643,000 of which \$97,637,393 was expended. In 1982, the Technical and Further Education Board was vested with the responsibility of managing and funding TAFE building programmes.

To achieve a greater degree of monitoring of commitments and expenditure, the financial and reporting systems of the Building Operations Division have been modified for the first time to reflect accurately the different categories of works, namely, New Pupil Places, Additional Facilities, Replacement Facilities, and Maintenance.

During 1981-82, thirteen new primary schools were completed and construction commenced on three new primary schools, six secondary schools, two Special Developmental Schools, and three Counselling, Guidance and Clinical Services Units.

As part of the devolution of powers and responsibilities to School Councils, the School Council Contract system continued to grow, and for the fifth successive year the budget was increased, \$4,296,000 being allocated in 1981-82.

The Education and Community Activity Centre Programme initiated in 1979 was continued. Construction commenced on twenty centres and tenders were invited for a further five.

Curriculum

Introduction

Government schools in Victoria continue to exercise a major responsibility in curriculum. Within Departmental guidelines, school policies are determined by principals and their teaching staffs in consultation with parents and school councils.

Curriculum implementation and school organisation are matters for each school's professional staff. In these tasks teachers are assisted by a variety of in-service education activities and by a system of school self-evaluation known as "school review". Furthermore, advice is given by inspectors and curriculum consultants, and an extensive range of curriculum support services is provided from central, regional, and local bases.

Further reference: Curriculum Services Inquiry, *Victorian Year Book* 1981, pp. 578-9

Curriculum in primary schools

The curriculum covers a seven-year course from Preparatory year (children aged 4½ to 5 years) to Year 6, after which transfer to secondary education occurs.

Departmental guidelines for this curriculum are provided by the Primary Schools Division on the recommendation of the Curriculum Standing Committee for Primary Education, and subject committees in language, mathematics, science, social studies, health, art and craft, physical education, library, music, infant education, and multicultural education, computer education, gifted children, and the media. These committees, which include non-Departmental members, are concerned with establishing priorities for expenditure on curriculum projects, the production of curriculum guides, priorities for in-service education, and the use of curriculum consultants.

The major curriculum publications for primary schools in 1982 were the *Mathematics Measurement Guides*, which suggest an alternative approach to the teaching of the mathematics course. Additional guides in music, health, and social studies are nearing completion, and a revised form of handwriting is due for publication, following trials throughout the year.

The publication *C-Scope*, the Primary Division's journal of latest thinking and policy planning by the various curriculum committees, has continued in its new format. Its July 1982 (Number 6) issue was awarded high praise in the Curriculum Development Centres *Digest* for the practical usefulness of its information to schools about school level curriculum.

A considerable development in the teaching of community languages has taken place during the year. Well attended programmes in Greek, Italian, and German exist at a number of schools, and subsidiary programmes funded by outside bodies are increasing: for example nearly 30 programmes, mainly in Italian, are funded by the Italo-Australian Foundation.

For 1983, fifty teachers are to be provided above staffing establishment for the teaching of community languages, and considerable advances in programme extent and quality are expected. It is hoped that the needs of Turkish, Maltese, and Yugoslavian children especially will be met through this provision.

Curriculum in secondary schools

Victorian secondary schools have now been responsible for the implementation of their own local school policy for more than a decade. During this time, teachers have been challenged to consider the needs of their pupils in a local as well as a national context, and to endeavour to create learning experiences that will provide a balance of studies to ensure the intellectual growth, physical well-being, and aesthetic and moral development of pupils with a wide range of natural interests and abilities.

While teachers have responded positively to this challenge, they have also become increasingly aware of the need for support outside their own resources. This past year has seen continued growth in the demand for advice, for support materials, and for in-service training. It has been the task of the central administration to facilitate much in-service education, to offer expert advice both in subject areas and in cross-discipline fields of study, and to sponsor curriculum projects.

Throughout 1982, an important thrust in support of secondary school programmes has been in the publication of subject guidelines, sample units of work, and monographs on methodology. Each of the secondary subject committees has been active in this field in response to an increasing demand from schools for specific assistance.

The major changes to the content, format, and assessment procedures of courses at Year 12 introduced in 1981 by the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education have already had an impact on approaches to teaching below Year 12. The internal assessment of options and the external assessment of Group 1 subjects, together with the total responsibility for assessment of Group 2 subjects, has increased the awareness of teachers generally concerning the need for close and analytical scrutiny of assessment and reporting procedures throughout the secondary school. Certification below Year 12, criterion referenced testing, and reporting are issues now assuming critical significance, especially in the light of unease among many employers concerning the interpretation of individual school reports.

Secondary schools have continued to adapt their programmes to a changing social and economic climate: work experience, computer studies, personal development, and outdoor education have become familiar parts of the curriculum of many schools. In times of high unemployment, schools are endeavouring to maintain those essential studies that develop the cognitive skills, but at the same time are also concerned to help children to develop a set of personal values that will enable them to be adaptable, resilient, and strong in character.

Curriculum in technical schools

Secondary education in technical schools provides a distinct alternative to high schools and to non-government schools. It has traditionally comprised a five year course (Years 7 to 11) designed to achieve the fullest possible individual development of each student and to assist each to decide realistically on future educational and occupational specialisation. The curriculum aims at a balance of academic studies, creative experience, and practical skills. The fourth and fifth years provide opportunities for a measure of specialisation according to students' interests and abilities. Because most technical school teachers are required to have two to five years of industrial experience before undertaking teacher training, secondary technical education has a distinctive practical character. In 1982, the secondary programme in 14 technical schools was extended to include a Year 12 programme. These programmes are built around a core of practical motivational studies such as electrical and electronic studies, engineering studies, building studies, textile studies, or photographic studies.

The twelfth year of study is designed, not for the small minority of secondary students who propose undertaking tertiary studies, but for those students who wish to complete their secondary education with a programme of practical studies closely related to practices operating in industry and commerce.

Technical schools enjoy a high degree of curriculum autonomy under the general control of the Technical Schools Division and with the support of a variety of curriculum committees and consultants. The Education Department operates 108 technical schools and colleges of which 75 are co-educational, with an additional 5 or 6 schools being converted for co-education each year. Those 108 institutions enrolled 69,027 secondary students in 1982, an increase of 2 per cent above the numbers enrolled in 1981.

Curriculum and the Special Services Division

"Special Services" is the functional term used for those educational services that fall outside the scope of the general educational provision. More precisely, these services are special in that they extend across Divisional, Regional, and Systemic boundaries; and they respond to specific educational needs over a wider age distribution than could be

encompassed within any other Division or combination of Divisions. Under the Division's present structure all services have been grouped within one or other of five main sections, each coming under the administrative control of an Assistant Director of Special Services. These sections are Special Education; Counselling, Guidance, and Clinical Services; Ethnic Education; Curriculum Services; and School Services.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1980, pp. 578-9

Special Education

Through its Special Services Division, the Education Department continues to provide Special Education for handicapped children, with an emphasis on the integration of children within regular schools wherever possible. In particular, developments are evident in the areas of Continuing Education, in the provision of specialised programmes for intellectually disabled children and young persons who have been institutionalised, and in the network of Special Education Services supporting disabled children attending regular schools.

For children who are more severely retarded, there are twenty-four Special Developmental Schools (formerly Day Training Centres administered by independent Committees of Management) with arrangements having been made for a further centre to transfer to the Department from the beginning of the 1983 school year.

Services for children with significant behaviour problems are provided through a special school and an education centre attached to two facilities conducted by the Mental Health Division of the Health Commission. Five social adjustment centres continue to operate with regular primary schools.

Twenty-six facilities, which comprise nineteen day special schools, five institutional special schools and two continuing education centres, provide educational services for students who are intellectually disabled. Five special schools conduct Special Facilities Units which provide an outreach service to intellectually disabled students recommended for special school placement and/or exit special school students. Programmes for handicapped persons of post-school age continue to be provided through evening classes at Day Special Schools in the areas of literacy, numeracy, social competency, homecrafts, art/craft, and driver education.

Educational services for socially disadvantaged children are provided in association with two reception centres and two children's homes, while education centres are located in five youth training centres and in eight prisons.

Education of children who are physically or sensorily handicapped is provided through a total of ten Day Special Schools as well as through two schools established within hospitals, while visiting teacher services are provided on a regional basis to support those children attending regular schools.

A range of special assistance services is provided through five Demonstration Units, sixty-three Special Education Units, and fifty-seven Special Assistance Units. These facilities provide in-service education and consultative support for teachers and offer intensive teaching assistance to children experiencing learning difficulties with a view to their integration into the regular classroom.

The Homecrafts Branch staff act as consultants to 83 special education schools and centres in the area of "daily-living" skills; they offer State-wide in-service education programmes, and they produce and disseminate resource information and equipment.

Further reference: *Education of handicapped children in Victoria*, *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 619-22

Counselling, Guidance, and Clinical Services

Counselling, Guidance, and Clinical Services is a school support service designed for teachers, parents, and children seeking specialist assistance because of educational, adjustment, or severe learning difficulties, speech problems, poor motor skills, or other sensoral, emotional, and physical disabilities. The service is located in district centres, enabling staff to know local teachers and to work together with a shared knowledge of the particular educational characteristics and needs of the local community.

The staff consists of guidance officers, psychology officers, social workers, welfare officers, speech therapists, and interpreters, providing a variety of services to all children, particularly the handicapped.

Specific services supplied include the training of career education and pupil welfare teachers and the provision of a continuing support service to them, and a multi-cultural resources section to assist with a better understanding of the background, culture, and needs of ethnic groups within the community.

Ethnic Education Services

This section of the Special Services Division is responsible for Aboriginal education, adult migrant education, and child migrant education.

Aboriginal Education Services Unit. This Unit administers Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs funds for supplementary educational programmes for Aboriginals in Victorian schools. A 1979 survey of all schools in the State indicated that at least 2,500 Aboriginal children were enrolled in 568 schools and pre-schools. Aboriginal children are generally given the same curriculum as non-Aboriginals, although some schools have introduced the study of traditional Aboriginal culture and contemporary Aboriginal affairs, together with a range of school projects specifically for Aboriginals. The Unit has an approved establishment of 12 seconded teachers and 58 other staff, including Aboriginal liaison officers and teacher aides. Places for Aboriginal students at some teacher training institutions are subsidised under Special Entry Schemes. All programmes are planned and implemented together with the Victorian Aboriginal Education Consultative Group.

Adult Migrant Education Services. Free courses and classes are conducted in approximately 200 locations in the city, suburbs, and country for an average of 27,000 students per year. A wide range of programmes is maintained to meet changing client needs. These programmes include on-arrival courses, on-going courses, specific skills courses, a correspondence course, a home tutor scheme, and an industrial language training service.

Child Migrant Education Services. The unit provides a consultative and advisory service on request to all teachers of migrant and refugee children from non-English speaking backgrounds in State schools, and where possible in other education systems. The services include visits to schools and language centres to advise and assist in the teaching of English as a second language, local in-service education programmes, multi-cultural programmes, and the teaching of community languages. In-service education programmes are both central and school based. Two regular publications entitled *Polycom* and *Communique* keep teachers informed on current developments in ethnic education, including education for a multi-cultural society.

Newly arrived migrant and refugee children of non-English speaking backgrounds are offered a six months intensive course in English either in a New Arrivals Language Centre or in a school with specifically appointed teachers. On average more than 1,000 students attend the six centres at any one time.

Secondary students of non-English speaking background who are not making expected educational progress may be admitted to one of four Intensive Language Centres for specific assistance with English.

Curriculum Services

The Curriculum Services Unit is the major curriculum support group of the Education Department of Victoria. The specialised skills of the staff provide a resource of curriculum expertise at all school levels. Members of the Curriculum Services Unit develop curriculum materials; produce periodicals; undertake research; organise and conduct In-Service Education conferences, seminars, and workshops for teachers; support regional and district consultants; maintain an overview of developments in curriculum; provide a support service for administrators; advise schools on the development and management of educational resources; provide advice and support for school based curriculum development and evaluation; and manage and supply schools with access to scarce curriculum resources.

School Services

The School Services Section of the Special Services Division consists of the Audio-Visual Resources Branch, Library Branch, and Publications and Information Branch. All these branches provide inter-systemic services to Victorian primary and secondary schools.

Recent significant developments of service have included the development of the Education Access Television Project by the Audio-Visual Resources Branch in co-operation with a metropolitan television station and major country networks; the planning and organisation of the first Media Communications Expo, again in co-operation with the commercial media industry; the extension of full library bibliographic and reviewing services to non-government schools by the Library Branch; and a marked improvement in the quality, speed, and economy of production of print materials within the Publications and Information Branch because of modern printing technology.

Other Departmental curriculum support services

Outside the ambit of the Special Services Division various special staffs operate. These include those working in such fields as the State Schools Nursery; the Gould League; the History Section; and the Correspondence School.

State Schools Nursery. During 1981-82, the Nursery supplied 1,458 schools with plants, was visited by 11,200 students on educational tours, provided on-site landscaping advice to 400 schools throughout Victoria and conducted school in-service activities and evening courses at the Nursery for teachers. The Landscape Construction Division completed work at 86 schools and, with teaching staff, assisted in large displays in the Exhibition Building for Garden Week and in the Fitzroy Gardens for the Herald State Garden Festival.

Gould League. The Gould League provides a wide range of high quality, low cost environmental publications, together with associated in-service and consultancy programmes for both schools and the community. The League is currently expanding its habitat orientated resource material so that most aspects of each major Victorian habitat is covered at all levels.

History Section. This Section researches and records the history of State education in Victoria, and provides an education history information service for teachers, students, the community, and officers of this Department. For centenaries and other special occasions, detailed accounts of school histories are compiled and supplied on request.

Correspondence School. This school serves children who, because of distance or handicap or lack of facilities, cannot receive locally the form of education they require. In addition, tuition is available for Education Department teachers, members of the Armed Forces, inmates of institutions and prisons, and (as far as class vacancies permit) other adults. A basic adults' programme provides assistance in the skills of language and number.

Curriculum support services in non-Departmental organisations

The Education Department continues to provide the services of teachers to various government, semi-government and other organisations, many of which offer educational programmes to groups of visiting school children. Curriculum services are thus provided by seconded Education Department staff in places or organisations such as: the Zoological Gardens; the Sir Colin Mackenzie Fauna Park; Sovereign Hill, Ballarat; the Pioneer Village, Swan Hill; the National Gallery and several provincial art galleries; the National Museum and the Science Museum; the Bendigo Trust; the Soil Conservation Authority; the Road Safety and Traffic Authority; the Social Biology Resources Centre of the University of Melbourne; Continuing Education Centres and other community centres; the Department of Agriculture; the Australian Broadcasting Commission; the Australian Council for Educational Research; the Law Institute of Victoria; the Victorian Arts Council; the Curriculum Development Centre; the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education; and the various subject associations.

Other non-Departmental services

The Council for Christian Education is responsible for religious education in State schools, including the employment of chaplains in post-primary schools. Through the Council's "Religion in Life" programme for primary schools, children study seven life themes: relationships, growth, communication, discovery, love, work and play, and worship. The programme seeks to encourage children to investigate the meaning of their own life experiences and to develop understanding of the Christian faith.

The Family Life Movement provides for schools, on request, programmes and speakers on human development and sexuality.

Transport services and curriculum

Without the transport services provided by the Education Department, many children would be unable to experience the particular curriculum best suited to their needs. By 30 June 1982, the 2,125 transport services provided were carrying 71,910 children and covering a daily distance of 150,422 kilometres. These services included one subsidised bus arranged by VicRail, and 1,751 other buses; 293 services catered especially for physically and intellectually handicapped children; and 81 temporary services for emergency purposes. To the cost of \$37.23m for 1981-82 must be added \$7.86m paid to parents for conveyance allowances. During 1981-82, the transport system was used by 38,392 government secondary students, 20,852 primary students, as well as 12,666 children attending non-government schools.

Finance

Finance for education in Victoria is available through the Consolidated Fund in accordance with the Appropriation Act passed each year by the Victorian Parliament during the Budget session. The Consolidated Fund receives money provided for education by the Commonwealth under the various States Grants Acts and all related amending legislation.

The Education budget comprises funds appropriated on a Divisional basis for recurrent purposes and funds appropriated for capital purposes through the Works and Services Account. Each Divisional Director is responsible for the operation of his Division in accordance with the recurrent funding appropriated for the Division. Overall co-ordination, control, and accounting of the Division is the responsibility of the Department's Finance and Accounts Offices in conjunction with Regional Offices throughout Victoria.

Total net educational expenditure for 1981-82 was \$1,820,673,000, an increase of \$211,958,000 or 13.2 per cent on the previous financial year.

The expenditure shown above differs from the figures on educational expenditure shown on pages 428-30 of this *Year Book* in that the amounts shown in the Public Finance chapter exclude payments for superannuation, pensions, debt charges, and payroll tax.

*Personnel**General policy*

Following the proclamation on 24 March 1982 of relevant sections of the *Education Service Act 1981*, the Department assumed the employment and many other functions previously carried out by the Teachers' Tribunal. These functions are now centred in the Personnel Division where a full range of personnel services are provided for approximately 70,000 staff including principals, teachers, administrative and ancillary staff, and school council staff.

As with other areas of the Department's administration, the Personnel Branch is in the process of re-organisation. It is planned that the Branch's operations will be centred on four key functional areas, namely, industrial relations, staffing, employment, and personnel services. The drawing together of those aspects of the personnel function previously carried out by the Tribunal, and in teaching and other Divisions, should ensure a more uniform and effective delivery of personnel services throughout the Department.

Preparation and development of teachers

The Teacher Education Division co-ordinates the complex and varied activities which contribute to the continuum of teacher development. It presents information to those interested in teaching as a career; provides input to policy and course content decision-making at tertiary training institution level; and advises students on-course and in the provision of an integrated and on-going programme for career development. There has been close collaboration with other Divisions within the Department in identifying areas of need and in making the transition from tertiary student to teacher as smooth as possible. Significant reports from State and national committees inquiring into teacher education have stressed the significance of teacher development programmes in relation to the quality of education in schools.

Pre-service teacher education

Sufficient numbers of suitable students are needed to enrol every year in each type of teacher training course so that schools can be adequately staffed with a range of subject specialists.

Secondary school students require appropriate advice concerning the many teaching career opportunities that are available and regional Teacher Education Officers provide advisory services to careers teachers and senior secondary school students.

Tertiary students are provided with advisory services by Teacher Education Officers located at teachers' centres and regional offices. The officers can advise all students concerning aspects of employment opportunities in teaching at each stage of training.

To assist the advisory process, the Teacher Education Division has established a central Register of Approved Tertiary Courses for Teacher Employment with the teaching Divisions.

Student residences

Residential accommodation is provided in Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong for country students who enrol in courses leading to teaching. The demand for the 630 places in the 15 residences remained at a high level in 1982.

Teaching fellowships and teacher exchange

The International Teaching Fellowship Programme maintained a steady growth during 1982 and included teachers from the United Kingdom (through the League for the Exchange of Commonwealth Teachers), the United States of America, Canada, France, West Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Yugoslavia, and for the first time, the People's Republic of China. Fifty-two Fellowships were awarded to Victorians in 1982. Among the recipients were two tertiary lecturers who were awarded Fellowships to enable them to work in Nanjing, China.

The Australian State and Territory Teacher Exchange Programme enabled seven Victorians to teach in other States of Australia for the 1982 school year.

The Department continues to contribute, both administratively and by the participation of its teachers, to the Schools Exchange and Travel Scheme which is funded by the Schools Commission. Thirty awards for interstate travel were offered to Victorians in 1982 and a further twenty-six awards were made under the Teachers and Industry Pilot Programme, which enabled Victorian teachers to undertake short-term visits to industrial settings.

In-service education

The Education Department arranges a programme of professional development activities for teachers; the programme provides opportunities for conferences and seminars with particular reference to school curriculum developments and also to courses for principals and teachers moving into new areas of responsibility.

An inter-systemic group, the Victorian In-Service Education Committee, approves funding for activities in the Professional Development Programme. The members of the Committee are appointed by the Minister of Education, and represent teachers, administrators and parents associated with Education Department schools, Catholic systemic schools, and Independent schools. The funds for this programme are provided from the Commonwealth Schools Commission. In addition to the State-wide programme funded by the Committee, a significant proportion of the funding is utilised to support programmes funded by the twelve Regional In-Service Education Committees, which are also set up on an inter-systemic basis. An important component of the regional programmes is the consultancy service. The regional courses also support a number of school activities, many of which are related closely to the development of curriculum within the schools by collaborative planning involving teachers and members of school communities.

Qualification courses

During 1982, Hawthorn Teachers' Centre administered the primary qualifications programme designed to enable primary teachers to attain fully qualified status. There was

a decline in enrolments—278 teachers being enrolled in 349 subject units. One lecture location was available in the Melbourne metropolitan area and correspondence tuition was offered to students unable to attend lectures.

Study leave

In 1982, the Department provided a number of study leave awards to increase the supply of teachers in specialist areas such as careers education, librarianship, music, computer education, educational technology, secretarial studies, and special education. Some part-time awards were also made to enable teachers to increase basic qualifications to fully qualified status.

Further references: State secondary education, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, pp. 206-9; State primary education, 1963, pp. 191-6; Educational administration, 1964, pp. 208-10; Audio-visual education, 1964, pp. 211-12; Technical education, 1965, pp. 207-17; Teacher training, 1967, pp. 480-4; History of Education Department, 1969, pp. 107-10; Development of curricula, 1969, pp. 479-81; Recent developments, 1970, pp. 479-80; Commonwealth aid to education in Victoria, 1972, pp. 435-40; Educational administration, 1974, pp. 467-9; Community schools, 1974, p. 469; Student counselling in Victoria, 1975, pp. 727-9; Victorian Education Department, 1976, pp. 176-9; Decentralisation in educational administration, 1979, p. 573; Special services division, 1980, pp. 578-9; Educational administration, 1981, pp. 576-7; Curriculum Services Inquiry, 1981, pp. 578-9

NON-GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

Registered Schools Board

General

The *Registration of Teachers and Schools Act* 1905 came into operation on 1 January 1906 and established the Teachers and Schools Registration Board of Victoria. This Board was responsible for the registration of non-government schools within Victoria and teachers employed in such schools. The Council of Public Education was constituted by the *Education Act* 1910 and assumed the registration functions of the Schools and Teachers Registration Board. This body was replaced by the Registered Schools Board in early 1982.

Registration of teachers

Non-government schools in Victoria are not permitted to employ teachers who are not registered with the Board or who do not have the Board's permission to teach. To obtain registration as a teacher a person must have completed an accredited course of teacher training at an institution recognised by the Board for the training of teachers. Each person applying for registration must provide documentary evidence of his academic and teacher training qualifications. The categories of teacher registration are primary, junior-secondary, secondary, and special subject.

Registration of schools

Before a non-government school can be registered, the Registered Schools Board must be satisfied that it has adequate buildings, courses of study, and trained staff. Non-government schools are subject to inspection by inspectors of the Education Department. Each school is registered either as a primary, junior-secondary, secondary, or technical, or special school, or as a school of any two or more of such descriptions. The Board can refuse to register any school which has unsatisfactory premises or which does not provide an adequate standard of teaching.

Non-government schools

General features

The non-government schools derive their working income from fees charged, and through government assistance by way of per capita grants. Victorian per capita grants are related to the average cost per child per year in Victorian primary and secondary government schools. Commonwealth per capita grants are paid to non-government schools on the basis of a "categories of need" system, administered by the Schools Commission through the State Planning and Finance Committee. These grants are of critical importance in every non-government school's financial arrangements.

Non-government schools educate approximately 28 per cent of the Victorian school population, and in addition to teaching a wide range of subjects, provide a wide variety of

co-curricular activities. Their autonomy allows a degree of innovation and organisational variety which leads to wide differences between schools, and they therefore differ not only from government schools, but also from each other. The schools vary in size; some are boys' schools, some are girls' schools, some co-educational, some day schools with boarding facilities, some boarding schools, and some are primary, some secondary, and some both. Many are religious foundations, and some are non-denominational.

The controlling body of each non-government school may be a council of representatives of a church, or of interested men and women, or, if under the control of a religious order, as are many Catholic schools, the controlling body in Victoria of the order. The structure and organisation of school governing bodies vary, and in many cases non-Catholic schools are bodies incorporated under the Companies Act as companies limited by guarantee.

The curriculum offered in non-government schools is much the same as that provided in comparable government schools. In denominational schools, religious education is included as part of the academic curriculum and is also emphasised in other aspects of school organisation. Scholarships are offered by many schools and non-government school pupils are also entitled to the financial benefits gained through securing government scholarships. Many schools provide bursary assistance for those in financial need.

Music, drama, debating, and similar cultural activities flourish at non-government schools in Victoria. Many schools have orchestras and choral groups, and some of these orchestras tour overseas and interstate. Many schools produce more than one play during a year and include drama in their academic curriculum. The ownership by schools of camps in the country or in State forests is common; at these camps, Outward Bound-type activities are undertaken. Service activities are an important part of non-government school life, and organisations such as scouts, venturers, the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme, guides, and cadets can be found in the majority of schools. Most games are played, and schools are usually grouped together to facilitate the playing of matches; two such groups are the Associated Grammar Schools and the Associated Public Schools.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1979*, pp. 568-9

Catholic education

General

The majority of non-government schools in Victoria are Catholic. In 1982, there were 166,731 pupils in Victorian Catholic schools.

Catholic education in Victoria has traditionally been administered at the diocesan and at the local level. In recent years, diocesan education boards and many parish education boards have been established, and diocesan education offices have been expanded. Co-ordination of policy and administration is achieved through the Catholic Education Commission of Victoria (CECV). The CECV has a chairman and an executive committee of eight persons—executive director, planning officer, administrative officers from each of the four dioceses, and two members of teaching religious congregations. There are also consultative commissioners representing among other bodies the dioceses, major superiors of religious congregations, the Institute of Catholic Education, parish priests, principals of primary and secondary schools, primary and secondary teachers, and there are two parent representatives.

The CECV provides or appoints representatives of Catholic schools on many organisations, including the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education, the Registered Schools Board, the Victorian In-Service Education Committee, and the State Planning and Finance Committee. The Catholic Education Office of Victoria is the administrative arm of the CECV.

Primary schools and kindergartens

Ten pre-schools are conducted under the auspices of the Catholic Church in Victoria, and are open to all applicants independent of their religious affiliations.

Virtually every parish in Victoria conducts a primary school, and in the larger parishes there may be two schools. In 1982, there were 365 parish primary schools, enrolling 96,256 pupils. There were also 2,690 primary students enrolled in 18 registered primary/secondary schools. In addition, there were seven special schools catering for children with varying

special needs, with an enrolment of 207 children. The overall total of primary pupils enrolled in 1982 was 99,153. Approximately 52 per cent of the parish schools in Victoria in 1982 were conducted by principals who were members of religious congregations. Members of religious orders also teach in the schools (including those conducted by lay principals) but at present there is a majority of lay teachers.

Parish primary schools are divided into eighteen zones or regions, each of which has its own education consultant and administrative services consultant who liaise between schools and Catholic Education Offices.

Secondary education

There were 129 Catholic schools providing secondary education for a total of 67,570 students in Victoria during 1982. Of this total, 61,154 pupils were enrolled in 111 secondary schools, 6,416 secondary pupils were enrolled in 18 primary/secondary schools. Catholic secondary schools are controlled either by a religious congregation which owns and maintains it, or by a Regional College Board which represents a number of parishes having priority of access to the school. An increasing number of senior positions are being opened to teachers other than members of religious congregations: in 1982, twenty-eight Catholic secondary schools in Victoria had lay principals, while a considerably higher number had lay deputy principals. These numbers have been increasing annually.

In the past, most Catholic secondary schools have been single-sex. This is changing, as most new schools are co-educational, and numbers of existing boys' and girls' colleges have amalgamated in order to rationalise resources. Another recent development is the establishment of senior co-educational colleges which cater for students in Years 11 and 12. Such senior colleges are usually linked to several Year 7-10 establishments in the surrounding area.

Tertiary education

The main emphasis is on primary teacher education for both male and female students. The Institute of Catholic Education incorporates three campuses: Ascot Vale, Oakleigh, and Ballarat. The institute, while emphasising pre-service education, has introduced a number of graduate diploma courses. A Diploma of Education (Secondary) is offered at Ascot Vale and Oakleigh. There are university colleges and halls of residence at the University of Melbourne and Monash University and several theological colleges provide for the education of students for the priesthood. These colleges provide full-time and part-time studies for both religious and lay teachers.

The Catholic Education Office of Victoria offers various in-service activities to principals, teachers, and school staffs.

Religious education

In all Catholic schools, emphasis is placed on the education of the whole child: the spiritual element as well as the mental, social, and physical. There are about 100,000 Catholic pupils in State schools and the religious education of some of these pupils is undertaken by a team of religious teachers who are assisted by priests and voluntary catechists.

Professional organisations

Teachers and principals in Catholic schools can belong to a number of professional organisations. These organisations include the Principals Association of Victorian Catholic Secondary Schools, the Regional Colleges Principals Association, the Victorian Parish Principals Representative Committee, the Association of Teachers in Victorian Catholic Secondary Schools, and the Victorian Catholic Primary Teachers' Association.

Some Catholic schools are members of the Association of Independent Schools of Victoria.

Other non-government schools

General

Many non-Catholic independent schools began as Church foundations. Such schools were generally founded in the second half of the nineteenth century or during the early

years of this century. The founding Church remains actively involved in many of these schools today.

Not all the older non-Catholic schools, however, have a denominational affiliation, and this absence of such an affiliation has become the norm for non-Catholic independent schools established during the last ten years. During this period, the number of newly established, non-Catholic independent schools has risen quite dramatically. Most of these remain relatively small schools with an emphasis on meeting the needs, and encouraging the participation, of local communities; hence the common term "community schools". Despite their non-denominational nature, most of these schools have a strong religious dimension. For example, several schools have been established on an ecumenical Christian Community College model, while others have been established by various associations for Parent-Controlled Christian Education.

Association of Independent Schools of Victoria and associated organisations

Most non-government schools which are not Catholic, and some Catholic schools, belong to the Association of Independent Schools of Victoria (AISV) which is one of the constituents of the National Council of Independent Schools (NCIS).

The AISV is an association of 97 non-government schools. Each member school appoints three delegates, a voting delegate who must be a member of its governing body, and two non-voting delegates one of whom will be a parent, and the other usually the principal of the school. The main function of the AISV is to consider the relationship of the schools to government and the public, nationally through NCIS and at a State level where appropriate.

Two bodies with whom the Association works in close co-operation are the Victorian branch of the Headmasters' Conference of Independent Schools of Australia (HMCISA) and the Association of Heads of Independent Girls' Schools of Victoria (AHIGSV). The Victorian branch of the Headmasters' Conference of Independent Schools of Australia consists of the principals of thirty-five schools with a majority of boys enrolled, and the Association of Heads of Independent Girls' Schools of Victoria is an incorporated body consisting of principals of non-government schools with a majority of girls enrolled: six of these schools are co-educational and twenty-nine are single-sex girls' schools.

Through regular meetings, principals are kept informed on a wide variety of matters which affect their schools and receive reports from representatives working on various social and educational committees. These include the Incorporated Association of Registered Teachers of Victoria (IARTV), the Association of Independent Schools of Victoria, the National Council of Independent Schools, the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education (VISE), the Victorian Universities Admissions Committee, and the Australian Broadcasting Commission. There is regular communication between the two bodies and joint meetings are held on a regular basis.

Assistant teachers are represented by the Victorian Association of Teachers in Independent Schools (VATIS). This body was formed in 1975 by the amalgamation of the Association of Teachers in Independent Schools and the Assistant Mistresses Association of Victoria. VATIS is affiliated with the Independent Teachers Federation of Australia.

The Incorporated Association of Registered Teachers of Victoria has two kinds of member: (1) corporately, all members of the Victorian Association of Teachers in Independent Schools, and all Victorian members of HMCISA and AHIGSA; and (2) individually, certain principals and assistants who, being registered teachers not eligible under (1), are nevertheless elected to direct membership. The functions of the IARTV are to enable those who practise the profession of teaching in non-government schools, principals and assistants, to consider educational matters together and to arrange for non-government schools to be represented on various joint bodies, some of them statutory, which deal with educational matters. The bodies include the Victorian Registered Schools Board, University of Melbourne Faculty of Education, Monash University Education Faculty Board, the VISE and its several standing committees, Australian Broadcasting Commission planning committees for school broadcasts and school concerts, and the Victorian Council for Children's Films and Television. In addition, the IARTV conducts two business activities, namely, the Associated Teachers' Agency and the October Tests.

Primary and secondary education statistics

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF SCHOOLS REGISTERED,
TEACHERS, AND PUPILS (a)

Year	Government			Non-government			Total		
	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
1978	2,152	42,981	623,609	600	11,882	207,160	2,752	54,863	830,769
1979	2,155	42,763	614,419	617	12,656	211,141	2,772	55,419	825,560
1980 (b)	2,158	42,201	606,147	633	13,034	216,125	2,791	55,235	822,272
1981	2,149	41,769	595,042	632	13,815	221,611	2,781	55,584	816,653
1982	2,140	41,856	584,781	641	14,438	227,203	2,781	56,294	811,984

(a) First school day in August.

(b) From 1980 first school day in July.

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS:
CLASS OF SCHOOL: SEX OF PUPILS, 1982 (a)

Class of school	Government				Non-government			
	Number of schools	Pupils			Number of schools	Pupils		
		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
Primary	1,652	175,212	165,700	340,912	419	50,330	49,201	99,531
Primary-secondary	18	2,437	2,324	4,761	99	34,935	30,610	65,545
Secondary (b)	288	68,752	96,794	165,546	108	24,786	35,180	59,966
Secondary technical	108	51,281	15,638	66,919	5	1,476	310	1,786
Correspondence	1	600	813	1,413	—	—	—	—
Special	73	3,187	2,043	5,230	10	205	170	375
Total	2,140	301,469	283,312	584,781	641	111,732	115,471	227,203

(a) First school day in July.

(b) Excluding Secondary technical schools.

VICTORIA—PRIMARY EDUCATION: TYPE OF SCHOOL:
AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS, 1982 (a)

Age last birthday (years)	Sex	Government schools	Non-government schools							All schools
			Roman Catholic	Anglican	Uniting and Presbyterian	Baptist	Jewish	Other	Total non-government	
Under 6	M	20,490	6,178	385	150	31	205	352	7,301	27,791
	F	19,723	6,008	339	191	45	211	485	7,279	27,002
	T	40,213	12,186	724	341	76	416	837	14,580	54,793
6	M	23,298	6,747	407	273	43	187	346	8,003	31,301
	F	21,482	6,588	308	169	56	210	469	7,800	29,282
	T	44,780	13,335	715	442	99	397	815	15,803	60,583
7	M	23,915	7,064	434	191	39	211	343	8,282	32,197
	F	22,665	6,882	339	246	47	193	508	8,215	30,880
	T	46,580	13,946	773	437	86	404	851	16,497	63,077
8	M	25,062	7,157	500	242	64	221	363	8,547	33,609
	F	23,870	6,862	403	211	39	156	564	8,235	32,105
	T	48,932	14,019	903	453	103	377	927	16,782	65,714
9	M	26,018	7,276	590	302	63	191	367	8,789	34,807
	F	24,612	6,952	424	257	56	192	575	8,456	33,068
	T	50,630	14,228	1,014	559	119	383	942	17,245	67,875
10	M	27,195	7,452	790	414	63	177	427	9,323	36,518
	F	25,993	7,405	553	361	63	200	646	9,228	35,221
	T	53,188	14,857	1,343	775	126	377	1,073	18,551	71,739
11	M	27,454	7,170	844	485	68	166	401	9,134	36,588
	F	26,633	7,428	602	367	70	179	636	9,282	35,915
	T	54,087	14,598	1,446	852	138	345	1,037	18,416	72,503
12 and over	M	3,834	1,104	69	54	10	26	91	1,354	5,188
	F	2,604	681	50	34	9	54	62	890	3,494
	T	6,438	1,785	119	88	19	80	153	2,244	8,682
Total primary grades	M	177,266	50,148	4,019	2,111	381	1,384	2,690	60,733	237,999
	F	167,582	48,806	3,018	1,836	385	1,395	3,945	59,385	226,967
	T	344,848	98,954	7,037	3,947	766	2,779	6,635	120,118	464,966

VICTORIA—PRIMARY EDUCATION: TYPE OF SCHOOL:
AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS, 1982 (a)—continued

Age last birthday (years)	Sex	Government schools	Non-government schools							All schools
			Roman Catholic	Church of England	Anglican	Baptist	Jewish	Other	Total non-government	
Total special schools (b)	M	3,187	104	—	—	—	—	101	205	3,392
	F	2,043	103	—	—	—	—	67	170	2,213
	T	5,230	207	—	—	—	—	168	375	5,605
Total all primary pupils (b)	M	180,453	50,252	4,019	2,111	381	1,384	2,791	60,938	241,391
	F	169,625	48,909	3,018	1,836	385	1,395	4,012	59,555	229,180
	T	350,078	99,161	7,037	3,947	766	2,779	6,803	120,493	470,571

(a) First school day in July.

(b) All pupils at special schools are included under primary education.

M: Males; F: Females; T: Total.

VICTORIA—SECONDARY EDUCATION: TYPE OF SCHOOL:
AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS, 1982 (a)

Age last birthday (years)	Sex	Government schools	Non-government schools							All schools
			Roman Catholic	Anglican	Uniting and Presbyterian	Baptist	Jewish	Other	Total non-government	
Under 12	M	555	290	80	n.p.	5	n.p.	21	474	1,029
	F	592	179	88	60	n.p.	n.p.	69	438	1,030
	T	1,147	469	168	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	90	912	2,059
12	M	21,993	5,924	1,567	1,033	120	136	544	9,324	31,317
	F	21,043	6,831	1,179	907	207	141	1,020	10,285	31,328
	T	43,036	12,755	2,746	1,940	327	277	1,564	19,609	62,645
13	M	25,950	6,360	1,620	1,156	132	138	560	9,966	35,916
	F	23,699	7,165	1,283	926	229	137	1,046	10,786	34,485
	T	49,649	13,525	2,903	2,082	361	275	1,606	20,752	70,401
14	M	25,092	5,992	1,560	1,154	149	142	478	9,475	34,567
	F	22,586	6,807	1,201	919	209	127	1,009	10,272	32,858
	T	47,678	12,799	2,761	2,073	358	269	1,487	19,747	67,425
15	M	22,640	5,222	1,552	1,113	155	103	362	8,507	31,147
	F	20,436	6,301	1,184	913	207	139	831	9,575	30,011
	T	43,076	11,523	2,736	2,026	362	242	1,193	18,082	61,158
16	M	15,932	4,301	1,338	958	141	94	336	7,168	23,100
	F	15,595	5,383	1,116	839	196	88	788	8,410	24,005
	T	31,527	9,684	2,454	1,797	337	182	1,124	15,578	47,105
17	M	6,835	2,653	1,066	738	124	68	237	4,886	11,721
	F	7,788	3,269	761	627	155	50	526	5,388	13,176
	T	14,623	5,922	1,827	1,365	279	118	763	10,274	24,897
18	M	1,447	423	190	112	24	10	86	845	2,292
	F	1,265	361	124	89	n.p.	n.p.	91	683	1,948
	T	2,712	784	314	201	n.p.	n.p.	177	1,528	4,240
19 and over	M	572	68	18	n.p.	—	n.p.	54	149	721
	F	683	41	9	5	—	—	24	79	762
	T	1,255	109	27	n.p.	—	n.p.	78	228	1,483
Total secondary pupils (a)	M	121,016	31,233	8,991	6,338	850	704	2,678	50,794	171,810
	F	113,687	36,337	6,945	5,285	1,226	719	5,404	55,916	169,603
	T	234,703	67,570	15,936	11,623	2,076	1,423	8,082	106,710	341,413

(a) First school day in July.

M: Males; F: Females; T: Total.

EXAMINATIONS

Victorian Institute of Secondary Education

The Victorian Institute of Secondary Education was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 30 November 1976 as an autonomous body, supported by a Victorian Government grant and governed by a council consisting of a chairman and twenty-four other members all appointed by the Governor in Council. The present chairman, who is also Dean of the Faculty of Education at the University of Melbourne, has been chairman of the Institute since its inception in January 1977. The Executive Secretary of the Institute is its chief executive officer and is supported by some one hundred professional and administrative staff.

The objects of the Institute are to assist "persons who are in a process of transition from secondary school to further studies or employment or from employment to further

secondary studies on a basis of adequate information, consultation, guidance, and preparation" and in doing so "to arrange for or accredit or conduct such evaluations of assessments of the ability and achievements of students as may assist in their transition to further studies or employment and . . . to distribute information relating to the results of such evaluations or assessments".

The new curriculum and assessment procedures at the Year 12 (HSC) level began in 1981. These innovations stemmed from policy first announced by the Institute in April 1978. Schools in 1982 responded to the new Group 2 subjects and some 1,450 students in 150 schools took one or more Group 2 subjects and 800 students in 31 schools took an Approved Study Structure programme. A total of more than 5,000 descriptive assessments for Group 2 courses were issued by the Institute.

The offering of Group 1 subjects remains the same in 1982 (54 subjects); however, some thirty-one Group 2 subjects in such diverse areas as Drama, Psychology, and Business Mathematics are offered. Six Approved Study Structure programmes and a number of Group 2 single units are also being offered. Every curriculum offered has undergone a strict process of accreditation. By accrediting a subject or unit, the Institute indicates that it believes that subject or unit is educationally sound and appropriate for the Year 12 students for whom it is intended.

VICTORIA—HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

Candidates	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total entries	28,791	27,162	25,455	26,887	26,770
Number who attempted to pass fully	22,569	21,738	21,367	23,397	23,425
Number who passed fully	15,315	15,034	14,609	16,162	16,367
Percentage who passed fully	67.9	69.2	68.4	69.1	69.9

Further references: Public examinations, *Victorian Year Book* 1966, pp. 202-3; Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board, 1974, pp. 486-7 and 1977, pp. 717-19; Examinations in the 1970s, 1975, pp. 726-7; Victorian Institute of Secondary Education, 1980, pp. 592-3

TERTIARY EDUCATION

Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission

Introduction

In April 1977, the Commonwealth Parliament passed legislation to establish a Tertiary Education Commission. The Commission, which commenced operation on 22 June 1977, replaced the three existing tertiary commissions—the Universities Commission, the Commission on Advanced Education, and the Technical and Further Education Commission.

The role of the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission is to develop and recommend policies for Commonwealth financial support to the States across the range of post-secondary institutions. Under its Act, the Commission is required to perform its functions with the object of promoting the balanced and co-ordinated development of the provision of tertiary education in Australia and the diversification of opportunities for tertiary education. The Commission is assisted in its work by three statutory Councils concerned with universities, advanced education, and technical and further education.

Financing of tertiary education

Commonwealth Government assistance to the States for universities dates from 1951-52. Grants for colleges of advanced education were made from the beginning of the 1967 to 1969 triennium. Broadly speaking, these grants were provided on a matching basis (joint Commonwealth and State expenditure). The Commonwealth Government first became involved in the provision of grants for technical and further education in 1964 when a scheme of unmatched capital grants to the States was introduced.

Since 1974 the Commonwealth has, with the agreement of the States, accepted full responsibility for financial assistance to universities and colleges of advanced education. Following the establishment of the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission, grants for these two sectors were provided under the *States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Act* 1977 for the year 1978, and for the years 1979 to 1981 and 1982 to 1984

under the States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts 1978 and 1981. Generally, recurrent grants are appropriated on a triennial basis while capital and equipment grants are appropriated on an annual basis.

All Commonwealth grants for TAFE are appropriated on an annual basis and are also included in the States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts.

Victoria has been allocated the following Commonwealth grants in 1982: universities—\$3m for capital purposes, \$9.5m for equipment, and \$222.9m for recurrent purposes; advanced education—\$5.5m for capital purposes, \$7.6m for equipment, and \$205m for recurrent expenditure; and TAFE \$26.8m for capital purposes, \$2.8m for equipment, and \$22.3m for recurrent purposes.

Further references: Swinburne Technical College, *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 224-5; Science and Technology Careers Bureau, 1965, p. 241; Secondary technical education, 1975, pp. 713-14; Universities Commission, 1977, p. 723; Commission on Advanced Education, 1977, p. 733; Tertiary Orientation Programme, 1978, pp. 633-4

Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission

Introduction

The Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission came into being with the proclamation of the *Post-Secondary Education Act* 1978 on 25 October 1978. Within the general framework of the Act, the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission has been established to improve, develop, and co-ordinate post-secondary education in Victoria. Post-secondary education is defined as the education of persons beyond the age of compulsory school attendance who are not undergoing full-time secondary education.

Commission activities

A major activity of the Commission during 1982 was the commencement of planning for the 1985 to 1987 triennium. Consultations were held with representatives of colleges of advanced education and universities to discuss the general requirements of each institution. To assist in its formulation of advice to the Commonwealth for the allocation of funding and the commencement of new initiatives, the Commission established a number of committees and working parties to inquire into the needs for education in a range of fields of post-secondary education. The reports of these groups should be available in time to assist the Commission to finalise its planning advice.

The consolidation of post-secondary institutions into larger administrative units continued in 1982 with further amalgamations which absorbed the remaining single purpose teachers colleges into multi-discipline conglomerates.

The Commission has continued with its review of the constitutions of college councils, and in 1982 approved revised constitutions for a number of advanced college and TAFE college councils. Constitutions were also approved for the councils of newly established institutions arising either from amalgamations of existing colleges or by separation of TAFE colleges from colleges of advanced education. One new TAFE college was established, namely the Holmesglen College of Technical and Further Education, which was set up in the premises formerly occupied by the construction activities of the Housing Commission at Holmesglen, and which absorbed a major part of the TAFE activities of the former Caulfield Institute of Technology.

The Commission continued with the validation of programmes of research undertaken by Masters degree candidates in colleges of advanced education, and recommended the making of Orders in Council to enable the respective colleges to confer Masters degrees on those candidates who completed approved programmes.

The Commission also continued with its function of examining and approving proposals for the introduction of new or altered courses in colleges of advanced education and universities.

Accreditation Board

The Accreditation Board was established under the amended provisions of the *Post-Secondary Education Act* 1978, which were proclaimed on 25 June 1980. The Order in Council establishing membership of the Board was signed by the Governor in Council on 2 December 1980. On the same day the Commonwealth Minister of Education announced the Board's formation, responsibility, and membership. Staff for the Board is provided by the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission.

During 1981, the Board met with representatives of the Victorian Conference of Principals of Colleges of Advanced Education to discuss and finalise procedures on accreditation. Resulting from this, a document entitled *Accreditation Processes* was promulgated by the Board on 1 January 1982. The Board continues to investigate courses referred to it by the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission in accordance with the Act.

Under section 32 of the *Post-Secondary Education Act* 1978, the Accreditation Board may declare that an institution is qualified to recommend to the Board that any course of study conducted by the institution, or any course within a particular field of study at that institution, be accredited.

In accordance with its powers under the *Post-Secondary Education Act* 1978, the Board has also assumed responsibility for the accreditation of programmes of candidates for Masters Degrees by Research.

Further references: *Post-Secondary Education Committee, Victorian Year Book* 1979, p. 575; *Victorian Institute of Colleges*, 1980, pp. 607-8

Victorian Universities Admissions Committee

La Trobe University, Monash University, and the University of Melbourne, by an agreement dated 21 November 1967, constituted the Victorian Universities Admissions Committee for facilitating and rationalising the procedures of the then three universities for the selection of applicants seeking admission. A new agreement was signed on 4 October 1979 to incorporate Deakin University. The membership of the Committee is derived entirely from these four universities. Each may appoint one representative for every four hundred (and for every fractional part of four hundred) students admitted to a course in the university in the previous year; however, no university is to have less than three or more than nine representatives in addition to the Vice-Chancellor or his deputy and the Registrar or his deputy. It was recognised some years ago that there would be considerable advantage to universities, to other tertiary institutions, and to prospective applicants, if the selection arrangements conducted by the Committee were expanded to include tertiary institutions other than the universities. This resulted in a number of Colleges of Advanced Education joining the system, first as an experiment and then later on a continuing basis. The number of participating institutions for selection of students to begin courses in 1983 is twenty-one.

The funds to carry out the activities of the Committee are provided by contributions from participating institutions. They are paid in proportion to the number of admittees to that institution in a given year, but a weighting which recognises the total enrolment of students in the institution is also applied. The Committee is not a statutory body and all staff are employed by Monash University but permanently seconded to the Committee.

The Committee conducts a joint selection process by the use of a common application form. It also allows each applicant to choose in order of preference more than one course of study up to a maximum of eight, to which he may seek admission. Courses consider all applicants regardless of preference level. The selection system operates such that an applicant can receive an offer to his highest preference according to his ability. An offer may be made to an applicant by any of his listed preferences. The Committee is not empowered to select applicants but merely acts on behalf of the institutions to receive applications and to notify applicants of the success or otherwise of their application.

University of Melbourne

General

The University of Melbourne was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 11 April 1853. Under the Act as subsequently amended, the University consists of a council, the graduates, the diplomates, members of the academic and designated general staff, and graduate and undergraduate students. It is governed by a council of up to forty members including members of Parliament and persons representing various community interests appointed by the Governor in Council, members elected by the graduates, the professors, other academic and general staff, and the graduate and undergraduate students, as well as co-opted ex-officio members, with wide powers for the conduct of University affairs. The general academic administration of the University is conducted by faculties and boards of studies and supervised by the Academic Board.

In 1974, the University Council established a University Assembly with members elected from and by the University community. The Assembly is intended to be a permanent consultative body and a major forum for continuing evaluation by the University community of the University's aims and achievements, and to provide for open discussion on matters of general concern to that community.

The University site covers 19 hectares in Parkville, approximately two kilometres from the city's centre. Adjacent to the University site, under separate grants and titles, lie the recreation grounds of almost 6.5 hectares and the lands of the affiliated residential colleges covering more than 18 hectares. The University also shares with the Victorian Minister of Agriculture the ownership of the Veterinary Precinct of one and one-half hectares and has interests in other external properties such as the Agriculture Field Station at Mt Derrimut, Veterinary Clinical Centre at Werribee, the Royal Dental Hospital, "Strathfieldsaye" at Stratford, and certain properties in Parkville, Carlton, and Toorak.

Chairs

Chairs maintained at the University of Melbourne, either out of general revenue or from endowments, included the following at September 1982:

Accounting (Fitzgerald Professor), Accounting (G. L. Wood Professor), Agricultural Engineering, Agriculture (3), Anatomy (2), Architecture (2), Biochemistry (2), Biochemistry (Medical), Botany (2), Building, Business Administration, Chemical Engineering, Child Dental Health, Civil Engineering, Classical Studies, Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics (Merck, Sharpe, and Dohme Professor), Commerce and Business Administration (Sidney Myer Professor), Commercial Law, Community Health, Computer Science, Conservative Dentistry, Dental Medicine and Surgery, Dental Prosthetics, Econometrics, Economic History, Economics (2), Economics (Ritchie Research Professor), Economics (Truby Williams Professor), Education (2), Education (John Smyth Professor), Electrical Engineering, Electronics and Communications, English (Robert Wallace Professor), English Language and Literature, Experimental Physics, Experimental Physiology and Medicine (Research Professor), Fine Arts (*The Herald* Professor), Forest Science, French, Genetics, Geography, Geology, Germanic Studies, Gerontology and Geriatric Medicine (Mount Royal National Research Institute Professor), History (Ernest Scott Professor), History (Max Crawford Professor), History and Philosophy of Science, Inorganic Chemistry, Italian, Landscape Architecture (Elisabeth Murdoch Professor), Law (Harrison Moore Professor), Law (Hearn Professor), Law (Kenneth Bailey Professor), Law (George Paton Professor), Mathematics (4), Mathematics (RAAF Academy), Mechanical Engineering, Medical Biology (Research Professor), Medicine (3), Medicine (James Stewart Professor), Meteorology, Microbiology (2), Microbiology (Medical), Middle Eastern Studies, Mining and Metallurgy, Music, Music (Ormond Professor), Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology (Dunbar Hooper Professor), Ophthalmology (Ringland Anderson Professor), Optometry, Organic Chemistry, Oriental Studies, Otolaryngology (William Gibson Professor), Paediatrics (Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation Professor), Paediatrics (Stevenson Professor), Pathology (2), Pharmacology, Philosophy (Boyce Gibson Professor), Physical Chemistry, Physics (Chamber of Manufactures Professor), Physics (RAAF Academy), Physiology (2), Political Science (2), Psychiatry (Cato Professor), Psychology (2), Radiology (Edgar Rouse Professor), Russian, Social Work, Statistics, Surgery (1), Surgery (Hugh Devine Professor), Surgery (James Stewart Professor), Theoretical Physics, Town and Regional Planning, Veterinary Biology, Veterinary Clinical Sciences, Veterinary Medicine, Veterinary Pathology, and Zoology.

In addition, the Vice-Chancellor and a number of academics in departments hold personal chairs, while the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, the two Deputy Vice-Chancellors, the Director of Environmental Planning, the Director of the Centre for the Study of Higher Education and the Director of the Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research are, by statute, professors of the University.

Fees and financial assistance

Students enrolled in courses leading to degrees and diplomas are required to pay an amenities and services fee entitling them to share in the corporate, social, and sporting activities centred in the University Union, the Sports Union, and the Students

Representative Council. The students have a large measure of self-government in all matters concerning these organisations.

Fees are payable for continuing education courses. A wide variety of these courses, which do not lead to degrees or diplomas, are available.

Financial assistance may be available to students from various sources. The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme (TEAS) financed by the Commonwealth Government provides for living allowances subject to a means test and other conditions. The University of Melbourne awards prizes and scholarships on the basis of academic merit and a limited number of bursaries based on financial need. In addition, the University provides loans in approved cases from the Students' Loans Fund. Loans may also be available under a Student Loans Scheme proposed by the Commonwealth Government for introduction in 1983.

Overseas students

Since the end of the Second World War, many overseas students have been admitted to Australian educational institutions. Enrolments of Asian students at the University of Melbourne increased from 100 in 1949 to 883 in 1982, of whom 496 were from Malaysia. All south-east Asian countries are represented, as well as India, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Indonesia, and certain African countries.

Further references: Enrolment problems, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, pp. 229-30; Department of Child Health, 1963, p. 218; Post-graduate education, 1964, pp. 234-5; University of Melbourne Library, 1964, pp. 236-7; Affiliated residential colleges, 1966, pp. 212-13; Employment of graduates, 1967, pp. 488-9; Research in Victorian universities, 1968, pp. 492-3; University of Melbourne Veterinary School, 1971, pp. 457-8; Master plan for the University of Melbourne, 1972, pp. 457-8; University of Melbourne and advanced education, 1974, pp. 487-9; University of Melbourne Medical School, 1975, pp. 734-5; New medical curriculum, 1976, p. 657; Office for Continuing Education, 1977, pp. 725-6

Monash University

General

Monash University, established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 15 April 1958, was opened on 11 March 1961. Named after Sir John Monash, a distinguished Victorian engineer, soldier, and scholar, it is situated at Clayton, 19 kilometres from the centre of Melbourne and near the main arterial highway linking Melbourne with eastern Victoria. The 100 hectare site has been developed as a pedestrian campus served by a perimeter road, overlooking a large sports area, zoological reserve, and halls of residence. The site is protected by a surrounding "strip forest", and is landscaped with a notable collection of Australian trees and shrubs.

Buildings and accommodation

Building work has proceeded in accordance with the master plan established at the outset and by the end of 1982 major projects in the University to the value of more than \$75m were either completed or under construction.

Monash University Library

The Monash University Library contained approximately 1,085,000 volumes in 1982, and subscribed to some 13,000 periodicals. These are housed in four main locations: the Main Library, catering largely for arts, economics, politics, and education; the Hargrave Library, for the physical sciences and engineering; the Biomedical Library, which serves the Faculty of Medicine and the departments of zoology, botany, genetics, and psychology; and the Law Library.

Halls of residence

The University's five halls of residence provide on-campus, co-educational accommodation for 870 students. Tutors, married staff, and university visitors bring the total in residence to approximately 1,000.

Courses

There are seven faculties, each with a full-time dean: Arts, Economics and Politics, Education, Engineering, Law, Medicine, and Science.

Each faculty offers degree courses at undergraduate and postgraduate levels except for the Faculty of Education, which is a graduate faculty. In addition to the degree courses of

Bachelor, Master, Doctor of Philosophy, and higher doctorates, there are a number of postgraduate diploma courses offered in various subjects. Interdisciplinary courses are offered in American Studies and Asian Studies, together with the diplomas in General and Comparative Literature, Migrant Studies, and the Master of Environmental Science programme. A wide variety of courses which do not lead to degrees or diplomas are conducted by the University's Centre for Continuing Education. A number of Centres encourage research work in defined areas: these include the Aboriginal Research Centre, the Centre of Policy Studies, the Dinah and Henry Krongold Centre for Exceptional Children, the Centre for Early Human Development, the Centre for Migrant Studies, the Centre of South-east Asian Studies, and the Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit.

Entrance requirements

The normal entrance requirement for an undergraduate student is to pass at the Higher School Certificate examination conducted by the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education in the subjects, and at the standard, specified in the Regulations of the University. Except for the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Medicine, there are no special faculty prerequisites, but in certain subjects it is assumed that the Higher School Certificate standard has been reached by the student.

Fees

There are no tuition fees payable. Fees are charged for the various non-degree courses run by the Centre for Continuing Education. Overseas students may be required to pay a fee to the Department of Immigration. Students enrolled in degree or diploma courses are required to pay a compulsory University Union fee as a condition of enrolment. This gives students access to the sports and other facilities of the University Union.

In addition to the Commonwealth and Victorian Government schemes for financial assistance, there are a limited number of scholarships provided by private foundations and in approved cases the University makes loans out of the Students' Loan Fund.

Overseas students

Since the University commenced teaching in 1961, many overseas students have been admitted. Enrolments have increased from 33 in 1961 to 659 in 1971, and to 1,757 in 1982 when they comprised 12.4 per cent of all enrolments, of which 1,652 (94 per cent) were from Asia.

Chairs

Appointments have been made to the following chairs:

Faculty of Arts. Anthropology and Sociology (2), Classical Studies, English (2), French, Geography, German, History (3), Indonesian and Malay, Japanese, Librarianship, Linguistics, Music, Philosophy (2), Slavic Languages, Social Work, Spanish, and Visual Arts.

Faculty of Economics and Politics. Accounting and Finance (2), Administrative Studies, Economic History, Econometrics and Operations Research (2), Economics (4), and Politics (3).

Faculty of Education. The Ian Clunies Ross Chair of Education (Science Education), Education (4—Exceptional Children, History of Education, Experimental Education and Educational Psychology).

Faculty of Engineering. Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering (2), Electrical Engineering, Materials Engineering and Mechanical Engineering (3—Fluid Mechanics, Engineering Dynamics, and Mechanism).

Faculty of Law. The Sir Isaac Isaacs Chair of Law, the Sir John Latham Chair of Law, the Sir Leo Cussen Chair of Law, the Sir Hayden Starke Chair of Law, the Sir Owen Dixon Chair of Law, and the Sir John Barry Chair of Law.

Faculty of Medicine. Anatomy, Biochemistry (3), Community Practice, Medicine (5), Microbiology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Pathology and Immunology, Pharmacology, Physiology (2), Psychological Medicine, Reproductive Biology, Social and Preventive Medicine, and Surgery (2).

Faculty of Science. Botany, Chemistry (3—Chemistry, Organic Chemistry and Inorganic Chemistry), Computer Science, Earth Sciences, Genetics, Mathematics (8—Pure

Mathematics (3), Mathematical Statistics (2), Applied Mathematics (2), Astronomy), Physics (3—Theoretical Physics, Experimental Physics (2)), Psychology and Zoology (2).

Further references: Medical School, Monash University, *Victorian Year Book* 1970, pp. 505-6; Centre of South-east Asian Studies, 1971, pp. 483-4; Community relations, 1974, pp. 497-8; Development: 1961-1975, 1975, pp. 736-7; Centre for Continuing Education, 1977, p. 728

La Trobe University

General

La Trobe University opened in 1967 with approximately 550 students. The Council, which is the governing authority of the University, has thirty-one members, including the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Deputy Chairman of the Academic Board, President of the Students' Representative Council and the State Director-General of Education (or a deputy appointed by him). Of the remaining twenty-six members, nine are appointed by the Governor in Council, four are elected by Convocation, three are co-opted by Council, four are elected by university staff, three by the Academic Board, and three by students. The senior academic body of the University, the Academic Board, has the principal responsibility of making recommendations to Council on all matters of academic policy. These recommendations are normally framed in the light of advice which the Board receives from its various standing committees and from the boards of studies of the several schools which are the academic units into which the University is divided.

Schools and chairs

By 1982, the following chairs had been established:

School of Agriculture. Agriculture (3).

School of Behavioural Sciences. Psychology (2) and Social Work.

School of Biological Sciences. Biochemistry, Botany, Genetics and Human Variation, Microbiology, and Zoology.

School of Economics. (4).

School of Education. Education (3).

School of Humanities. Art History, English (2), French, History (3), Italian (1), Music, Philosophy (2), Prehistory and Spanish.

School of Physical Sciences. Chemistry (3), Computer Science, Electronic and Communication Science, Geology, Mathematics (3), and Physics (2).

School of Social Sciences. Legal Studies (1), Politics (3) and Sociology (3).

Courses in Cinema Studies and Linguistics are offered in the School of Humanities. The University Language Centre provides non-credit courses of instruction in a number of European and Asian languages and in remedial English.

Site and buildings

The site plan is basically a concentric one which provides for a closely linked centre of academic buildings surrounded by residences, car parks, and sports fields. Buildings catering for the main activities of students and staff are being concentrated within a radius of approximately five minutes walking distance, and vehicular traffic, other than service and emergency vehicles, is prohibited within this central area. At the end of 1982, there were 30 major buildings completed on the campus. The site has been treated as a landscaped parkland, with a predominantly Australian native species planting. On the northern boundaries, reserves have been established for agriculture, zoology, and wildlife, along with arboreta for both exotic and native species.

La Trobe University Library

The La Trobe University Library, situated in the centre of the campus, provides approximately 1,030 readers' places including 48 enclosed carrels. By the end of 1982, the Library contained nearly 500,000 bound volumes and currently receives about 11,000 serial titles. The Library is open throughout the year and may be used by the general public for consultation.

Residences and unions

The University aims to provide a range of appropriate residential accommodation for those students who live away from home, and for members of staff who wish to live on campus, or in its immediate surroundings. Glenn College and Menzies College provide traditional university residential accommodation. Chisholm College allows residents a degree of self catering not available in the other colleges. In addition, a University

company, La Trobe University Housing Limited, has built self-contained flats and terrace units on the southern perimeter of the campus. The colleges provide over 1,000 residential places, and flats and terrace units managed by the Company provide an additional 340 residential places.

The University Union provides a variety of dining, social, recreational, and other facilities which are available to all enrolled students and to such other members of the University as elect to pay the prescribed membership fee. All student members of the University are encouraged to participate in sporting activities through their membership of the Sports and Recreation Association, which administers the wide range of sporting facilities provided on the campus. Membership of the Staff Club, which provides dining and other facilities, is open to all University staff.

Students

The normal entrance requirement for a first year student is to satisfy the Higher School Certificate requirements of passes in four approved Group 1 subjects in one sitting of the examination, including Group 1 English. Applications for admission are processed through the Victorian Universities Admissions Committee.

The University also conducts a Special Entry Scheme which admits (to degree courses in arts and economics) adults who have not gained the usual entrance requirements but who, on the basis of other criteria, are considered to be capable of successfully pursuing tertiary studies. Applicants to the Scheme in the Schools of Economics, Humanities, and Social Sciences are required to be more than 18 years of age and to sit for a scholastic aptitude test and write an essay. In addition, applicants to the Schools of Humanities and Social Sciences are required to write a book review. The School of Humanities offers a limited number of places to persons who attempted the HSC examination at least three years previously but did not gain entry to a university. These persons are required to show that they have demonstrated academic potential in the interval; they are also required to present for the scholastic aptitude test and submit the necessary essays. In some cases applicants are interviewed before being made an offer.

Further reference: La Trobe University: 1967-1977, *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 730-1

Deakin University

General

Deakin University is the first university in Victoria to be established outside the Melbourne metropolitan area and is named after Alfred Deakin, Australia's second Prime Minister, who played a major role in the federation of the Australian States at the turn of the century.

The University was established by an Act of Parliament given Royal Assent in December 1974. An Interim Council replaced the Interim Planning Council at this time, and was responsible for the affairs of the University until 31 December 1977. On 1 January 1978, the Council of the University was constituted under the Deakin University Act.

The Council has 32 members comprising: nine members appointed by the Governor in Council (including three members of the Victorian Parliament and two having a special interest in tertiary education and resident close to Ballarat and Bendigo, respectively); six members elected from the university staff; the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Academic Board, and the president of the recognised student body, all *ex officio* members; a member appointed by the Victorian Minister of Education as his deputy; eight co-opted members; and two undergraduates and one post-graduate student elected by students.

The University began teaching in April 1977 when it absorbed two existing colleges of advanced education—the Gordon Institute of Technology and the Geelong State College (a primary teacher training institution). In 1982, the University enrolled a total of 5,378 students (comprising 1,512 full-time, 613 part-time, and 3,253 off campus students).

Academic development

A wide range of courses, both pure and applied are offered. The University has developed a major open campus studies programme to enable persons throughout Victoria and in other States to undertake university studies in their home towns. Course teams have

designed, and are continuing to design, new academic programmes which are being offered to students both off and on campus.

Study centres have been established in areas throughout Victoria where there are concentrations of off campus students. The major study centre is in the heart of Melbourne, opposite Flinders Street railway station. Others have been established in the country towns of Shepparton, Horsham, Wangaratta, and Mildura in conjunction with the local Centres for Continuing Education, and in the regional cities of Ballarat, Bendigo, Churchill, and Warrnambool in conjunction with the Colleges and Institutes of Advanced Education. The study centres provide tutorial, library, and audio visual facilities for use by off campus students, and are a meeting place for students and University staff, and for the popular weekend schools held by the University.

More than 3,200 off campus students were enrolled in 1982, the fourth year of operation of the open campus programme, and the University receives about 10,000 inquiries each year from interested persons in Australia and overseas. The off campus students are all over 21 years of age, and include a proportion of persons enrolled under a special entry scheme.

Special entry students must be over 21 years of age and should not have attempted the Higher School Certificate in the previous three years. No formal qualifications are required. The University is giving some preferential treatment to persons of Aboriginal descent and handicapped persons under this scheme.

Schools and chairs

The University has six academic Schools: Education, Engineering and Architecture, Humanities, Management, Sciences, and Social Sciences.

The University has established chairs in Architecture, Australian Studies, Chemistry, Computing, Education, Engineering, History and Government, Human Biology, Human Nutrition, Literature, Management (2), and Philosophy.

Site and buildings

Facilities at the main campus at Waurin Ponds, about 9 kilometres from Geelong, will be extended to satisfy the needs of the University. The 82 hectare site will be expanded to allow for adequate building and recreational space on the campus.

The University expects to provide accommodation for a higher proportion of students than the three Melbourne metropolitan universities, so as to cater for students from country areas. At present 150 places are available, including a number of self contained flats on the campus. The whole environment of the University will be closely integrated with the community and planned as part of the development of the Waurin Ponds Valley as a green belt area.

The University has approved a development plan which aims to make the best possible use of the site by retaining the central academic, library, and union areas for pedestrian access only, surrounded by residences, car parks, and sports fields. Plans have been completed for general purpose academic space which will allow staff and students from two other campuses in Geelong to move to the Waurin Ponds campus.

Library

The Deakin University library is situated at the centre of the Waurin Ponds campus. The library also operates branches at the other campuses of the University in Geelong—The School of Education, Vines Road, North Geelong, as well as the Art and Design Centre, Pakington Street, Newtown.

The library also has an efficient lending service to off campus students. Books are delivered to the student's home and collected from there by a courier service, at no cost to the student. The University also works through the Victorian regional library system, by supplying copies of certain books and copies of the microfiche catalogue of books held at Waurin Ponds to regional libraries. Thus material held in the central library is available to anyone in Victoria through their regional library.

The library collection of 200,000 items includes books, maps, videotapes, sound recordings, slides, microfilms, and microfiche, together with the equipment to use them. More than 2,000 periodicals are received. The main library provides 304 reader places, while at the other campuses there are a total of 185 places.

Members of the public are welcome to use the library facilities, but cannot directly borrow books. Borrowing of books can be arranged through regional libraries on inter-library loan.

Students

The normal entrance procedure for a first year student (on campus or off campus) is to satisfy the Higher School Certificate, Tertiary Orientation Programme, or equivalent requirements. In addition, applicants must satisfy any prerequisites for admission to particular courses which may be laid down from time to time.

Mature age students must be over 21 years of age and not have attempted the Higher School Certificate in the three years prior to their application for admission to the University.

Students with some tertiary education may apply for advanced standing within a degree programme.

Further references: University development in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book* 1966, pp. 203-8; Research in Victorian Universities, 1968, pp. 492-3

University statistics

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE, MONASH, LA TROBE, AND DEAKIN UNIVERSITIES: BACHELOR DEGREE ENROLMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY FIELD OF STUDY AND TOTAL HIGHER DEGREE AND NON-DEGREE ENROLMENTS (a)

Field of study (b)	1980					1981				
	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin	Victoria	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin	Victoria
Bachelor degree courses—										
Agriculture, forestry	313	—	217	—	530	317	—	217	—	534
Architecture, building	511	—	—	162	673	521	—	—	174	695
Dentistry	244	—	—	—	244	241	—	—	—	241
Economics, commerce, government	1,422	1,694	1,118	366	4,600	1,367	1,684	950	425	4,426
Education	249	441	—	1,343	2,033	261	337	—	1,380	1,978
Engineering, technology	885	818	21	168	1,892	930	831	12	199	1,972
Fine arts	267	—	—	—	267	243	—	—	—	243
Humanities	3,565	3,101	2,497	1,305	10,468	3,579	3,179	2,394	1,362	10,514
Law	717	1,515	—	—	2,232	722	1,507	—	—	2,229
Medicine	1,475	948	—	—	2,423	1,465	960	—	—	2,425
Natural sciences	2,548	2,141	1,213	511	6,413	2,545	2,211	1,217	510	6,483
Social and behavioural sciences	245	81	2,389	627	3,342	235	87	2,364	727	3,413
Veterinary science	244	—	—	—	244	252	—	—	—	252
Total	12,685	10,739	7,455	4,482	35,361	12,678	10,796	7,154	4,777	35,405
Higher degree courses	2,271	2,267	755	82	5,375	2,329	2,375	760	177	5,641
Non-degree courses	1,258	1,090	560	235	3,143	1,235	990	624	324	3,173
Total	3,529	3,357	1,315	317	8,518	3,564	3,365	1,384	501	8,814
Total students	16,214	14,096	8,770	4,799	43,879	16,242	14,161	8,538	5,278	44,219

(a) At 30 April.

(b) Group into which subjects studied have been included.

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE, MONASH, LA TROBE, AND DEAKIN UNIVERSITIES: NUMBER OF STUDENTS COMPLETING BACHELOR DEGREE COURSES, CLASSIFIED BY FIELD OF STUDY AND TOTAL HIGHER DEGREE AND POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA COURSES (a)

Field of study (b)	1980					1981				
	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin	Victoria	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin	Victoria
Bachelor degree courses—										
Agriculture, forestry	54	—	54	—	108	70	—	36	—	106
Architecture, building	71	—	—	12	83	87	—	—	21	108
Dentistry	45	—	—	—	45	47	—	—	—	47
Economics, commerce, government	298	419	169	41	927	325	449	172	40	986
Education	64	n.p.	222	n.p.	565	65	118	209	154	546
Engineering, technology	198	153	4	16	371	171	133	—	22	326
Fine arts	51	—	—	—	51	58	—	—	—	58
Humanities	518	702	521	29	1,770	559	587	358	46	1,550
Law	202	277	—	—	479	193	254	—	—	447
Medicine	217	159	—	—	376	228	140	—	—	368
Natural sciences	723	560	319	83	1,685	740	642	292	127	1,801
Social and behavioural sciences	91	n.p.	383	n.p.	515	108	36	385	19	548
Veterinary science	47	—	—	—	47	41	—	—	—	41
Total	2,579	2,437	1,672	334	7,022	2,692	2,359	1,452	429	6,932

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE, MONASH, LA TROBE, AND
DEAKIN UNIVERSITIES: NUMBER OF STUDENTS COMPLETING BACHELOR
DEGREE COURSES, CLASSIFIED BY FIELD OF STUDY AND TOTAL
HIGHER DEGREE AND POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA COURSES (a)—continued

Field of study (b)	1980					1981				
	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin	Victoria	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin	Victoria
Higher degree courses	268	289	83	5	645	431	296	50	3	780
Postgraduate diploma courses	289	342	325	29	985	329	340	287	35	991
Total	557	631	408	34	1,630	760	636	337	38	1,771
Total students	3,136	3,068	2,080	368	8,652	3,452	2,995	1,789	467	8,703

(a) Students who completed all academic requirements for admission to a degree or postgraduate diploma in the year ended 30 June.

(b) Group into which subjects studied have been included.

Colleges of advanced education

General

Colleges of advanced education are those operative institutions listed in the appropriate States Grants (Advanced Education) Acts and subsequent *Tertiary Education Commission Act 1977* as colleges of advanced education. The Acts empower the Commonwealth Minister for Education to approve courses of study at such colleges for the purpose of financial assistance. Further details may be obtained in previous *Victorian Year Books*.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 645-9

Statistics

VICTORIA—COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION (a): NUMBER OF STUDENTS WHO COMPLETED POSTGRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE COURSES (b)

College of advanced education	1979					1980				
	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Total	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Total
		Bachelor	Diploma	Associate Diploma			Bachelor	Diploma	Associate Diploma	
Bendigo College of Advanced Education	41	57	297	9	404	40	76	222	12	350
Caulfield Institute of Technology	157	307	246	65	775	189	387	33	55	664
Footscray Institute of Technology	23	259	116	30	428	23	251	68	32	374
Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education	52	121	104	22	299	50	122	48	27	247
Lincoln Institute	22	292	201	35	550	37	348	202	19	606
Prahran College of Advanced Education	30	30	154	25	239	47	40	117	33	237
Preston Institute of Technology	35	162	205	36	438	54	151	225	49	479
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	215	552	1,548	167	1,482	269	617	569	148	1,603
State College of Victoria, Burwood	142	226	230	—	598	80	267	207	—	554
State College of Victoria, Coburg	45	—	267	3	315	28	30	n.p.	n.p.	334
State College of Victoria, Frankston	35	—	330	—	365	35	58	265	—	358
State College of Victoria, Hawthorn	493	—	275	—	768	322	—	758	—	1,080
State College of Victoria—Institute of Catholic Education (Aquinas College, Christ College, Mercy College)	78	—	456	—	534	67	—	429	—	496
State College of Victoria—Institute of Early Childhood Development	60	32	171	27	290	71	30	169	35	305
State College of Victoria, Melbourne	443	561	260	—	1,264	384	545	199	—	1,128
State College of Victoria, Rusden	68	335	123	—	526	130	417	52	—	599
State College of Victoria, Toorak	103	124	316	—	543	94	134	255	—	483
Swinburne College of Technology	132	429	210	10	781	193	480	n.p.	n.p.	870
The Ballarat College of Advanced Education	55	80	296	—	431	88	106	216	—	410
The Victorian College of the Arts	16	7	65	—	88	12	10	86	8	116
The Victorian College of Forestry, Creswick (c)	—	—	18	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
Victorian College of Pharmacy	21	107	—	—	128	16	88	—	—	104
Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education	21	39	103	—	163	14	62	80	—	156
Total Victoria	2,287	3,720	14,991	429	11,427	2,243	4,219	4,665	426	11,553

(a) Refers to those operative institutions listed in the appropriate States Grants (Advanced Education) Acts as colleges of advanced education.

(b) At 31 December.

(c) From 1980, included in the Bachelor degree—Agriculture, forestry (University of Melbourne).

VICTORIA—COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION (a): NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED
FOR POSTGRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE COURSES (b)

Colleges of advanced education	1980						1981					
	Post-grad-uate	Undergraduate				Total	Post-grad-uate	Undergraduate				Total
		Bach-elor	Dip-loma	Asso-ciate Dip-loma	Misc-ellane-ous			Bach-elor	Dip-loma	Asso-ciate Dip-loma	Misc-ellane-ous	
Ballarat College of Advanced Education	145	906	678	—	47	1,776	139	1,115	471	—	53	1,778
Bendigo College of Advanced Education	137	782	754	53	—	1,726	201	1,059	587	n.p.	n.p.	1,906
Caulfield Institute of Technology	729	3,338	426	388	117	4,998	682	3,163	540	416	77	4,878
Footscray Institute of Technology	152	2,060	238	185	16	2,651	203	2,290	172	245	23	2,933
Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education	149	1,694	294	244	131	2,512	103	1,721	274	206	83	2,387
Lincoln Institute	73	1,205	383	50	26	1,737	130	1,153	312	57	22	1,674
Prahran CAE	218	796	957	149	13	2,133	189	1,196	460	114	25	1,984
Preston Institute of Technology	108	1,414	610	189	—	2,321	192	1,566	529	160	—	2,447
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	1,151	6,273	2,983	710	75	11,192	1,192	6,783	2,557	744	81	11,357
State College of Victoria, Burwood	158	1,102	704	—	3	1,967	208	1,075	702	—	6	1,991
State College of Victoria, Coburg	182	296	857	85	5	1,425	263	331	802	n.p.	n.p.	1,520
State College of Victoria, Frankston	n.p.	340	593	—	n.p.	1,014	167	195	358	—	5	725
State College of Victoria, Hawthorn	614	—	929	—	—	1,543	519	—	1,927	—	—	2,446
State College of Victoria—Institute of Catholic Education (Aquinas College, Christ College, Mercy College)	137	331	1,015	—	—	1,483	288	648	607	—	—	1,543
State College of Victoria—Institute of Early Childhood Development	246	190	477	69	—	982	242	225	463	62	5	997
State College of Victoria, Melbourne	959	2,620	743	—	51	4,373	1,014	2,517	696	—	61	4,288
State College of Victoria, Rusden	381	1,776	163	—	20	2,340	433	1,758	26	—	24	2,241
State College of Victoria, Toorak	n.p.	521	886	—	n.p.	1,700	343	524	768	32	15	1,682
Swinburne College of Technology	764	3,608	712	35	—	5,119	801	3,979	502	60	—	5,342
Victorian College of the Arts	48	186	235	36	—	505	54	242	217	33	—	546
Victorian College of Pharmacy	53	339	—	—	—	392	62	337	—	—	—	399
Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education	219	1,083	79	—	12	1,393	236	1,206	46	—	14	1,502
Total Victoria	6,993	30,860	14,716	2,193	520	55,282	7,661	33,083	13,016	2,308	498	56,566

(a) Refers to institutions listed in the State Grants Tertiary Education Assistance Acts as colleges of advanced education.

(b) At 30 April.

Technical and Further Education (TAFE)

In July 1980, a TAFE Board was established under the provisions of the Post-Secondary Education Act. Its duties are to:

- (1) Determine policy matters;
- (2) determine the basic distribution of funds available for TAFE;
- (3) authorise and accredit new TAFE courses and major developments of existing courses with a view to ensuring the most rational and effective use of available resources; and
- (4) make recommendations to the Ministers on any matters relating to TAFE.

During 1981, the TAFE Board undertook a major reorganisation of TAFE. A TAFE administration unit was established to take over the management of TAFE from the Education Department. Eleven colleges which had been under the general administration of the Education Department, but employed their own staff, became responsible to the Board. A further 16 Education Department colleges were reconstituted and separated from the Department. Regional TAFE Boards were established to provide for local co-ordination of TAFE activities.

As well as the colleges of technical and further education, TAFE is provided by the Council of Adult Education, and agricultural and horticultural colleges of the Department of Agriculture. The Education Department will have a continuing TAFE role through four technical colleges, the TAFE components of technical schools, and through its Community Education Unit.

In addition to the courses offered through these means, an off-campus studies network allows students to study many TAFE courses at home. Fifteen TAFE colleges have off-campus co-ordinators appointed to assist students enrolled in off-campus courses.

TAFE provides courses in three broad groups—vocational, preparatory, and recreational. The national classification of TAFE courses contains six streams, as follows:

- (1) *Professional*. Courses/programmes which lead to professional status (including teacher education) or which enable professionals to update their technology or to specialise.
- (2) *Para-professional*. Course programmes provided for those preparing to enter or progress within middle level or technical occupations. Includes a wide range of "Certificate" and some "Special" courses/programmes which are similar in complexity and purpose. Includes also short courses/programmes designed to enable para-professionals to update their technology or to specialise.
- (3) *Trade*. Basic trade—apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, and pre-employment courses/programmes in apprenticeable trades. Post-trade and other courses/programmes for advanced skills of a non-technician nature.
- (4) *Other skilled*. All other skilled trade and vocational courses/programmes relevant to basic principles, skills or knowledge, but which are not included in Stream 3. Includes short training courses/programmes in additional on-the-job skills.
- (5) *Preparatory*. All courses/programmes which can be broadly described as preparatory (matriculation and diploma entrance), remedial (mathematics, English for migrants, etc.), and courses/programmes with vocational orientation not classified elsewhere.
- (6) *Adult education*. All courses/programmes in home handicrafts, hobbies, self-expression, and cultural appreciation.

TAFE courses are further classified into eleven broad fields of study as follows: applied science, art and design, building, business studies, engineering, rural and horticultural, music, paramedical, industrial services, personal services, and general studies.

Technical and Further Education (TAFE) statistics

In *Victorian Year Books* prior to 1980, details shown in tables for technical schools and colleges referred only to schools and colleges under the control of the Victorian Education Department, and technical components of colleges affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges. In the following table, the coverage of TAFE statistics has now been extended to include all components of TAFE:

**VICTORIA—TAFE: NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND NUMBER
OF STUDENTS ENROLLED BY STREAM OF STUDY**

Particulars	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Number of institutions (a)	246	221	217	191	222
Enrolments (b)—					
Full-time—					
Stream of study—					
Professional	369	296	149	167	256
Para-professional	3,511	3,693	3,929	4,269	4,897
Trades	1,475	884	1,451	1,105	3,068
Other skilled	508	948	903	943	1,167
Preparatory	4,982	6,820	7,184	7,674	8,678
Total	10,845	12,641	13,616	14,158	18,066
Part-time (c)—					
Stream of study—					
Professional	196	32	76	134	864
Para-professional	19,451	20,668	23,844	26,742	28,422
Trades	39,886	41,746	43,287	45,378	42,506
Other skilled	19,708	25,498	29,535	36,452	36,530
Preparatory	33,883	33,899	35,878	38,311	37,234
Adult education (d)	34,966	48,699	49,164	57,871	116,050
Total	148,090	170,542	181,784	204,888	261,606
Total—					
Stream of study—					
Professional	565	328	225	301	1,120
Para-professional	22,962	24,361	27,773	31,011	33,319
Trades	41,361	42,630	44,738	46,483	45,574
Other skilled	20,216	26,446	30,438	37,395	37,697
Preparatory	38,865	40,719	43,062	45,985	45,912
Adult education (d)	34,966	48,699	49,164	57,871	116,050
Total	158,935	183,183	195,400	219,046	279,672

(a) A TAFE institution is defined as a location or set of locations at which technical and further education is provided and which is regarded by the relevant authority as a single entity for major administrative purposes. In the case of multi-locational institutions, the institution will comprise a parent centre and one or more ancillary centres or annexes.

(b) Total enrolments registered during the year up to 31 October. However, from 1981, statistics are based on student entity, not enrolment entity.

(c) Includes external enrolments.

(d) Includes Council of Adult Education students from 1981.

Further references: State College of Victoria, *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 736-7; Tertiary Orientation Programme, 1978, pp. 633-4

STUDENT ASSISTANCE SCHEMES

Victorian Education Department

Scholarships

The Victorian Education Department administers some privately endowed scholarships. In many schools there are also locally and privately endowed scholarships.

Commonwealth Department of Education

Assistance for isolated children

The Assistance for Isolated Children Scheme provides financial assistance to parents of children who, because of geographic isolation or a physical or intellectual disability, must live away from home to attend school, study by correspondence, or live at a second home maintained for the purpose of giving them access to appropriate schooling.

Geographic isolation is measured in terms of distances from government school facilities (16 kilometres) and transport services to them (4.5 kilometres). In a limited number of circumstances, assistance may be provided for students who have access to a government school but must live away to undertake a special type of course or to receive specialist remedial tuition. Students whose families move constantly because of the itinerant nature of the parents' occupation may also qualify for benefits. The benefits of the scheme in 1983 are:

Boarding allowances of up to \$2,403 a year for senior secondary students, up to \$2,132 a year for other secondary students, and up to \$1,932 a year for a primary pupil—including a basic \$866 free of means test in each case.

Correspondence allowance of \$500 a year for each child.

Second home allowance of up to a basic \$2,209 a year per family with extra benefits if justified by costs, number of children and, if relevant, a means test on family income.

Where it can be shown that the actual costs incurred in maintaining the second home (e.g., for rental of the second home or rates, insurance, fuel, etc.) exceed the amount of Second Home Allowance payable to a family on this basis, consideration will be given to the payment of additional assistance.

Secondary Allowances Scheme

The Secondary Allowances Scheme provides assistance to enable families with limited financial resources to maintain their children at school for the final two years of secondary education. The Scheme provides a maximum benefit of \$871 per year, subject to a means test on family income.

Aboriginal Secondary Grants Scheme

This Scheme provides financial assistance for Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander children at secondary schools and children fourteen years of age and over in primary school. This assistance is in the form of book and clothing allowance, a living allowance, a personal allowance, standard charges, excursions, and tutorials. Educational advice and support are also provided.

Adult Secondary Education Assistance Scheme

The Adult Secondary Education Assistance Scheme is primarily concerned with assistance to adult students undertaking one year full-time matriculation level courses at colleges of advanced education, technical colleges, secondary schools, and other approved institutions in Australia. From 1982, assistance will be available for two-year programmes where persons have not advanced beyond Year 10 in the Australian secondary school system.

Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme

The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme (TEAS) is intended to assist Australian students in approved courses at universities, colleges of advanced education, teacher education colleges, and other approved tertiary and technical institutions. The legislative basis of the Scheme lies in the *Student Assistance Act 1973* and its accompanying Regulations.

The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme provides for a means tested living allowance and certain other allowances for all full-time unbonded Australian students admitted to these courses. In 1983, the maximum rates of living allowance are \$2,010 per year for students living at home, and \$3,100 per year for students qualifying for the living away from home rate. Students qualifying for living allowance are eligible for an incidentals allowance to assist in meeting the cost of fees such as union and sports fees which are still charged. TEAS does not cover tuition fees. A dependant's allowance for a dependant spouse and an allowance for each dependent child are also payable. The dependent spouse allowance for 1983 is \$42.70 per week, and \$10.00 per week is paid for each dependent child. A fares allowance provides for the reimbursement of the cost of three return trips per annum between the home and training institution during vacation for students who have to live away from home to undertake their course. For dependent students, the maximum allowance includes a payment of \$5.25 per week to compensate for the loss of Family Allowance for the student.

Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme

Adults who are Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders may receive assistance through the Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme to further their education. They may pursue studies in a wide range of formal courses or be assisted through the preparation of special courses, according to their needs.

Postgraduate awards

A number of awards are available each year for full-time students undertaking postgraduate studies towards the Master's degree at universities and colleges of advanced education or towards a Doctorate at a university.

Award holders receive a living allowance of \$6,850 per year. From 1 January 1983, additional allowances which are paid subject to certain conditions include:

- (1) a Dependent Spouse Allowance of \$42.70 per week;
- (2) a Dependent Child Allowance of \$10.00 per week for each child;
- (3) a maximum Thesis Allowance of \$250 for a Master's degree candidate, and \$400 for a Ph.D. degree candidate;
- (4) an Establishment Allowance of \$100 and \$200, respectively, for single and married award holders;
- (5) a Fares Allowance paid at the beginning of the course to travel from home to the training institution; and
- (6) an Incidentals Allowance of \$70 or \$100 per year towards the cost of fees such as SRC, union, and sports fees.

From 1 November 1978, the above allowances, except Establishment Allowance and Fares Allowance, were considered as taxable income to the student.

Further references: Commonwealth scholarships, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 245-7; Scholarships and bursaries, 1972, pp. 441-4; 1978, pp. 651-3

Statistics

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STUDENT ASSISTANCE SCHEMES: NUMBER OF STUDENTS RECEIVING ASSISTANCE AT 31 DECEMBER

Scheme	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Victorian Government— Senior scholarships	165	190	215	200	200
Commonwealth Government— Secondary allowances	4,932	5,778	6,743	7,573	7,641
Assistance for isolated children	1,086	806	894	925	902
Adult secondary education assistance	724	704	652	630	678
Aboriginal secondary grants	784	860	929	973	1,041
Aboriginal study grants	195	380	128	476	541
University and advanced education scholarships	517	117	(a) 94	..	..
Tertiary education assistance	24,360	22,696	21,970	21,147	22,245
Pre-school teacher education	314	179	47	n.p.	..
Commonwealth teaching service scholarships	107	(a) 103	78	39	18
Postgraduate awards	527	512	645	538	629
Research training fellowships	5	4	6	(a) 15	..

(a) Discontinued from this year.

ADULT EDUCATION

General

In Victoria, the recurrent education of adults is provided for by university centres of continuing education at Melbourne and Monash, and by a variety of tertiary colleges through community education and development programmes. Courses for adults are also provided under Technical and Further Education (TAFE). See pages 581-2).

There is a significant community based provision through learning centres, learning exchanges, community care centres, community schools, continuing education centres (particularly in country areas), voluntary teaching networks, literacy groups, women's education programmes, teachers centres, ethnic networks, discussion circles, and a variety of other small learning operations. These are often of a voluntary or semi-voluntary nature, although they may have been initiated by short-term provisions of the Australian Assistance Plan, or the Schools, Childrens, Regional Development, and other commissions. Many have been assisted by the Victorian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation, the Education Department, and local government. They constitute a new trend in education and demonstrate the capacity of the community to develop alternatives to institutionalised adult education.

Council of Adult Education

Central to the provision of extra-vocational education in Victoria is the Council of Adult Education which was founded in 1946 and established as a body corporate by the *Council of Adult Education Act* 1981. The Council is funded within the TAFE sector and recognised as a major TAFE provider. The Council has the broad function of advising

and reporting on adult education, and planning and administering its provision in Victoria. It is directly responsible to the Minister of Education.

The powers of the Council are vested in a Board consisting of not more than 27 members, including the Director of Adult Education, an elected officer of the Council, three specified appointments and not more than 12 other appointments made by the Governor in Council, and not more than 10 co-opted members.

Under the Director, a permanent staff of 99 officers prepare and administer the Council's programme and community liaison. A further 18 staff are appointed in country centres to Local Advisory Committees. The teaching role of the Council is carried out by part-time tutors engaged by contract. Under this system, 1,054 tutors presented programmes to more than 48,613 students in 1982.

There is a Council of Adult Education programme in operation on all except a dozen or so days each year. Weekend seminars, camps, educational tours, book discussion groups, Dusk-to-Dawn programmes, over 60s programmes, literacy programmes, and a wide range of workshops are available to the public. A returning to study programme gives adults the opportunity to gain a basic education at primary or lower secondary level or to study for the Higher School Certificate.

In 1982, the Community Programmes, Liberal Studies, Creative Arts, and Special Programmes Departments offered 2,835 short-term and long-term courses in the city and at 150 locations in 70 suburbs. The Council also serviced a network of 680 discussion groups with over 7,000 members in the Melbourne metropolitan and Victorian country areas with books, audio-visual materials, notes, and discussion guides. It gives financial, programming, and advisory assistance to 26 Local Advisory Committees in country Victoria. Its resource centre offers a variety of services to its students and general public from a stock of more than 70,000 volumes.

At an informal level, the Council assists the development of adult education by other agencies throughout Victoria. With the development of community and school based enterprises in adult education, the role of the Council's staff as resource persons, facilitators, advisers, consultants, and promotional agents has increased rapidly and assumed a central role in the Council's contribution to adult education.

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION: COURSES AND ENROLMENTS

Item	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Courses offered	1,427	1,548	1,693	2,151	2,835
General studies (a)	672	774	830	..	..
Access	140	142	181	284	287
Creative arts	615	632	682	701	813
Community Programmes (a)	..	..	..	635	1,027
Liberal Studies (a)	..	..	..	494	618
Special Programmes (a)	..	..	..	35	100
External Studies (a)	..	..	..	n.p.	—
Students enrolled	28,500	31,500	38,131	44,056	48,613

(a) Reclassified in 1981.

Finance

The Council of Adult Education derives its revenue from two sources: first, by way of a Victorian Government contribution to the Adult Education Fund, and second by earned income from fees for services.

VICTORIA—COUNCIL OF ADULT EDUCATION: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Revenue—					
Victorian Government statutory grant	50	50	50	50	50
Victorian Government supplementary grant	1,480	1,820	1,888	2,472	3,530
Earned income, fees, etc.	1,021	1,023	1,193	1,499	2,081
Total revenue	2,551	2,893	3,131	4,021	5,661

VICTORIA—COUNCIL OF ADULT EDUCATION: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Expenditure—					
Secretary's Department—					
Salaries	850	997	1,045	1,273	1,649
Administration	508	582	732	827	1,228
Programme departments—					
General Studies (a)	275	316	408	..	..
Creative Arts	305	340	354	395	499
Access—literacy to HSC	130	140	154	191	221
Discussion Services	61	56	66	78	72
Community Programme (a)	..	..	..	230	386
Liberal Studies (a)	..	..	..	225	246
Special Programmes (a)	..	..	..	116	235
Training and Liaison (a)	..	..	..	28	51
Local Advisory Committees	..	..	..	319	685
Services—					
Library resource centre (a)	71	65	69	..	..
Extension services (a)	129	137	132	..	..
Special schools (a)	103	103	92	..	..
Publications and promotion	119	157	155	225	359
Education resource centre (a)	..	..	..	114	62
Total expenditure	2,551	2,893	3,207	4,021	5,693

(a) Reclassified in 1981.

Further references: State Film Centre, *Victorian Year Book* 1969, pp. 517-18; Education for management, 1970, pp. 515-18; Business colleges, 1978, pp. 656-7

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HEALTH AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES

Commonwealth Department of Health

The Commonwealth Department of Health is concerned with development, planning, and administration in the fields of public health, hospitals, community health and dental services, hospital, medical, and pharmaceutical benefits, therapeutic goods, quarantine, and grants for medical research. To carry out its many roles, the Department has numerous divisions, namely, the Quarantine, Public Health, Medical Services, Health Services, Therapeutics, National Health and Medical Research Council, Policy and Planning, Management Services, Medical Insurance Services, and the Hospital Insurance and Nursing Homes Divisions. Other areas within the Department are the National Biological Standards Laboratory, the Commonwealth Institute of Health, and the Institute of Child Health.

The Commonwealth Minister for Health is responsible for the administration of the Department and three statutory authorities—the Capital Territory Health Commission, the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission (see page 615-16), and the Health Insurance Commission (see page 588).

The Commonwealth Department of Health is administered, subject to the Minister, by a Director-General of Health situated in Canberra. In Victoria, as in the other States, there is a Commonwealth Director of Health responsible to the Director-General. As such, he and his officers represent the Department in any Central Office activities in Victoria.

Social Welfare Policy Secretariat

On 19 December 1977, the Commonwealth Government announced the establishment of the Social Welfare Policy Secretariat and indicated that it would work through a Committee of Permanent Heads to the Social Welfare Policy Committee of Cabinet.

The functions of the Secretariat are to:

- (1) Be responsible to the Permanent Heads Committee on Social Welfare for the provision of advice on, and the integrated development of, plans and policies and programmes in the broad field of health and welfare;
- (2) provide, or ensure the provision of, support to the Social Welfare Policy Committee of Cabinet on matters in the broad field of health and welfare;
- (3) assist the Permanent Heads Committee on Social Welfare to carry out its functions, including those of any sub-committee it might establish; and
- (4) ensure the co-ordinated development and review of health and welfare policy and ensure that appropriate research activities are directed to these ends.

Community Health Programme

The Community Health Programme was introduced in 1973-74, to encourage the provision of comprehensive and integrated community-based health care and support services. Its objectives emphasise prevention, education, rehabilitation, and domiciliary services as an alternative to institutional care. Although by no means all community health services are supported under this one programme, it is seen as a major source of support for new initiatives in community health services. There is a clear preference for proposals

in which the community itself has been involved in the planning of programmes, together with the relevant State health authorities.

Originally, grants to projects in the States were approved on an individual project basis, but at the outset of 1976-77 this approach was changed. Financial allocations to the States took the form of annual block grants for each State's total approved programme, including projects conducted by non-government organisations operating at State or local levels. Under these arrangements, the States had responsibility for determining the allocations to individual projects from their respective block grants, and had flexibility in the movement of funds from one approved project to another, to meet changing circumstances. The block grant system involved the Commonwealth Government in broad policy issues; in seeking agreement with the States on the inclusion of projects in annual programmes and the broad priorities therein; and, in conjunction with the States, in evaluation and progress reporting. The States had primary responsibility for detailed administration of their annual programmes. Commonwealth Government funding to projects conducted by the States or by non-government organisations funded through the States was made on the basis of 50 per cent of capital and operating costs since 1978. In addition to funds provided to the States for projects at State or local levels, the Commonwealth Government provided funds, generally on a 100 per cent basis, direct to approved national projects conducted by non-government organisations.

In 1981, the Commonwealth Government determined that, in respect of 1981-82 and subsequent years, it would change the basic character of Commonwealth assistance for health from assistance specifically related to health costs, to payments which are for general purposes but which are identifiable as a Commonwealth contribution towards the cost of health programmes in the States and the Northern Territory. The new arrangements are an interim step towards full absorption of health grants into the tax sharing grants; hence their inclusion in the tax sharing legislation.

Health Services Planning and Research Programme

Through this Programme, research activities concerned with the planning, organisation, staffing, financing, management, operation, and use of health services are supported. An amount of \$1.48m was made available in 1981-82 for all States to develop and expand their health planning agencies.

The Commonwealth Department of Health is involved in research activities concerned with the planning, organisation, staffing, financing, management, operation, and use of health services.

Further references: Hospital and Health Services Commission, *Victorian Year Book* 1976, pp. 675-6; 1978, pp. 658-61

Health Insurance Commission

From 1 November 1978, the role of the Health Insurance Commission was reduced to that of a private registered organisation (while still a statutory authority) and its former functions were taken over by the Commonwealth Department of Health.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 755-6; 1978, p. 661

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES

Health Commission of Victoria

The Health Commission of Victoria commenced operations in December 1978. It operates through four line divisions—Public Health, Hospitals, Mental Health, and Mental Retardation. These are supported by four "service" divisions—Planning, Building and Services, Finance, and Personnel.

Public Health Division

The Public Health Division provides its services through six branches—Clinical Services, Inspection Services, Occupational Health, Dental, Pre-school Child Development, and Family Health.

Clinical Services Branch

Prison Medical Service. The Prison Medical Service provides medical and dental treatment for all prisoners in Victoria. In country prisons, treatment is provided through local general practitioners and hospitals. At Pentridge Prison there is a 20 bed hospital

with a large out-patient department staffed by Prison Medical Officers and a range of visiting specialists. There are also 12 beds in St Vincent's Public Hospital.

Other programmes include dental and optometry services.

Child Care. The Health Commission meets the cost of medical, dental and optical treatment rendered to State Wards and other children under the care of the Department of Community Welfare Services.

In addition, a range of medical and pharmaceutical supplies are provided free of charge to group homes, orphanages, and other child care groups.

Medical Assessment Services. These are responsible for the examination and assessment of applicants to the Victorian Public Service and semi-government organisations and for advice to various State Authorities on matters of ill-health and retirement of officers.

Communicable Diseases Centre. This is responsible for the operation of a specialist clinic for the free treatment of sexually transmitted diseases and for contact tracing and follow-up of patients.

Tuberculosis Services. These are responsible for the prevention, early detection, and treatment of the disease of tuberculosis and maintaining public awareness of it. The broad policy of tuberculosis control continues as in recent years, but compulsory mass X-ray surveys have been suspended since December 1976. The number of beds reserved for treatment of tuberculosis patients continues to decline.

Persons born outside Australia show a considerably higher incidence of tuberculosis than those born in Australia and special attention is being directed to the medical supervision of south-east Asian refugees arriving in this country. Other groups requiring surveillance include persons with a past history or significant radiological evidence of past tuberculosis infection and heavy users of alcohol. Because of their higher risk of developing active tuberculosis, these persons are asked to remain under review at clinics or by private doctors.

Tuberculin testing among school children continued and in 1981, 98,441 were tested and 57,121 were given B.C.G. vaccination.

Medical supervision of all new cases and diligent contact control have kept the situation within control. A major credit for improving the situation is the availability of modern anti-tuberculosis chemotherapy. The four drugs—Streptomycin, Isoniazid, Rifampicin, and Ethambutol—make it possible to render virtually all persons with active tuberculosis non-infectious. This applies to both new cases and those who have reactivated and both categories usually need only a short period of institutional care. Treatment on a domiciliary basis, under direct supervision, is being used when warranted. Experience is showing that reactivation of tuberculosis is being markedly reduced among those who have had full courses of drug treatment.

Compulsory community chest X-ray surveys were conducted throughout Victoria from 1963 to 1976. Three mobile X-ray units have been retained by Tuberculosis Services and are being used for special community groups and others at special risk, for example, mental hospitals, prisons, homes for the aged and indigent, and "contact" surveys. The general situation of community surveys is reviewed periodically with special reference to high risk areas.

The constant danger to unprotected persons proceeding to areas of high risk is emphasised and the Branch considers that all susceptible persons should be advised to have B.C.G. vaccinations before leaving Australia. There were 32 deaths in Victoria in 1981 of persons with active tuberculosis.

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAU AND CLINICS

Activities	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
New cases referred (a)	8,088	5,399	5,877	6,732	7,031
Active cases—					
New	274	293	395	392	380
Reactivated	25	25	18	16	13
Chronic	7	4	3	4	6
Re-attendances	35,037	21,212	21,167	21,807	24,830
Home visits by nurses	12,996	10,006	13,970	15,863	15,433
X-ray examinations (films taken) (b)	37,007	36,312	35,368	38,235	39,535

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAU AND CLINICS—continued

Activities	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Tuberculin tests (c)	6,904	6,076	6,870	7,222	7,031
B.C.G. vaccinations (c)	1,519	1,603	1,675	1,951	1,903
Chest X-ray surveys (X-rays taken)	45,461	48,301	40,848	48,501	39,993

(a) Referred to investigation from all sources for the first time in that year.

(b) Large and micro films, excluding mass X-ray surveys with mobile units.

(c) Excludes tests and vaccinations undertaken by the Schools BCG Section of Tuberculosis Services.

Further references: Compulsory chest X-rays, *Victorian Year Book* 1965, p. 241; Tuberculosis and mass X-ray surveys, 1967, pp. 507-8

Inspection Services Branch

The Medical and Health Surveying Section. This Section superintends and advises local government in matters of public health. It is operated by medical officers and health surveyors, and is regionalised into six specific health areas for the State. The Section is closely involved in reported cases of food poisoning and infectious disease. With the assistance of local government, the Section locates all known contacts, arranges testing to be carried out and initiates appropriate action to insulate the community effectively from the causes of such problems. A mosquito vector programme is conducted throughout Victoria to control the breeding of the mosquito *Culex annulirostris*. This reduces the possibility of transmission of Australian arbo-encephalitis. A programme of screening of all Indo-Asian refugees for health problems is also conducted at time of their entry into Victoria.

The Engineering and Sanitation Section. This Section exercises responsibility in the installation of safe water supplies, the sanitary disposal of effluent, the fluoridation of water supplies, and the cleanliness of public swimming pools. Other activities include the approval of septic tanks installed by local councils, the supervision of sewage treatment processes, the approval of council-owned cattle saleyards and other offensive trade premises, and the licensing of waste water re-use.

The Poisons Control Section. This Section monitors the margin of safety that applies in the manufacture, storage, distribution, and use of poisons and deleterious substances. From advice of an expert Committee and recommendations of the National Health and Medical Research Council, it supervises the methods of manufacture, and sale of poisons and deleterious substances through a complete licensing system. Monitoring of required labelling provisions is also conducted. Included in the role of the Section is the detection of illegal supply and possession of restricted substances.

The Drugs of Dependence Unit. This Unit monitors and controls the use and misuse of drugs of dependence in the community. It prepares for approval and co-ordinates the issue of permits and authorisations for drugs of addiction, monitors computer records of drug movements and, from this data, detects drug dependent persons. The Unit also investigates the activities of pharmacists and doctors in relation to the Poisons Act.

The Proprietary Medicines Section. Through a registration system, this Section requires all medicines for human use to conform to certain standards of efficacy and safety in manufacture, storage, wholesale and retail distribution, and consumer use. All medicines considered acceptable for marketing in Victoria are given a specific registration number which must appear on the outer container of such medicine. Claims made in any labelling utilised in the sale of a product are screened to ensure that the formulation of the product can satisfy such claims. Within the context of this Section, matters related to therapeutic goods and devices are also considered.

The Food Standards Section. This Section superintends and advises local government on prescribed standards for food and food products. The standards are based on recommendations of the National Health and Medical Research Council and resolutions of an expert Food Standards Committee. Regulations prescribing appropriate standards for food and food products cover purity and wholesomeness, manufacturing and storage requirements, and the manner in which food and food products may be labelled.

The State Health Laboratories. These provide service to local government, the Commission and other government departments in analyses of material submitted for examination. Ongoing analyses of foodstuffs are carried out to ensure compliance with relevant food standards. Testing of toys and cosmetics for lead content is also carried out.

The Legislation Section. This Section is responsible for preparing new draft legislation from advice received from the various Branches and Sections of the Public Health Division. The Section is also responsible for conducting a continual review of existing legislation to ensure that it is both adequate and relevant to the current needs of the community. Exhaustive consideration is given to matters requiring legislation and all interested parties are given the opportunity to supply arguments for or against prepared drafts so that a desired result is obtained.

Cemeteries Section. The Health Commission's Cemeteries Section administers the Cemeteries Act and Regulations under which cemeteries and crematoria operate. The Commission's role centres around supervision, guidance of local cemetery trusts, and planning for future burial and cremation needs. Day to day operations at cemeteries are carried out by trustees appointed by the Governor in Council. There are more than 600 public cemeteries and 48 approved private cemeteries.

Occupational Health Branch

The Occupational Health Service investigates all forms of occupations and their possible effect on health and provides specialised knowledge and advice to industry and other interested parties as a means to overcome potential hazards to health. Surveillance duties include the level of cadmium pigments in manufacturing plants, the prevalence of carbon monoxide in factories and the occurrence of organophosphates and other pesticides. Work is continuing on radiation monitoring and the level of X-ray emissions from various items of equipment. Audiometric testing for noise level assessment is another function, as is pest control supervision.

Dental Health Branch

The main aim of the dental therapy scheme in Victoria (conducted by the Dental Health Branch of the Public Health Division) is to develop a comprehensive dental service offering free dental care to pre-school and primary school children. This scheme will be staffed basically by dental therapists working under the general direction and control of dentists.

The dental therapy course extends over a period of two years and the students, who must have reached university entrance requirements, are appointed to the Victorian Public Service as cadets. The main theme is preventive dentistry with lectures and projects that emphasise this aspect in every subject. During second year, cadets experience several hours of practical dentistry each day. The maximum intake at the Dental Therapy School is sixty students.

After graduation, dental therapists work in one and two dental surgery clinics being established in school grounds where practicable. Other schools will be visited by mobile dental clinics. A building programme in metropolitan and country areas is being continued to accommodate dental therapists as they graduate.

Having controlled existing dental decay and gum disease by treatment procedures, the dental therapists then aim to ensure that by regular re-examinations, clinical methods of prevention, and through dietary and oral hygiene education, children suffer from less dental disease. In 1978, newly graduated dental therapists were mainly posted to the western and north-western suburbs of Melbourne. In 1979, expansion of the scheme was centred in the Geelong/Bellarine Peninsula and Warragul/La Trobe Valley areas. In 1981, children in the eastern suburbs of Melbourne became eligible for treatment at the Dental Clinic at 448 St Kilda Road, Melbourne, on an appointment basis.

Because of lack of funds in late 1982, it was decided that, in future, dental therapists would concentrate on dental examinations and dental health education for all primary school children. Free treatment was only to be given to children classified as "disadvantaged" or handicapped due to geographic isolation. Other children requiring treatment would be advised to visit private dentists, and payment for treatment would be a parental responsibility.

Pre-school Child Development Branch

The Pre-School Child Development Branch of the Public Health Division is responsible for educational, care, and developmental services for children of pre-school age (until attendance at primary school). It is concerned with both government subsidised and privately operated centres.

The Branch has a staff of regional pre-school advisers. They work closely with community groups and the staff of shire and city councils to integrate services, where possible, and to utilise buildings to the fullest. The Branch's responsibilities, through its advisers, include: maintaining standards in kindergartens and other types of centres; being a resource to play groups, living and learning centres, and occasional care programmes; assisting councils and other organisations to establish services; being a liaison with infant health centres and other organisations involved in early childhood services; providing information and assistance to the public, parents, and staff of centres; conducting in-service work for teachers and advisory committees on the administration of centres; assisting in placing children with special needs in appropriate centres and establishing services for particular needs; and where appropriate, being part of the Early Childhood Development Programme team.

The type of service established varies according to the needs of the region and the age of the children. The range of services includes the following:

Toddler groups (Subsidised). For children aged between 18 months and three years and their parents. Conducted by a trained kindergarten teacher and infant welfare sister in an infant welfare centre, this service not only offers parents the opportunity to learn more about the growth and development of young children, but also demonstrates and recommends suitable learning activities.

Kindergartens and pre-school play centres (Subsidised). Provide educational programmes for children from three years of age onwards for up to five half-day sessions per week during the school term. A trained teacher with an untrained assistant plans an educational programme suited to the needs of the individual children in the groups.

Day care centres (Subsidised). Cater for pre-school children whose parents desire full-day care, either on a regular basis or occasionally. These centres vary in size and administration, from a large centre for up to 60 children, in the charge of a qualified director, to a small group, cared for by parents on a co-operative basis. Most centres employ trained staff to carry out an individually planned programme.

Private child minding centres. Centres must be registered, and although the programmes are not professionally supervised, the facilities and programmes are monitored by the regional pre-school adviser in accordance with child minding regulations.

Early Childhood Development Programmes. These are a community based network of services for young children and their families. It seeks to build on to and to integrate existing services such as infant welfare, pre-school, and school medical services in accordance with the developmental needs of families with young children. Through consultations and explanations a multi-disciplinary team is established, the aim being to make the services more accessible to the people.

Fourteen Early Childhood Development Programmes have so far been set up in the following regions: South Western, Central Highlands, Central Gippsland, Diamond Valley/Eltham, Knox/Sherbrooke, Barwon, Broadmeadows, City of Melbourne, Mallee (Mildura/Swan Hill areas), Footscray/Sunshine, Goulburn Valley, Eastern Divide (Lilydale area), Frankston, and Gisborne. They are at various stages of development and in some cases have not yet reached their full staffing strength. It is estimated that approximately 32 Early Childhood Development Programmes will be required to give a comprehensive coverage of Victoria.

Family Health Services Branch

School Medical Service. At a time of changing emphasis in community child health needs, the School Medical Service provides support to children and families with a wide variety of needs. Where early childhood development complexes are established, doctors and school nurses work closely with the allied health professionals based in these centres. In addition to this supporting role, increasing emphasis is placed on the preventive aspects of child health, in particular that of the early identification and management of a wide variety of handicapping conditions.

In 1981, a developmental medical examination was offered to children attending subsidised pre-school and day care centres and 44,806 were examined by medical officers. Previously unrecognised disability was found to be present in 6,090 of these children.

Examination of the school age child is conducted by specially trained school nurses and 33,989 Year 1 children were examined in 1981. In other areas doctor/nurse teams work

together and a further 3,551 Year 1 children received an examination by a medical officer, preference being given, where possible, to those children who had not been medically examined in pre-school.

The school nurse has an increasingly important and specialised role in the Service and works within a group of schools which are her responsibility. Vision is screened regularly in Year 1 and 4 and Year 8, pure tone audiometry is used to screen hearing in Year 1 and wherever hearing impairment is suspected. Children with a previously recognised disability are reviewed to ensure that ongoing management is appropriate, and referrals of children thought to be educationally or otherwise at risk are taken from teachers. In 1981, 259,322 school age children were examined of whom 16,490 were referred for further investigation.

Special services are provided to children with intellectual disability and 29 special schools and 15 special developmental schools in Victoria were visited throughout the year by a doctor/nurse team. Consultative services are also provided and 126 children were examined in the clinic for the partially sighted and 844 hearing impaired children were examined. These examinations are part of an inter-disciplinary assessment in collaboration with Victorian Education Department psychologists and teachers to determine the best educational programme for the individual child. Input is also provided to regional ascertainment committees for the hearing impaired.

Medical examinations were performed on children referred for assessment of learning difficulties at school and 294 pre-school children were seen for assessment and ongoing management of developmental delay. The services of 17 sessional paediatricians regionally based are now available throughout Victoria.

The uniformly high standards of examination required for this type of work in the educational-medical field are maintained by a constant ongoing programme of in-service training for all personnel, both nursing and medical. The aim of the service is as always to help the individual child to develop to his or her full potential and to promote better health within the community.

Maternal and infant health services. These services, operated by the Public Health Division's Family Health Services Branch, include the supervision of infants from the first weeks of life throughout the pre-school years, and the guidance of mothers during pregnancy, the post-natal period, and the early child rearing years.

The aim of the Infant Welfare Service is to promote health, in its broadest sense, from the pre-natal period through the child's earliest weeks to school age. The service is delivered, in conjunction with local government, by infant welfare nurses at infant welfare centres. There are 513 nurses employed in 798 centres throughout Victoria. The service is free and readily available to parents. The Health Commission employs a team of infant welfare nursing advisers to assist nurses employed by local government. Direct services are provided to migrant hostels, to Puckapunyal Army Camp, and to four infant welfare "circuits" in northern and eastern Victoria.

Family planning is an integral part of family health, and family planning clinics are conducted at a growing number of infant welfare centres. The centres are run jointly by the Health Commission and local government, and are staffed by Health Commission doctors and nurses trained in family planning methods. A wide range of free services is offered.

VICTORIA—MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH SERVICES

Particulars	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (a)
Family planning and pre-natal services (b)—					
Number of clinics	39	66	72	75	75
New enrolments	4,457	4,975	6,532	8,051	8,690
Attendances of patients	15,790	18,261	22,622	27,534	31,110
Pre-natal services—					
Number of clinics	21	18	(b)	(b)	(b)
Attendances of mothers	3,643	2,307	(b)	(b)	(b)
Infant welfare services—					
Number of infant welfare centres (all types)	781	783	787	795	798
Infant welfare sisters employed	473	481	492	507	513
Attendances of children	1,342,883	1,325,693	1,311,510	1,325,033	1,986,187
Home visits	160,975	164,468	163,941	170,667	254,032
Attendances of expectant mothers	19,253	20,368	21,259	21,944	(c)
Post-natal visits to hospital	25,709	26,770	26,516	27,903	49,612

(a) Statistics for these services are now collated on a financial year basis. Therefore this column covers the period January 1981 to June 1982, and is not comparable with previous data.

(b) Pre-natal services now absorbed into family planning clinics.

(c) Not collected after June 1981.

Hospitals Division

Under the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1958*, all institutions and benevolent societies as defined in the Act must be registered. The Division ensures that the main requirements for registration, that is, the setting of suitable objectives and the provision of appropriate constitutions, are complied with.

Registration of institutions and benevolent societies under the Act entitles such organisations to share in the Hospitals and Charities Fund for maintenance (operating) subsidies. The great proportion of financial assistance is allocated to hospitals and hospitals for the aged. The award of grants is dependent upon the availability of funds and the purposes for which they are to be applied. Close scrutiny is maintained by the Division over hospital budgets. Each institution is required to submit budgets for approval covering the succeeding year's operations. The cost of operating the public hospital system has increased substantially in the last decade. In 1969-70, the average cost per bed per day was \$23.53 compared with \$158.80 in 1981-82.

The Health Commission through the Hospitals Division, exercises control over State funds for capital works. Commission approval is required at all stages for hospital building projects from the original narrative, through preliminary sketch plans to documentation, tendering, and supervision of the projects. Capital expenditure for 1969-70 amounted to \$18.2m compared with \$49.8m in 1981-82. Included in this amount was a contribution of \$10m from the Hospitals and Charities Fund for maintenance works at hospitals.

The Division co-ordinates hospital and institutional activities, and has the power to inquire into the administration of institutions and societies. It also has various responsibilities for nursing in Victoria, deciding in consultation with the Victorian Nursing Council whether any particular hospital will participate in approved basic or post-basic registered general nursing courses; it determines the establishment of nursing staff for hospitals; advises intending applicants for basic courses in nursing on the educational standard required and subjects preferred for entry into the various branches of nursing; produces publicity and information, including films and other advice; offers scholarships for recommended registered general nurses to attend tertiary institutions to undertake postgraduate courses; directs a staff of nurses to relieve matrons in country hospitals when they are on leave and assists when urgent shortages of nursing staff occur; and helps generally in nursing matters in hospitals and community health services.

Mental Health Division

This Division of the Health Commission operates treatment and preventive services for mental illness, alcoholism and drug dependence, and forensic psychiatry.

Psychiatric care is provided by psychiatric and mental hospitals, clinics, child and adolescent centres, community mental health centres, domiciliary services, and day hospitals.

Direct alcoholism and drug dependence services are provided by assessment centres, detoxification units, and rehabilitation centres. The Division is also involved in the development of services through voluntary organisations.

Forensic psychiatry is provided to Victoria's prisons, and the Children's Clinic receives psychiatric referrals from the Children's Court.

Mental Retardation Division

This newly established Division has responsibility for the operation of training centres and other centres for the mentally retarded. The primary objective of the Division is to enable mentally retarded persons to live in the community with the greatest possible degree of independence and dignity.

The Division has four branches—Regional Services, Institutional Services, Resources Development, and Administration.

Further references: *History of the Victorian Department of Health, Victorian Year Book 1961*, pp. 215-17; *Health of the Victorian Community, 1962*, pp. 243-6; *Hospital Regional Planning, 1962*, pp. 261-2; *Historical Outline, 1965*, pp. 253-5; *Hospital Architecture, 1966*, 241-2; *Charities in Victoria, 1968*, pp. 514-15; *Rationalised Medical Services, 1971*, pp. 511-12; *Committee of Inquiry into Hospital and Health Services in Victoria, 1976*, pp. 671-5; *Victorian Department of Health, 1978*, pp. 622-4; *Local Government Authorities, 1978*, p. 665

HEALTH INSURANCE IN AUSTRALIA

In 1946, the Commonwealth Parliament was empowered by referendum to provide medical and dental services as well as pharmaceutical, sickness, and hospital benefits throughout Australia.

The original national health insurance system was introduced on 1 July 1953 to enable the public to obtain protection against the cost of medical and hospital services, by taking out insurance with non-profit registered health insurance organisations. The Commonwealth supplemented hospital and medical benefits paid by these organisations.

Under this system which remained virtually unchanged for nearly 20 years, a person who had incurred medical or hospital costs presented the receipt to his fund, which paid a benefit from the fund and also, as agent for the Commonwealth, a benefit from the Government.

Following extensive Parliamentary debate on health insurance issues in the late 1960s and the criticisms contained in the report of the Nimmo Committee in 1969, the system was modified in several ways.

A list of most common medical fees was drawn up and incorporated in the National Health Act as the Schedule of Fees for Medical Benefits Purposes (now known as the Medical Benefits Schedule and reviewed from time to time by an independent tribunal). Benefits were substantially increased to reduce the gap between cost and benefits. Commonwealth Government subsidisation was made available for low income and certain other disadvantaged groups to obtain private insurance, and funding was made available to increase the insurability for persons with chronic illnesses, disabilities, or pre-existing illnesses.

In July 1975, the Commonwealth Government introduced the scheme known as Medibank. This scheme provided for medical benefits to be paid to all persons at the rate of 85 per cent of the schedule fee with a maximum gap per service of \$5; in addition, every Australian became entitled to free standard ward public hospital treatment. A bulk billing facility for doctors was introduced, the Commonwealth and State Governments entered cost sharing agreements for the funding of public hospitals on a 50-50 basis and a levy on taxable income was proposed to finance the Medibank scheme in part.

Following the Commonwealth Government's consideration of the deliberations of the Medibank Review Committee in 1976, changes were made to the Medibank arrangements from 1 October 1976. In the interest of maintaining universal coverage, Australians could choose to remain insured with Medibank by the payment of a levy, or contribute to a private insurance organisation.

On 1 July 1978, medical benefits were reduced to 75 per cent of the Schedule fee with a maximum gap of \$10.

The health insurance levy, Medibank Standard, and the concept of compulsory health insurance were abolished on 1 November 1978. A universal new Commonwealth benefit was introduced to provide benefits to cover 40 per cent of the Schedule fee with a maximum gap of \$20. Private health funds provided additional benefits as an optional extra and doctors could bulk bill the Commonwealth Government for pensioners and persons they identified as socially disadvantaged at 75 per cent of the Schedule fee. Persons had to register with a private fund to receive the Commonwealth Benefit.

On 1 September 1979, the Commonwealth Government abolished the 40 per cent—\$20 scheme and substituted a Commonwealth medical benefit to meet the cost over \$20 for each service up to the limit of the Schedule fee.

Further changes to the health insurance arrangements which became operative on 1 September 1981 were made by the Commonwealth Government with the objective of achieving a greater public participation in the cost of health care in Australia.

The individual elements of these latest arrangements are outlined under the headings "Medical benefits" and "Hospital benefits" below.

Medical benefits*General features*

From 1 September 1981, a Commonwealth Medical Benefit (C.M.B.) became available only to persons insured with a registered medical benefits organisation for at least the basic level of medical benefits (except pensioners holding Pensioner Health Benefit cards

and their dependants and "persons in special need" and their dependants in receipt of a Health Care Card). The basic level of medical benefits is equal to 85 per cent of the Schedule fee or the Schedule fee less \$10, whichever is the greater amount. This is a combined medical benefit, composed of a flat rate of C.M.B. of 30 per cent of the Schedule fee and the remainder fund benefit. The "Schedule" refers to medical benefits for services by medical practitioners and dental practitioners, benefits for consultations by participating optometrists, and medical benefits for services by accredited dental practitioners in the treatment of cleft lip and cleft palate conditions.

Doctors may continue to bulk bill the Commonwealth for pensioners with Pensioner Health Benefit (P.H.B.) cards and the current rate of C.M.B. for pensioners is 85 per cent of the Schedule fee or the Schedule fee less \$5, whichever is the greater amount. Alternatively, pensioners may claim the same amount of C.M.B. through a registered medical benefits organisation should they be issued with a doctor's account.

The Commonwealth Department of Social Security identified the three groups of persons in special need. Those who qualified were issued with a Health Care Card. The three groups are:

- (1) Migrants and refugees in the first six months in Australia, irrespective of income;
- (2) unemployed and special beneficiaries with incomes below the P.H.B. limits; and
- (3) low income groups, means tested as follows: married couple, income below \$172 per week plus \$20 for each child; sole parent with 1 child, income below \$172 per week plus \$20 for every other child; single persons, income below \$103 per week.

The C.M.B. for Health Care Card holders is a flat rate of 85 per cent of the Schedule fee where the doctor bulk bills the Commonwealth at that rate in full settlement for the service, or, a claim for C.M.B. may be made through any registered medical benefits organisation on a paid or unpaid account for 85 per cent of the Schedule fee or the Schedule fee less \$5, whichever is the greater amount.

Registered medical benefits organisations are now restricted to offering only a basic table of medical benefits (85 per cent or \$10 gap, whichever is the greater amount) described earlier, a gap medical table (to cover the \$10 gap) and ancillary tables for paramedical-type services and appliances. Contributions paid to a registered medical benefits organisation for the basic table of benefits are tax rebateable at the rate of 32 cents in the dollar.

The Commonwealth Department of Health allocates each medical practitioner a unique number called the provider number. Payment of medical benefits is facilitated if doctors include their provider number on their accounts and receipts. Private medical practitioners normally charge for treatment provided on a fee-for-service basis. Each medical service which attracts a medical benefit has a schedule fee which is set by an independent tribunal. The fees are set for medical benefit payment purposes only and doctors are not compelled to charge them.

The Australian Medical Association (A.M.A.) publishes its own list of medical services and fees which in the opinion of the Association are fair, reasonable, and appropriate for the services listed. While there is some variation between individual items, generally speaking the A.M.A. fees are in excess of the schedule fees (e.g. G.P. standard surgery consultation: \$12.60 A.M.A. at 1 November 1981 and \$11.20 schedule at 1 July 1982).

Since 1970, a feature of the Australian medical benefits arrangements has been the payment of higher rate of benefit for medical services performed by recognised specialists and consultant physicians. Thus, for medical benefit payment purposes, Specialist Recognition Advisory Committees were established in each State to consider applications for recognition from medical practitioners. At 30 June 1982, there were 2,099 recognised specialists and 974 recognised consultant physicians in Victoria.

Optometrical arrangements

Underpinning the provision of optometrical consultation benefits is a Participating Optometrists Scheme, whereby optometrists, or if applicable, their employees, must undertake to charge consultation fees no higher than those set out in the Schedule to the Commonwealth Health Insurance Act and that consultations will be provided generally at no direct cost to eligible pensioners and their dependants by means of assignment of Commonwealth medical benefits.

Most optometrists in Victoria are participating in the Scheme. At 30 July 1982, 167 undertakings were in effect in respect of 286 practice locations. These undertakings cover 299 optometrists out of a total of 336.

Before the introduction of the Participating Optometrists Scheme, optometrists who made their services available to isolated areas recouped the additional costs incurred by raising a surcharge. The current arrangements preclude such additional charges. To ensure that an adequate optometrical service is available in isolated areas, the Commonwealth Government covers the approved costs incurred by making per capita grants directly related to the number of patients seen in these isolated areas. This assistance is in addition to the optometrical consultation benefits.

At 30 September 1981, eight Victorian optometrists were receiving such assistance with the per capita grants ranging from \$0.90 to \$4.20. The rates of payment for such assistance are currently under review.

Pathology arrangements

Following the consideration of the Final Report by the Pathology Services Working Party, the Commonwealth Government introduced, on 1 August 1977, a number of measures intended to eliminate abuses and contain the escalating costs of medical benefits for pathology services.

A new pathology services and fees section of the medical benefits schedule was introduced which reduced the number of pathology items and fee levels, adjusted fees to stimulate the use of cost saving technology, and generally improved the rules on multiple testing of pathology specimens. The new section also contains a division of pathology items into two groups. The first group of items applies only where the pathology services are rendered by approved pathology practitioners. The second group of items applies where the services are performed by medical practitioners who are not approved pathology practitioners. Approval as a pathology practitioner is obtained from the Commonwealth Minister for Health through the Approved Pathology Practitioner Scheme. This approval is conditional on the signing of an undertaking to observe a code of conduct. Such observance is monitored by the Medical Services Committee of Inquiry.

The items in the first group attract fees and benefits at either the "SP" or "OP" rate. The "SP" rate applies only where the service is performed by an approved pathology practitioner who is a recognised specialist pathologist or by a recognised specialist pathologist employed by an approved pathology practitioner. Also, certain other conditions have to be met. The "OP" rate applies where the service is performed by an approved pathology practitioner who is not a recognised specialist pathologist, and who does not employ a recognised specialist pathologist. This "OP" rate also applies to services performed by an approved pathology practitioner who is, or employs, a recognised specialist pathologist but where all the other "SP" rate conditions have not been met.

The Health Insurance Act has been amended so that medical benefits are not payable in respect of pathology services unless a practitioner has determined that the service is reasonably necessary for the adequate medical care of the patient concerned, whether he performs the service or requests another practitioner to perform the pathology tests. It is also a requirement that requests for pathology services within the above mentioned first group of items must be in the requesting practitioner's own handwriting unless these services are self-determined. A request in writing is required within a partnership or group of practitioners. Approved pathology practitioners must retain requests in writing for eighteen months. Requests in writing are not required for services listed in the second group of items.

Medical practitioners who request pathology services must be identified on the patient's account so that they can be made accountable to the Medical Services Committee of Inquiry which is able to ask them to show that the services requested were reasonably necessary for the adequate medical care of their patients.

In November 1977, a further "HP" fee and benefit rate was introduced and applies to pathology services in respect of private inpatients of recognised hospitals where recognised hospital or government laboratory equipment and/or staff is used. At the same time, the range of pathology services attracting the "OP" fee and benefit rate was extended to include services where government (including university) laboratories staff or equipment is used. This brings these laboratories into line with recognised hospitals' laboratories.

Commonwealth Health Laboratories undertake pathology work for hospitals and private practitioners, and since 1 November 1977, charges equal to the appropriate medical benefits have been introduced for pathology services provided on behalf of privately insured patients. These patients are able to recover the incurred costs from their medical insurance funds. The new charging policy is in line with the Commonwealth Government's belief that those who can afford to pay for health services should do so. There is one Commonwealth Health Laboratory in Victoria, situated at Bendigo.

At 30 July 1982, there were 722 medical practitioners approved as pathology practitioners in Victoria.

Statistical data

As part of the existing medical benefits arrangements, a comprehensive range of statistics on medical services and payments is being maintained under the health insurance medical statistical system. Data is obtained from all registered health benefits organisations operating medical funds and from within the Commonwealth Department of Health. Through the use of computers this data is being used for effective monitoring of the overall operation and costs of the medical benefits scheme; analysis for use in fee and benefit negotiations and inquiries; providing information as a basis for reviewing and restructuring the medical benefits schedule, and for assessing the effects and cost of such review and restructuring; and analysing medical practitioner servicing patterns and providing basic data for Medical Services Committees of Inquiry.

Medical Services Committees of Inquiry

In August 1977, a further Medical Services Committee of Inquiry was established in Victoria, in common with other States, under the Health Insurance Act (there already was a Committee under the National Health Act).

The Committees are concerned with monitoring and making recommendations to the Commonwealth Minister for Health in regard to, among other matters, the rendering of excessive medical services, the excessive initiation of pathology services, and the adherence to the conditions which are part of a pathology services undertaking. These Committees do not examine cases of fraud, which are covered by other sections of the Health Insurance Act.

Each Committee has five members, one of whom is the Commonwealth Director of Health in Victoria. The other members are two general practitioners, a specialist surgeon, and a physician. These other members are selected by the Minister from nominations by the Australian Medical Association.

An Optometrical Services Committee of Inquiry was established in 1979.

Claims review and investigation

The Commonwealth Department of Health has responsibility for ensuring that claims by medical practitioners or members of the public for payment of Commonwealth benefit for medical or hospital services are legally correct and justifiable under the provisions of the Health Insurance Act.

To this end, claims submitted for payment are reviewed by the Department and, where indications of fraud or other abuse of the health insurance programme are found, investigations are conducted by the Department to determine the nature and extent of the abuse.

Evidence of fraud or offences against the Health Insurance Act is passed to the Australian Federal Police for prosecution while evidence of non-criminal irregularities is dealt with by means of counselling, referral to the Medical Services Committee of Inquiry, and/or recovery of benefits overpaid.

Health programme grants scheme

Health programme grants were introduced as part of the Medibank arrangements with effect from 1 July 1975, primarily to provide an alternative source of financing to the payment of medical benefits for services provided outside of hospitals by medical practitioners employed on a salaried or sessional basis. It was believed that meeting the cost of these services by means of a grant would result in savings to the Commonwealth Government as under the then existing arrangements that Government would have had to meet under Medibank the rest of the medical benefits for services rendered. The grants were also used to assist organisations in the provision of appropriate health-type services.

Since 1 October 1976, and as a general principle, organisations receiving grants are required to raise fees for services rendered to privately insured persons. From 1 September 1981, grants are generally restricted to meeting the cost of services rendered to eligible pensioners and Health Care Card holders and their dependants and those persons who, due to the nature of their dependency and their private domestic arrangements, do not wish their consultation to be made known to other members of their family.

Commonwealth Government concern about the serious cost escalation being experienced by Australia's health care delivery system has led to the introduction of health programme grants for development projects and associated evaluative research which consider new and different forms of health care, quality assurance processes, and cost containment in health services.

Hospital benefits

From 1 September 1981, the funding arrangements between the Commonwealth and the States provide that eligible pensioners and Health Care Card holders will have access to free public hospital accommodation and treatment as public patients. All other persons in Australia will be charged for public hospital accommodation and treatment. The public hospital charges in Victoria are \$110 per day for shared ward accommodation and \$150 per day for a private room. Where patients choose not to utilise the services of their private doctor while in hospital, an additional \$60 per day is charged for professional services provided by the hospital staff.

The public hospital outpatient charges in Victoria were also altered on 1 July 1982 from the previous \$15 per attendance to a \$20 charge for each medical service provided. From 1 August 1982, the Victorian Government legislated to impose a levy on registered hospital benefits organisations which conduct business in Victoria. The purpose of the legislation was to provide an alternative method of funding outpatient services for persons insured under a basic hospital benefits table.

Registered hospital benefits organisations in Victoria are required to operate a basic table of hospital benefits. This table provides for a benefit of \$110 per day for hospitalisation plus \$60 per day if required, for inpatient professional services and benefits to cover the full cost of outpatient charges. Contributions paid to a registered hospital benefits organisation for the basic table of benefits are tax rebateable at the rate of 32 cents in the dollar.

All organisations in Victoria provide additional tables of benefit at a higher contribution rate to cover the higher charges for public hospital private room accommodation and private hospital accommodation.

The Commonwealth Government provides assistance in meeting private hospital bed fees through a payment of \$16 per bed day, or \$28 per bed day for surgical patients, directly to the private hospitals. The identification of surgical patients relates to certain specific Schedule items being provided. Also, through its Re-insurance Account arrangements with the private health benefits organisations, the Commonwealth provides special assistance for those basic hospital table contributors with chronic or other illnesses requiring prolonged hospitalisation. The Commonwealth Government contribution to the Re-insurance arrangements has been set at \$100m annually from 1 September 1981.

Certain patients in public hospitals may be re-classified as "nursing home type patients" after a continuous period as an inpatient exceeding 60 days. All such patients will be charged an uninsurable amount towards the cost of hospital accommodation, currently \$10.05 per day in Victoria. With the exception of the Commonwealth entitled persons, an insurable net hospital fee of \$37.65 for extensive care patients or \$31.65 for ordinary care patients is then payable.

In Victoria, certain inpatient and outpatient services are provided free of charge by public hospitals. These types of services are for victims of criminal assault, sexual assault, domestic violence, or child abuse where fee charges would exacerbate the domestic situation, and for persons attending clinics of a preventive services nature, persons with serious infectious diseases, and for renal dialysis.

Nursing home benefits arrangements

The current nursing home benefits arrangements provide for the payment of a basic nursing home benefit for approved patients in approved nursing homes. This benefit varies between States. At 30 June 1982, this benefit in Victoria was payable up to a maximum of

\$31.65 per day. An extensive care benefit of \$6 per day is available to persons who require and receive extensive care at the nursing home.

Prior approval for the admission of patients to participating or deficit financing nursing homes must be obtained from the Commonwealth Department of Health. Approval for admission also acts as approval for the payment of basic nursing home benefits. Approval is also required for the payment of extensive care benefits.

From 1 September 1981, the Commonwealth Government pays the appropriate benefits on behalf of all patients in participating and State nursing homes direct to the nursing homes. Previously, hospital benefits organisations paid nursing home benefits from their basic table for insured persons.

The notion of patients paying a prescribed minimum contribution towards the nursing home accommodation costs established under the previous scheme has been retained. In May 1978, the procedures for establishing this minimum patient contribution were altered so that this contribution is now set at seven-eighths (87.5 per cent) of the single rate pension plus supplementary assistance. At 30 June 1982, the rate of contribution in all States was \$10.25 per day for participating nursing home patients and deficit financing nursing home patients. These rates may be waived or reduced in cases of financial hardship. State Government nursing homes set their own patient contribution levels, which are dependent on the means of each patient.

The rates of benefit now payable in any one State, when combined with the prescribed minimum patient contribution, are designed to cover fully the approved fees charged for 70 per cent of the beds in non-government nursing homes in that State.

Nursing home inspections are conducted to ensure that patients are receiving the appropriate level of nursing care and to ensure that the patient classifications are correct. The National Health Act includes provisions under which the construction of new nursing homes or extensions to existing approved premises require departmental approval.

The Commonwealth Government has maintained its control over nursing home fees by continuing to make it a condition of approval under the National Health Act that participating nursing homes cannot charge fees in excess of those determined by the Commonwealth Department of Health. This control is designed to ensure that the fees for such nursing homes are not increased beyond the level justified by rises in operating costs. Nursing homes operated by State Governments are not subject to the same control by the Commonwealth Department of Health, since it has been agreed that the fee fixing policies of such nursing homes are the responsibility of State Governments.

Since 1 January 1975, the Nursing Homes Assistance Act has provided for a deficit financing scheme for eligible organisations operating religious or charitable type nursing homes. Under the scheme, the nursing homes submit budgets for approval and their approved operating deficits are financed by the Commonwealth Government. Because of these arrangements the Commonwealth Government does not pay nursing home benefits on behalf of uninsured patients and no charge other than the prescribed fee of \$71.75 per week is made for these patients.

VICTORIA—NURSING HOME BENEFITS PAID (\$'000)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Commonwealth Department of Health	55,922	50,505	60,975	78,431	(a)124,043
Private health insurance funds	17,676	31,142	34,935	41,407	25,925
Total benefits paid	73,598	81,647	95,910	119,838	149,968

(a) The increase in benefits paid by the Commonwealth Department of Health is due to the change in nursing home arrangements from 1 September 1981.

Domiciliary nursing care benefits

A Commonwealth domiciliary nursing care benefit is available to help meet the cost of home nursing and other professional care required by aged persons living in private homes. This benefit was previously available only for aged persons of 65 years of age or over. From 1 November 1979, the benefit was made available to persons 16 years and over.

From 4 September 1980, a person who provides continuous care for a person aged 16 years and over may be eligible to receive a fortnightly benefit of \$42.00 (previously \$2 per day) provided a number of conditions are met. The beneficiary and patient must live together in a private home. Aged persons may also live in an aged persons complex where that complex does not also contain a nursing home or hostel. Alternatively, the complex may contain a hostel, provided no nursing staff are employed. The patients must be at least 16 years of age and must have an official certificate from their doctor stating that because of infirmity, illness, or incapacity, they have a continuing need for nursing care by a registered nurse as would warrant his/her admission to a nursing home. They must receive care from a registered nurse on a regular basis involving multiple visits each week. These visits can be made on a less frequent basis provided the beneficiary has a competency certificate. The benefit is not subject to a means test and is not considered as taxable income.

VICTORIA—DOMICILIARY NURSING CARE BENEFITS

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Number of beneficiaries (a)	2,475	2,565	3,474	4,268	3,693
Benefits paid (\$'000)	1,794	1,965	2,363	4,259	4,899

(a) At the end of the financial year.

Isolated Patients Travel and Accommodation Assistance Scheme

The Isolated Patients Travel and Accommodation Assistance Scheme provides financial help for persons in remote areas of Australia who require specialist medical treatment or services. The Commonwealth Government will help to meet the cost of travel and accommodation for patients who have to travel more than 200 kilometres to the nearest suitable specialist for treatment.

Patients are required to pay the first \$20 of the cost of travel. The Commonwealth Government will pay the balance and up to \$20 a night towards the cost of necessary accommodation. The scheme also provides identical help for a person accompanying the patient when the medical condition of the patient warrants it. If the patient is a child under 17 years of age, the financial assistance will be given to a parent or other escort, irrespective of the child's condition. There is no means test for the scheme, which commenced on 1 October 1978.

Pharmaceutical benefits

The National Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme was introduced in 1950, along with a restricted free list of life saving and disease preventing drugs. In 1951, an additional comprehensive range of medicines was provided free to pensioners. The Scheme, considerably expanded in 1960, introduced a patient contribution fee of 50 cents for prescriptions written for the general public. This contribution was increased to \$1.00 in 1971, \$1.50 in 1975, \$2.00 in 1976, \$2.50 in July 1978, \$2.75 in September 1979, \$3.20 in December 1981, and \$4.00 from 1 January 1983. Eligible pensioners and their dependants who hold a valid Pensioner Health Benefits Card and sickness benefits recipients and their dependants holding a valid Health Benefits Card receive pharmaceutical benefit prescriptions free of charge. A concession of \$2 per benefit item was introduced from 1 January 1983 for persons holding Health Care Cards and Social Service and Veterans Affairs' pensioners who are not eligible for a Pensioner Health Benefits or Health Benefits Card, and dependants of these groups.

The drugs and medicinal preparations available as pharmaceutical benefits are determined by the Commonwealth Minister for Health on the advice of the Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Committee. Pharmaceutical benefits are supplied by approved pharmaceutical chemists on medical practitioners' prescriptions. In regions with no approved chemist, a medical practitioner may be approved as supplier. An amendment to the National Health Act in May 1981 established the Pharmaceutical Benefits Remuneration Tribunal as the body responsible for determining payments to approved pharmaceutical chemists for the supply of pharmaceutical benefits. Previously, approved chemists' fees were set by the Joint Committee on Pharmaceutical Benefits Pricing Arrangements.

VICTORIA—PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Number of prescriptions ('000)	23,659	23,873	22,395	23,558	26,421
Prescription cost (\$'000)—					
Commonwealth Government contribution	61,636	65,543	65,904	72,789	94,501
Patients' contribution	30,697	35,397	33,098	34,630	42,555
Total	92,333	100,940	99,002	107,419	137,056

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 665-73

MEDICAL TRAINING AND MANPOWER

Training of doctors

Undergraduate training

Medical undergraduate training in Victoria is carried out at the University of Melbourne and Monash University. The Melbourne Medical School began in 1862 and now admits 190 students into the first year of the course, and 220 students into the second year. This enables an entry into second year of students who have another relevant degree or part thereof. The Monash Medical School admits 160 students into the first year of the course, and into the second and third years allows for a lateral entry of suitably qualified students to replace wastage. In both universities the pre-clinical course lasts three years, followed by three years of clinical instruction. After six years there is a qualifying examination which, if passed, confers on the student the degrees of MB, BS. The major hospitals where the University of Melbourne sends its undergraduates are the Royal Melbourne Hospital, St Vincent's Hospital, Austin Hospital, Repatriation General Hospital, Royal Children's Hospital, Royal Women's Hospital, Fairfield Hospital, and hospitals under the control of the Mental Health Division of the Victorian Health Commission. Monash University students are trained at the Alfred Hospital, Prince Henry's Hospital, Queen Victoria Medical Centre, Geelong Hospital, Royal Southern Memorial Hospital, Western General Hospital, Fairfield Hospital, hospitals under the control of the Mental Health Division of the Victorian Health Commission, and a number of associated hospitals.

The Medical Board of Victoria grants provisional registration to new graduates who, after one year's experience as interns, are registered as legally qualified medical practitioners. The aim of the university medical schools is to produce a generalist who, with further training, may become a general practitioner, physician, surgeon, obstetrician, paediatrician, psychiatrist, or other specialist.

Postgraduate training

Vocational training of recent medical graduates is usually directed towards obtaining membership of the appropriate professional College, e.g., the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, the Royal Australasian College of Physicians, and the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners. Assistance in providing such training is provided by the Boards of Graduate Studies in hospitals and by the Victorian Medical Postgraduate Foundation.

Each of these colleges is a body which conducts its own examinations for membership, stipulates the criteria required for the training necessary before examination can be undertaken and, in most instances, the post-examination training needed before membership and fellowship status can be achieved. In all, this normally takes between five and six years after the intern year.

The Graduate Boards of Studies at each hospital provide vocational training in each speciality, given by the specialist staff free of charge to the trainee. This is apart from the patient care that the trainee is giving to the patients of the hospital which pays the trainee for this service.

In addition, the Victorian Medical Postgraduate Foundation arranges continuing education and conducts refresher courses for both specialists and generalists. These courses are conducted both in the Melbourne metropolitan area and in the country. Particular emphasis is placed on the continuing education of country medical

practitioners. The universities have postgraduate degrees which they offer to medical graduates. These may be obtained by course work and/or thesis. Clinical academics also take part in training programmes arranged by Boards of Graduate Studies.

Specialist status

When a specialist qualification is granted by a college and the appropriate experience is gained, the recipient may be registered as a specialist with the Commonwealth Department of Health. Registration as a specialist was introduced at the Commonwealth level as part of the differential fee rebate scheme. This does not provide at present for specialist recognition of general practice. However, it is the aim of the Royal College of General Practitioners to achieve such recognition.

Further references: Development in medicine, 1910-1960, *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 230-8; Hospitals in medical education, 1967, pp. 519-20; Melbourne Medical Postgraduate Committee, 1963, pp. 264-5, 1967, pp. 527-8; Medical education: the second medical school, 1972, pp. 494-6; Registration procedure, 1977, pp. 765-6; Supply of doctors, 1977, p. 767

Nursing

Nursing is a discipline that provides a wide range and scope of health services in a variety of settings. The services include health education, promotion and maintenance of health and the prevention of illness or injury, rehabilitation, and implementation of prescribed medical regimes.

Nursing activities may include conducting preventive health examinations, teaching and counselling of children in schools, teenagers in clinics, adults at work, senior citizens in private and public nursing homes, new mothers in clinics and at home; performing complex tasks to help maintain life of patients in intensive care units in hospitals; and providing supportive physical and/or emotional care to individuals undergoing surgical, medical, or psychiatric care.

The majority of registered nurses in Victoria continue to work in hospitals. Other areas of employment are psychiatric clinics, public health facilities, nursing homes and homes for the aged, doctors' professional rooms, community health clinics, industry, and educational institutions.

Nursing education and practice are supervised by the Victorian Nursing Council, the statutory nursing body constituted under the *Nurses Act* 1958. The Council membership consists mainly of nurses from various nursing interests; there are also members from legal, medical, hospital, and general education fields. The Council is particularly concerned with standards of nursing courses, teaching personnel, examinations, and schools of nursing. Every person practising nursing for a fee or reward is required to be registered under the Nurses Act, and to hold a current annual practising certificate issued by the Victorian Nursing Council. Registers of nurses in each branch of nursing, and a roll of current practising certificate holders, are maintained by the Council.

Tertiary level nursing education courses are offered by the Schools of Nursing at Lincoln Institute of Health Sciences and Phillip Institute of Technology. The courses offered include the Bachelor of Applied Science, Advanced Nursing, (with major studies in clinical nursing, community health nursing, nursing administration and nursing education) the Diploma in Applied Science, Community Health Nursing and the Diploma in Applied Science, Advanced Psychiatric Nursing. Both of these colleges also conduct basic nursing education programmes leading to a Diploma in Applied Science, Nursing.

To assist nurses who have been absent from nursing to return to the profession, some hospitals and health agencies offer orientation and refresher courses. In-service nursing courses in various specialist areas such as intensive care, coronary care, operating theatre, cardio-thoracic, geriatric, oncological, eye, ear, nose, and throat, gynaecological, and communicable diseases nursing ensure a sufficient supply of skilled staff in these fields.

VICTORIA—NURSES, 1981-82

Courses	Approved training institutions at 30 June 1982 (a)	Students at 30 June 1982	Completed course during 1981-82	Registrations approved, including interstate and overseas applicants	Annual practising certificates issued for year ended 31 December 1981 (b)
Basic courses—					
General nurse	27	4,341	1,427	2,700	38,813
Psychiatric nurse	10	409	142	298	1,818
Mental retardation nurse	6	167	51	83	

VICTORIA—NURSES, 1981-82—*continued*

Courses	Approved training institutions at 30 June 1982 (a)	Students at 30 June 1982	Completed course during 1981-82	Registrations approved, including interstate and overseas applicants	Annual practising certificates issued for year ended 31 December 1981 (b)
Basic courses—<i>continued</i>					
Mothercraft nurse	5	322	118	143	1,818
State enrolled nurses	46	1,156	1,041	2,015	18,189
Post-basic courses—					
Midwives	11	492	517	863	..
Infant welfare	2	n.a.	56	76	..

(a) Some institutions conduct more than one type of training.

(b) An annual practising certificate is issued on the qualifications attained in the basic course.

NOTE. Post-basic courses hitherto prescribed by the Victorian Nursing Council are to be, or are being, conducted as in-service courses, except for midwifery and infant welfare.

Further references: *History of nursing in Victoria, Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 240-1; *Graduate nursing education*, 1962, pp. 270-1; *Nursing training*, 1962, p. 263; *Nursing recruitment*, 1964, p. 277; *Paramedical services*, 1969, pp. 548-9; 1978, p. 675

INSTITUTIONAL HEALTH CARE

Public hospitals

Organisation

Since their inception in 1846, Victorian public hospitals have maintained a distinctive, if variable, pattern. Essentially, they are corporate bodies under the provisions of the Hospitals and Charities Act and are managed by committees appointed by the Governor in Council. They receive financial assistance by way of government subsidies.

Staffing of public hospitals was, prior to 1975, based on the former traditional British pattern of honorary service. In 1975, the honorary medical staff who had been treating "hospital" patients free of charge became paid members of the hospital staff on fee for service, contract or sessional remuneration. This system of paying all medical staff who provided free treatment for "hospital" patients was brought about by the Hospitals Cost Sharing Agreement between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments. Under this agreement, both governments contracted to share equally in the net approved operating costs of all public hospitals in Victoria. However, the agreement was terminated in July 1981, and replaced with one whereby the amount of money allocated by the Commonwealth Government is based on a block grant, and the State is required to meet the balance of net operating costs. Under this operation the user pays principle has been extensively applied.

Improved medical methods and more effective drugs have shortened the average patient stay in hospital, with an important effect upon the community need for acute hospital beds. In Victoria, the present acute hospital bed need is assessed at approximately 4 beds per 1,000 persons as compared with 7.5 beds per 1,000 persons in 1948. The fall is significant, not only in its effect on hospital building costs to provide for an expanding population, but also in terms of cost of patient treatment.

In earlier times, hospitals could attempt to provide all possible services to their patients, but the increasing complexity of diagnostic and therapeutic services, as well as rapidly increasing costs, have encouraged the development of rationalised and co-ordinated services. The former Hospitals and Charities Commission made reference to a number of standing expert committees and consultants to advise on the implementation of such developments, e.g., on cardiac equipment, nuclear medicine, and regional dental services. The Hospitals Division of the Health Commission is presently maintaining these committees.

Certain metropolitan hospitals are designed for special purposes (e.g., maternity, rehabilitation, paediatrics), while others serve as general hospitals in their local communities, and may also function as referral centres for the smaller hospitals and offer services in certain specialised fields of medicine.

Since 1954, country hospitals have been organised on a regional basis. The smaller hospitals refer patients with more complicated conditions to the base hospitals which have more specialised staff and facilities. Regionalised services including pathology, pharmacy, radiology, blood banks, physiotherapy, speech therapy, audiology, and occupational

therapy are being progressively established. Group laundries have been sited at strategic locations and each hospital has access to the services of a regional engineer.

The Hospitals Division has initiated two new services. The Central Health Interpreter Service, which comprises persons proficient in Arabic, Croatian, Cambodian, Greek, Chinese, Italian, Serbian, Turkish, Spanish, and Vietnamese, will assist in the health interpreting requirements of public hospitals, community health centres, and the voluntary non-profit organisations affiliated with the Health Commission in the north-western and central areas of Melbourne; and the Ethnic Health Service, whose members are deployed throughout Victoria to liaise between professional and public health organisations and ethnic communities.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS AT 30 JUNE

Type of institution	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Melbourne Statistical Division—					
Special hospitals (including Cancer Institute) (a)	12	13	13	13	13
General and auxiliary hospitals	31	30	30	30	30
Convalescent hospitals	1	1	1	1	1
Hospitals for the aged	4	4	4	4	4
Sanatorium	1	1	1	1	1
Total	49	49	49	49	49
Remainder of State—					
Base hospitals	10	10	10	10	10
General hospitals	96	95	95	95	95
Hospitals for the aged	7	7	7	7	7
Total	113	112	112	112	112
Total hospitals	162	161	161	161	161

(a) Special hospitals are those having accommodation for specific cases only or for women and/or children exclusively.

Further references: Fairfield Hospital, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 241-2; Geelong Hospital, 1962, pp. 273-4; Royal Melbourne Hospital, 1962, pp. 271-3; Alfred Hospital, 1963, pp. 265-6; Prince Henry's Hospital, 1964, pp. 286-7; History of hospitals in Victoria, 1964, pp. 267-72; Royal Children's Hospital, 1964, pp. 284-6, 1976, pp. 691-3; St Vincent's Hospital, 1965, pp. 266-7; Dental Hospital, 1965, pp. 267-8; Austin Hospital, 1966, pp. 250-1; Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, 1967, pp. 529-32; Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital, 1968, pp. 525-8; Mayfield Centre, 1980, pp. 629-30

Private hospitals and nursing homes

Most private hospitals are privately owned and administered along profitable business lines, although some hospitals may best be described as non-profit organisations with their ownership resting mainly in religious denominations.

While private hospitals accommodate short-term and acutely ill patients, private nursing homes accommodate patients requiring constant nursing care for an indefinite period. Patients may be the frail aged, bed-fast, near bed-fast, or totally dependent children.

Private hospitals and nursing homes must meet building regulations as laid down by the *Victorian Health Act* 1958, as well as regulations relating to private hospitals, uniform building regulations, and fire regulations.

At 30 June 1982, there were 369 private hospitals and nursing homes in Victoria totalling 13,767 beds.

District nursing services

District nursing services are conducted by four district nursing societies, some community health centres, four hospitals in the Melbourne metropolitan area, and 88 country hospitals. The district nurses are responsible for the general nursing care of patients in their own homes, thus reducing the number who would otherwise be admitted to hospital for care.

During 1980-81, the 96 approved district nursing services employed 471 full-time and 242 part-time nurses who treated 55,366 patients and made 1,410,861 visits.

Further reference: Royal District Nursing Service, *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pp. 787-8

Repatriation hospital and clinics

The largest of the Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs institutions in Victoria is the Repatriation General Hospital at Heidelberg. The Hospital is a teaching

hospital for medical students affiliated with the University of Melbourne and is recognised for postgraduate training in surgery, medicine, anaesthetics, pathology, and psychiatry. Postgraduate studies are encouraged and clinical meetings and tutorials are held regularly. The Hospital is approved by the Victorian Nursing Council as a training school for male and female student nurses and trainee nursing aides. At 30 June 1982, the number of staff employed full-time at the hospital was 1,402 and, during 1981-82, 14,307 inpatients were treated at the hospital with an average stay of 9.7 days per patient. A total of 152,328 attendances called on outpatient services at various clinics within the hospital.

The other institutions conducted by the Department in Victoria are: Anzac Hostel, North Road, Brighton; Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, South Melbourne; Macleod Hospital, Mont Park; and Repatriation Hospital, Bundoora.

In administering the Commonwealth *Repatriation Act 1920* and associated legislation, the Department has the responsibility for the medical care of eligible beneficiaries. An extensive range of treatment is provided for outpatients through some 10,403 (2,417 in Victoria) general practitioners under the Department's Local Medical Officer Scheme, and at the repatriation outpatient clinics, and by specialists in the various branches of medicine who have been appointed to Departmental panels. In addition, the Local Dental Officer Scheme, involving some 4,501 (1,088 in Victoria) dentists throughout Australia and dental units located at Departmental institutions, provides a full range of dental services for those eligible.

Nursing home care is also provided for patients with service related disabilities which require long-term care. For certain other beneficiaries, nursing home care is provided for chronic conditions not related to service subject to a patient contribution.

Under arrangements with State Governments, psychiatric patients requiring custodial care are admitted at Departmental expense to separate repatriation psychiatric wards administered by State authorities. (In Victoria, this is provided at the Repatriation Hospital, Bundoora for service related disabilities.)

In each State in Australia and at Darwin in the Northern Territory, there is a Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, where artificial limbs and surgical aids are provided. Artificial limbs are supplied free to all persons in the community who need them.

The Department also provides an extensive rehabilitation service for both inpatients and outpatients, including physiotherapy, chiropody, speech therapy, and social worker services.

State geriatric centres

Historically, providing facilities for aged persons has centred on making long-term accommodation available. This concept has been the basis on which many of Victoria's institutions have built up long lists of persons waiting for admission. However, changing patterns in geriatric care have made waiting list figures an unrealistic factor in gaining an accurate assessment of needs.

It will always be essential to provide accommodation for those patients whose assessed medical conditions have made them totally dependent on nursing support, and some 4,800 beds are available for this purpose within State geriatric centres or in units attached to public hospitals. The part played by these centres in a health system for the aged has been expanded beyond this original one aspect of care. The responsibilities of each geriatric centre are to:

- (1) Ensure that in each community there will be a co-ordinated, comprehensive, domiciliary care service incorporating nursing, housekeeping, medical, and paramedical personnel, which will allow many aged persons to remain in their own homes;
- (2) provide specialist assessment of each person's physical, psychological, and social needs and resources so that appropriate plans for treatment and future care may be made;
- (3) develop rehabilitation programmes;
- (4) assist the families of aged persons being cared for at home with planned, intermittent, short-term admissions for relative relief; and
- (5) provide on-going education for all levels of staff engaged in geriatric care.

In 1976, the University of Melbourne established a Chair of Geriatrics and Gerontology in conjunction with Mt Royal Hospital. The National Institute of Geriatrics and Gerontology is also located at Mt Royal.

Bush nursing services

Bush nursing centres

Each bush nursing centre functions as an outpatient service; patients attend the centre, or the nurse provides care for the patients in their own homes, thus alleviating long periods of hospitalisation. Accommodation is provided at the centre for a trained nurse and usually her family. The nurse is responsible for the health and welfare of her community with medical supervision from a distant town.

A local autonomous committee of management administers each centre, and is elected annually by contributors; the committee members act in an honorary capacity. Finance for administration and capital works projects is provided directly to each centre by the Victorian Government through the Hospitals Division of the Health Commission. Commonwealth Government finance is received through the Community Health Program and the pharmaceutical benefits and home nursing subsidy schemes. To supplement these funds, each centre's committee of management raises local finance by membership subscriptions, charging treatment fees, fund raising, and donations.

During the year ended 30 June 1982, 35,832 patients received treatment with 32,042 surgery visits and 20,194 home nursing visits. A staff of sixteen full-time and thirteen part-time trained sisters was employed at 30 June 1982.

Bush nursing hospitals

The first bush nursing hospital in Victoria was founded in 1923 at Cowes, Phillip Island. In 1982, there were 39 bush nursing hospitals registered with the Health Commission of Victoria. These hospitals provide 648 acute beds and an additional 134 nursing home beds in separate annexes; twelve hostel beds are also provided.

Primary, non-specialised care is provided but in the event of complications setting in or specialist treatment and paramedical services being required, patients are transferred to nearby base or city hospitals.

As with bush nursing centres, each hospital is administered by an annually elected local autonomous committee. The members of the committee act in an honorary capacity but most committees employ a full-time or part-time secretary. The committees have the responsibility of providing funds for the operation of the hospital. Income is supplemented by a State Government maintenance grant which in 1981-82 amounted to \$470,000. This represents approximately 2.5 per cent of the total income of all hospitals. The grant is allocated on a needs basis by the Association Council.

State Government capital grants are made available on a \$3 to \$1 basis to bush nursing hospitals to assist with capital works programmes and the purchase of equipment. An amount of \$1,096,581 was granted in 1981-82 while total expenditure amounted to \$1,462,108. Several hospitals purchased major items of equipment and carried out building projects without the assistance of government grants.

Bush Nursing Association

The Victorian Bush Nursing Association is an incorporated body registered with the Hospitals Division of the Health Commission of Victoria. Its constitutional objects are to provide nursing, hospital, and related services to persons in country areas of Victoria.

The Association is administered by an honorary Council comprising twelve persons elected by members, six persons nominated by defined organisations, and five persons co-opted on an annual basis. The elected members are usually associated with hospitals and centres thus providing local committees of management with direct representation on the Council.

The Association, through the Council, employs a full-time administrator, who is the chief executive officer of the Association, and appropriate staff to maintain the Association office in Melbourne. A qualified architect is usually co-opted to the Council, providing, in conjunction with the administrator, an honorary consultancy for committees engaged in building projects.

The nursing staff are mainly employed and paid centrally by the Association. Some nurses and all domestic and administrative staff are employed and paid by local committees. Equivalent full-time staff employed at hospitals and centres on 30 June 1982 were: nursing, 452; domestic, 205; and administrative, 84.

Psychiatric services

The State psychiatric services are organised within twelve regions. The Mental Health Division intends that each will have an early treatment unit supported by adjacent long-term beds for chronically ill and psychogeriatric patients, and by community facilities appropriate to regional needs.

The Division's philosophy is to provide early treatment centres in association with general hospitals. The newer centres at Geelong, Footscray, and Mildura are examples of this philosophy. This form of development requires a concomitant expansion of community facilities, and its corollary is the reduction in bed capacity of the older hospitals which, by modern standards, are too large.

The early treatment centres provide inpatient and outpatient care for those with established psychiatric disorders. The primary facilities are acute beds, day hospitals, and outpatient clinics. The patients are referred by community mental health centres, general hospitals, general practitioners, and private psychiatrists. Within the early treatment centre, the distinction between inpatient and day patient lies in the use of the residential facilities, the day hospital providing care for patients not requiring hospitalisation but benefiting from the comprehensive treatment programmes available only in the hospital situation. Victoria has 800 hospital beds for short-term psychiatric patients, 60 per cent of whom are admitted voluntarily. The remainder enter on medical recommendation.

Outpatient clinics provide continuous specialised care, such as psychopharmacological treatment and psychotherapy, or they advise the patient's general practitioner on the required course of treatment. These clinics are located within psychiatric hospitals, in the community and, in twenty cases, at country general hospitals.

Long-term hospitals for the chronically mentally ill and psychogeriatric patients serve those persons requiring prolonged rehabilitative or inpatient care. Advances in psychotropic drug use have diminished the number of chronic patients, and the waiting list for psychogeriatric beds has been almost eliminated through the efforts of the Division's psychogeriatric services, which emphasise reliance on appropriate community support facilities and the use of mobile specialist assessment teams.

Child psychiatric services are based around one residential unit, Travancore, and the specialist outpatient facilities at Travancore, the South Eastern Child and Family Centre, Bouverie, Children's clinics, Dandenong Psychiatric Centre, and the Austin Hospital's Department of Psychiatry. Most of these centres provide consultative services to outlying psychiatric facilities (on a regional basis) and most provide some form of community mental health care to the children of adjacent communities. Adolescent services are being developed at Parkville.

To meet the demand for specialist child care staff, the Mental Health Division and the Austin Hospital provide a training course in child psychiatry.

Community mental health centres have the aim of preventing the development of psychiatric disorders that would require the patient to go to hospital. Staffed by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, occupational therapists, and nurses, these centres are strategically located in shopping centres and residential areas, and offer a walk-in service to those with psychological, social, or family problems and to those in crisis situations. The Division operates 28 such services, including domiciliary services operating from psychiatric hospitals.

The three major categories of patient attending the community mental health centre are psychiatric patients who can be treated on an outpatient basis, discharged hospital patients needing help in adjusting to community life, and those who do not show an established psychiatric disorder but who nevertheless require help. The staff's activities include the organisation of self-help groups, the education of community leaders, detection of "at risk" groups, participation in community projects, assistance to educational, social, religious, ethnic, and other community organisations, and the practice of most forms of accepted mental health therapy.

The Division provides three types of after-care for ex-hospital patients:

- (1) Psychiatric after-care hostels and half-way houses for patients who are unable to manage independently—some patients require accommodation for short periods only, while others require it for the rest of their lives;
- (2) day hospitals for patients staying with their families or in hostels but whose daily activities require some supervision; and

(3) sheltered workshops providing non-competitive work for the chronically mentally ill—some patients attend these workshops only until they find a place in the normal labour market, while other patients will never be able to transfer to unsheltered employment.

VICTORIA—MENTAL HEALTH: NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS

Type of institution	At 30 November—				
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Mental hospitals (a)	11	11	11	11	11
Psychiatric and informal hospitals	19	19	20	20	20
Mental retardation training centres	12	12	12	12	12
Alcoholic and Drug Dependency Rehabilitation Centres	4	4	4	4	4
Total	46	46	47	47	47

(a) Includes Repatriation Mental Hospital.

Further reference: *Modern psychiatric services, Victorian Year Book 1963, pp. 248-50*

Alcohol and drug services

The alcohol and drug services provided through the Alcohol, Drug and Forensic Branch of the Mental Health Division have been developed as a co-ordinated response to individual and community problems. Four specialised centres, co-ordinated from head office, provide treatment, rehabilitation, research, training, and prevention programmes. In response to the complex community problems of alcohol and drug abuse, the Alcohol, Drug and Forensic Branch liaises closely with the many community agencies working in these fields. There is an increasing number of non-government agencies supported by government funds provided through the Health Commission which are providing direct service at the local community level. The Branch is monitoring these developments, providing assistance when requested and establishing guidelines.

Treatment methods are based on the multi-disciplinary community medicine approach. Psychiatrists, doctors, nurses, social workers, and others provide individual and group therapy. Family and other types of community oriented therapy and rehabilitation are emphasised, and drug therapy, behaviour therapy, and other types of therapy based on learning, diet, work, crisis intervention, and similar methods are used where appropriate. The management programmes are flexible and varied to fit the needs of the patient.

Cancer Institute

The Cancer Institute, with its treatment section, the Peter MacCallum Hospital, is Australia's only comprehensive, specialist centre for treatment, research, and education in cancer and allied diseases. Established under the *Victorian Cancer Institute Act 1949*, the Institute today provides a full range of patient services, including inpatient and outpatient care, backed by supportive services such as social services, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, and the visiting nursing service. In addition, it operates clinics in twelve Melbourne public hospitals and institutes and six country hospitals, and is responsible for radiotherapy services in Tasmania.

Research is a primary responsibility of the Institute and the wide ranging research programmes comprise both clinical trials and laboratory research. There are four research units—biological research, haematology research, experimental chemotherapy and immunogenetics research.

The Institute's education responsibilities cover medical, paramedical, and technical areas and the Peter MacCallum Hospital is a teaching hospital for the University of Melbourne and Monash University. The Institute also runs the only postgraduate school in oncological nursing in Australia.

VICTORIA—CANCER INSTITUTE

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Patients—					
New patients registered (hospital patients)	4,303	4,501	4,197	4,137	3,850
Inpatients (ward and hostel)—					
Number of beds available at 30 June	147	147	147	163	163
Admissions	4,553	(a)6,294	(a)7,809	(a)8,667	(a)9,120
Daily average	87.7	(a)115.3	(a)113.4	(a)115.8	(a)116.4

VICTORIA—CANCER INSTITUTE—continued

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Outpatients—					
Attendances at consultative clinics (hospital patients) (b)	45,692	46,154	42,443	48,951	47,179
Radiotherapy Department (b) (c)—					
Attendances for treatment (hospital and private)	66,167	61,503	59,954	62,000	68,663
Fields treated (hospital and private)	131,932	124,316	118,876	126,311	139,029
Visiting Nursing Service—					
Patients visited	1,220	1,235	1,093	1,049	832
Total visits	42,349	51,368	51,289	47,302	43,132
Other services (at Peter MacCallum Hospital) (c) (d)—					
Attendances (hospital and private)	123,021	129,166	127,458	152,582	173,513
Paid staff (e)—	1,125	1,129	1,147	1,147	1,093

(a) Includes day patients.

(b) Includes patients at Peter MacCallum Hospital and Peter MacCallum clinics at the Austin and Alfred Hospitals and in the country.

(c) Includes inpatients and outpatients.

(d) Includes diagnostic radiations, pathology, physiotherapy, pharmacy, medical, social work, theatre, and photography.

(e) Effective full-time.

NON-INSTITUTIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Services for the aged

Community health and welfare services for the aged

Health services

In June 1982, nursing home and rehabilitation beds available in State, voluntary, and private hospitals totalled approximately 16,000 beds, while hostels accommodated approximately 9,000 persons. Since the provision of beds alone could not adequately serve disabled or elderly persons, community health centres, improved domiciliary services, and more day hospitals and centres are being established. Day hospital attendances exceeded 350,000 during 1980-81.

Elderly persons in the Melbourne metropolitan area receive dental care at the dental clinic in the Royal Dental Hospital of Melbourne. Treatment is also provided at clinics established in 18 major country centres, in geriatric centres, and in some community health centres.

Meals-on-wheels services for the year ended 30 June 1982 were supplied by 161 municipal councils. Approximately 11,700 meals were provided each week to senior citizen centres and 56,200 to dwellings.

Welfare services

General home help

The aim of the Home Help Service, senior citizens' clubs, handicap services, and municipal welfare officers engaged in the welfare of the aged, is to assist the aged in pursuing independent lives in their own surroundings for as long as possible.

A subsidy is made available to those municipal councils which establish and maintain a Home Help Service in order to promote the health and autonomy of the elderly, infirm and convalescent. This service is now available in every municipality in Victoria. It originally developed for the main purpose of providing home help in the homes of parents with young families for periods of up to 3 weeks when the mother became incapacitated through pregnancy or illness. While this service to young families is continuing, the trend in recent years has been for an increase in the demand for the provision of home help to the elderly and infirm and this now constitutes over 80 per cent of the service provided. The service is available on the basis of medical and social need and allotted according to the priority of each case. Duties of a home help are to maintain the household's routine, assist with household chores, do the shopping, and prepare meals. Assessment of charges is made according to the person's ability to pay. Health Commission advisers are available to discuss problems and they make regular visits to municipalities for this purpose.

Special home help extension and Senior Citizens' Centres

This is an extension of the General Home Help Service to provide the parents of disabled dependents some relief from their constant responsibilities, so that they may participate in a family or social outing or in community life.

Senior citizens' centres provide facilities for fostering social companionship for the elderly and supply the environment for them to make new friends and to take a renewed interest in life. Senior citizens' centres also encourage health promotion through programmes of swimming, exercises, and dancing. They also provide community activities such as assistance with slow reading groups, and occasionally, handyman services. Municipal councils are paid a subsidy through the Health Commission to establish and maintain these centres, which provide activities such as carpet bowls, billiards, crafts, and entertainment. Services such as hot meals and chiropody assist in maintaining the health and comfort of the elderly, while meals-on-wheels are confined to those housebound elderly persons unable to attend a centre because of infirmity. Routine visits are made by advisers to municipal councils to discuss existing centres, the implementation of new services, or the formation of new centres. Regular discussions are conducted with centre members in an attempt to broaden centre activities and the size and scope of membership.

A municipal welfare officer, subsidised by the Health Commission, is employed by a municipal council to ensure the development, co-ordination, and continuing provision of the most appropriate welfare services to meet the needs of the elderly, supervise existing services, foster co-operation between welfare activities for the aged, promote purposeful activity within senior citizens' centres, and help the elderly realise that aid is available.

Further references: Care of the aged, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, p. 264, 1965, p. 258; Home Help Service, 1966, pp. 229-30; Elderly Citizens' Clubs, 1966, pp. 230-1

Community services

Health care of the physically and intellectually handicapped

Physically disabled services

Physically handicapped persons can receive acute specialist treatment within the public hospital system, both at inpatient and outpatient levels. Many attend private practitioners for medical care and physiotherapy service.

Rehabilitation is an important area of health care, and extended care programmes designed to meet ongoing individual needs are offered at public hospitals, geriatric and rehabilitation centres, and in various day-care centres. Occupational therapy, physiotherapy, speech therapy, and social work personnel provide the paramedical services in these units to enable full assessment and planning of the individual's rehabilitation programme.

The Austin Hospital spinal injuries unit provides a State wide service for those who suffered from paraplegia or quadriplegia as a result of an accident or injury. Many hospitals have associated nursing home and domiciliary support services. The Victorian Health Commission provides a domiciliary medical and physiotherapy service to poliomyelitis and multiple sclerosis patients throughout the State. The development of the community health centre and day centre network will enable more physically handicapped persons to obtain medical, paramedical, and nursing care at a regional/local level.

Several independent voluntary organisations provide medical and paramedical services (usually in association with specialists from public hospitals) in addition to their educative or other training functions.

Disabled Persons' Information Bureau

The Bureau is part of the Extended Care Section of the Hospitals Division of the Health Commission. It gathers and disseminates information relating to disability. The Administrator maintains close links with the self-help and service provision areas, which cover physical, sensory, and mental impairments. Information is provided, free of charge, to any interested person. Lists of relevant self-help groups, sheltered workshops, municipal advisory committees on disability, and service providing agencies are available on request.

Free travel service

The Health Commission makes free travel on public transport available to pensioners and persons of limited means who require treatment at public hospitals. Eligible persons can apply for rail vouchers and/or tram tickets at the Commission's offices at 555 Collins Street, Melbourne.

Mental retardation services

A regionalisation programme has been adopted to provide a more comprehensive and equitable development of services. This programme works in conjunction with the

Division's policy to allow the maximum number of handicapped persons to leave institutions, live in the community, and be given adequate support services to enable them to do so.

At July 1982, the Division operated twelve residential training centres with 3,136 residents. Another 3,683 retarded persons attend 64 day training centres and four private training centres subsidised by the Health Commission.

Ambulance services

Ambulances are operated by 16 regional services, collectively known as Ambulance Service—Victoria. They provide 24 hour cover by trained ambulance officers, with specially designed and equipped vehicles from 16 headquarters stations and 87 branch stations. There are 39 stations operated by volunteers.

Organisation

Autonomous committees are responsible for the provision of service in their regions. Regionalisation has provided extension of service to all areas, including those of sparse population; co-ordination with hospital and medical services and of patients in each region; rational deployment and training of staff; and adequate support when officers or vehicles are otherwise engaged or out of service. The Victorian Government, through the Hospitals Division of the Health Commission, provides substantial capital and operating funds to each service.

Users are charged for ambulance transport, unless they are pensioners. To avoid this heavy expense, individuals and families are encouraged to become subscribers to their regional service. A small annual fee entitles them to free ambulance transport by any Victorian or interstate service. A central, computerised administrative unit has been developed, as has a common subscription rate.

Mobile Intensive Care Ambulance (MICA)

The MICA scheme was introduced into Melbourne in 1971 on an experimental basis, under the guidance of an expert advisory committee to the Hospitals Division. Since 1973, the Mobile Intensive Care Ambulance has been manned by specially trained ambulance officers and is now a well established operation. There are six MICA vehicles in service in the Melbourne metropolitan area, of which five are operated by Ambulance Service—Melbourne from parent hospitals (the Austin, Alfred, Box Hill, Royal Melbourne, and Western General). The sixth unit is based at Frankston and operated by the Peninsula Ambulance Service. The vehicles carry sophisticated medical and radio equipment and a range of appropriate drugs to deal with cardiac and other emergencies.

Air Ambulance Service

The Air Ambulance Service, managed by Ambulance Service—Melbourne, mainly carries patients from distant country hospitals to Melbourne hospitals, and back. Patients are also brought from interstate when necessary. The air service is more comfortable and far quicker than long road journeys, and is comparable in cost. During 1981-82, 6,600 patients were carried a distance of 4,200,000 kilometres.

Ambulance Officers Training Centre

The Centre, which is fully maintained by the Health Commission of Victoria, provides trainee ambulance officers and higher ranks with the "classroom" components of their training, in conjunction with the services which provide the practical experience components. The basic course for ambulance officer training leads to the Certificate of Applied Science (Ambulance Officer), awarded by the Education Department of Victoria.

Newborn Emergency Transport Service (NETS)

NETS is a co-operative scheme between Ambulance Service—Melbourne and the four Melbourne hospitals with newborn intensive care units (Mercy Maternity Hospital, Queen Victoria Medical Centre, Royal Children's Hospital, and Royal Women's Hospital). Based at the Royal Women's Hospital, a highly qualified team of doctors and sisters, with a full range of equipment and drugs which fits into a standard ambulance, can travel to a hospital to treat a sick baby, and then supervise transport to an intensive care unit. In full operation since October 1976, this service has improved the condition of many newborn babies on arrival at intensive care units, and contributed to an increased rate of survival, better condition after survival, and a shorter stay in hospital.

VICTORIA—AMBULANCE SERVICES

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Vehicles (including administration)	530	549	560	560	593
Staff (including administration)	1,154	1,211	1,295	1,384	1,430
Subscribers	724,275	801,176	864,967	915,636	986,776
Patients carried (a)	485,532	465,868	534,800	585,875	610,669
Distance travelled by ambulances (kilometres)	13,171,865	14,336,462	15,634,687	16,753,413	18,004,994

(a) Basis of collecting statistics was altered from 1979-80 onwards.

Survey of Handicapped Persons

During February to May 1981 a survey was conducted throughout Australia by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) to obtain information about the nature and extent of various disabilities and handicaps in the Australian community. Final results from the survey were published in October 1982 (Catalogue No. 4343.0).

This was the first time in Australia that a national survey had directly examined issues associated with handicapped persons. Although the 1976 Census included a question on handicaps, the post-enumeration survey following the Census showed clearly that the question had different meanings for different people and that the resulting data was of poor quality. Previous ABS surveys on "Chronic Illness" and "Health" focused on illness rather than handicap and thus provided only a partial view of the situation of handicapped persons. Similarly, the information obtainable from records and reports of government departments or private agencies working with handicapped persons only relates to those who are known to the department or agency or who have some connection with it via the receipt of a benefit, the provision of aids, etc. This survey supplements such information by directly identifying handicapped persons in a representative sample of the whole population.

The survey examined the needs of and the kinds of problems experienced by persons with different types of handicaps. The areas examined in respect of handicapped persons included causes, disabling conditions, services, aids, accommodation, employment, education, income, transport, recreation, and institutionalised care.

The sample for the survey consisted of two distinct parts. The first part covered all households in Australia. A sample of 6,500 households was selected. In the second part, a sample of 950 patients or residents was selected from 130 randomly selected health establishments throughout Victoria.

Survey definitions

A "disabled person" is a person who had one or more disabilities or impairments. These had to have lasted or be likely to last for 6 months or more.

A "disabling condition" is that condition which caused one or more of the disabilities or impairments. Persons may have more than one disabling condition and the "primary disabling condition" is the condition identified by the person (or the person answering on his/her behalf) as causing the most problems.

A "handicapped person" is a disabled person aged 5 years or more who was further identified as being limited to some degree in his/her ability to perform certain activities or tasks.

Disabled persons aged under 5 years were all regarded as being handicapped.

The following activities were used in the assessment of each area of handicap. They were chosen as representative of the many and varied tasks involved and as indicators of the difficulties which may be experienced because of a person's disabling condition(s):

- (1) Self care handicap—difficulties in showering, bathing, dressing, eating a meal.
- (2) Mobility handicap—difficulties in using public transport, moving around a person's own home, moving around unfamiliar places, walking 200 metres, walking up and down stairs.
- (3) Communication handicap—difficulties understanding or being understood in their native language.

Persons had a "schooling limitation" if they were unable to attend school, attended a special school, attended special classes in an ordinary school, needed time off from school or had difficulty at school because of their disabling conditions. This information was collected only from persons aged 5-14 years and those aged 15-20 years still attending school.

Persons had an "employment limitation" if they were limited in the number of hours they could work, required time off work, were limited in the prospect of changing/obtaining jobs, had lost or been refused a job, worked in a sheltered workshop, or were permanently unable to work because of their disabling condition(s).

Employment limitation was only determined for persons resident in households who were aged 15-64 years and not attending school.

Severity of handicap

Three levels of severity (severe, moderate, and mild) were determined for each of three areas of handicap; self care, mobility, and communication. These levels were based on the person's ability to perform the activities or tasks, and the amount and type of assistance required.

The highest level of severity in any one of the areas of self care, mobility and communication determines the severity of total handicap for handicapped persons.

Severity of handicap in each area and in total was not determined for children aged less than 5 years, because the questions were inappropriate for young children. Severity was also not determined for those persons with only an employment or schooling limitation.

Information from the survey is provided in the following tables. More detailed data is available on request from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA—HANDICAPPED AND DISABLED PERSONS: TYPE OF
RESIDENCE BY TYPE OF DISABLING CONDITION
(’000)

Type of disabling condition (a)	Handicapped (b)			Disabled (c)		
	Households	Health establishments	Total	Households	Health establishments	Total
Mental disorders other than retardation, degeneration, or slow at learning	49.6	11.6	61.2	79.0	11.9	90.9
Mental retardation, mental degeneration due to brain damage, slow at learning, and specific delays in development	19.7	6.4	26.1	23.4	6.5	29.9
Total with mental disorders	67.0	16.1	83.1	100.2	16.4	116.6
Sight loss	28.4	6.4	34.8	42.8	6.4	49.3
Hearing loss	72.9	6.6	79.5	136.0	6.7	142.7
Nervous system disease	28.2	5.6	33.9	42.2	5.6	47.8
Circulatory disease	66.4	8.0	74.3	88.3	8.0	96.3
Respiratory disease	26.5	1.3	27.8	41.2	1.3	42.5
Musculoskeletal disease	114.0	8.2	122.2	155.7	8.2	163.9
Other physical condition	78.0	8.8	86.8	109.8	8.9	118.7
Total with physical conditions	290.2	22.2	312.4	459.2	22.6	481.8
Total	316.4	25.4	341.8	509.7	26.0	535.7
Percentage of total persons (d)	8.2(7.9)	91.4(89.7)	8.8(8.6)	13.2(12.6)	93.5(92.6)	13.9(13.2)

(a) Persons are shown against a condition category when any of the selected disabling conditions (as defined by the survey) was classified to that category. Persons are shown against each total once only.

(b) Includes all disabled children aged 0 to 4 years and persons who had a schooling or employment limitation only.

(c) Includes those determined as being handicapped.

(d) Total number of handicapped persons residing in households was 3,865,229. Total number of handicapped persons residing in institutions was 27,794. Australian percentages are shown in parentheses.

VICTORIA—DISABLED PERSONS (a): AGE BY TYPE OF DISABLING CONDITION ('000)

Type of disabling condition (b)	Age group (years)									Total
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 or more	
Mental disorders other than retardation, degeneration, or slow at learning	(c)	(c)	5.9	14.1	12.7	14.5	20.2	8.8	11.5	90.9
Mental retardation, mental degeneration due to brain damage, slow at learning, and specific delays in development	(c)	9.0	7.4	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	29.9
Total with mental disorders	(c)	11.9	12.3	17.0	14.4	15.5	21.0	9.9	13.4	116.6
Sight loss	(c)	4.2	3.9	(c)	(c)	4.3	6.5	6.6	16.4	49.3
Hearing loss	(c)	9.4	6.3	9.3	11.8	16.8	26.7	26.3	33.9	142.7
Nervous system disease	(c)	6.2	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.5	7.7	6.1	7.8	47.8
Circulatory disease	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	5.8	13.1	27.3	23.2	21.6	96.3
Respiratory disease	(c)	6.6	3.8	4.1	(c)	6.3	8.0	6.6	3.7	42.5
Musculoskeletal disease	(c)	4.3	9.4	17.6	20.1	23.7	31.0	28.5	28.6	163.9
Other physical condition	4.9	9.3	8.2	10.1	11.7	14.9	24.0	17.2	18.4	118.7
Total with physical conditions	10.2	36.8	31.7	43.9	48.6	66.4	93.2	78.1	72.8	481.8
Total	10.7	43.5	39.8	54.5	56.7	74.7	100.6	81.2	74.0	535.7
Percentage of total persons (d)	2.0 (2.0)	8.1 (8.1)	7.4 (7.5)	10.2 (9.7)	10.6 (10.1)	13.9 (13.1)	18.8 (18.9)	15.2 (16.7)	13.8 (13.9)	100

(a) Includes those determined as being handicapped, and also includes all disabled children aged 0 to 4 years and persons who had a schooling or employment limitation only.

(b) Persons are shown against a condition category when any of the selected disabling conditions (as defined by the survey) was classified to that category. Persons are shown against each total once only.

(c) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

(d) Australian percentages are shown in parentheses.

Further references: Industrial hygiene, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 254-5; Food standards and pure food control, 1964, p. 258; Communicable disease, 1964, pp. 258-60; Control of poisons and deleterious substances, 1965, p. 245; Interdepartmental Committee on Pesticides, 1965, pp. 245-6; Epidemics, 1967, pp. 501-6; Poisons Information Centre, 1968, pp. 523-4, 1969, pp. 542-3; Public health engineering, 1969, pp. 520-1; Drug and poison control, 1970, pp. 529-30; Environment protection, 1972, pp. 477-8; Community care centres, 1974, pp. 529-30; Pre-school audiology services, 1977, p. 785; Child maltreatment, 1977, pp. 788-9; Childhood accident research, 1977, p. 789; Family planning services, 1977, pp. 789-90; National audiological services, 1977, pp. 790-1; Occupational health, 1977, p. 791; Youth services, 1982, pp. 619-22; Community Health Program, 1977, pp. 793-5; Aboriginal health care, 1977, p. 795; Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service, 1977, p. 798; Pharmaceutical services in Victoria, 1977, pp. 798-801; Environmental health services in Victoria, 1977, pp. 801-8; Community health services in Victoria, 1979, pp. 622-3

MEDICAL RESEARCH

Commonwealth Government

National Health and Medical Research Council

The National Health and Medical Research Council, established in 1937, is required by its constitution to advise the Commonwealth Government and the States on matters of public health legislation and administration and on any other matters relating to health, medical and dental care, and medical research. It is also required to advise the Commonwealth Government and the States on the merits of reputed cures or methods of treatment that are, from time to time, brought forward for recognition.

During 1983, the National Health and Medical Research Council intended to provide awards and grants totalling in excess of \$33m. This would represent a major proportion of the total funds specifically spent on medical research in Australia.

Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission

The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories were established in 1916 as a central Australian institute to produce the nation's requirements of vaccines and antitoxins, previously imported from overseas. Located at Parkville, Melbourne, on an 11 hectare site granted to it in 1918 by the Commonwealth Government, the Laboratories are Australia's leading centre for the production and supply of biological products for human and veterinary use.

Originally under the control of the Quarantine Service, the Laboratories became a division of the Commonwealth Department of Health in 1921, and remained under its control until the *Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Act* 1961 established the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission. From an original staff numbering 30,

the organisation now employs more than 1,000 persons. An amendment to the Act in 1980 empowered the laboratories to produce and sell pharmaceutical products of a non-biological nature.

The Laboratories' standards of research and product quality have earned international recognition. They conduct National and World Health Organisation reference centres for rabies and influenza, and undertake the monitoring and/or diagnosis of these diseases. A notable research project of national and international significance, successfully undertaken by the Laboratories' scientists, was the development of a method of producing a sub-unit influenza vaccine without harmful side effects, which could be made available to everybody. Many important overseas discoveries in medicine, biology, and biochemistry have been adopted by the Laboratories; for example, they have been producing Australia's supplies of insulin since 1922 and commenced penicillin manufacture in 1943, while poliomyelitis vaccine was manufactured from 1956 until the trend towards oral vaccine resulted in production ceasing a few years later.

The Laboratories pioneered the processing of human blood products in 1925, and became the blood group reference centre for Australia. Methods developed in the 1920s for treating blood donations from patients who had recovered from certain diseases were adapted during the Second World War to produce blood products on a large scale for the defence forces. For decades, blood donated to the Red Cross and not used immediately as whole blood in transfusions has been processed to recover and separate the individual blood fractions; these are used to control such diseases as infectious hepatitis, measles, rubella, tetanus, haemophilia, and other blood deficiencies. The outdated blood also yields large supplies of plasma.

In veterinary science, the Laboratories have been continually involved in research into animal and poultry diseases, and have developed vaccines and toxoids for active immunisation against clostridial infections, brucellosis, erysipelas, strangles, canine distemper, hepatitis, and many other diseases. The model farm maintained on a 618 hectare field station at Woodend runs many hyper-immunised Percheron-type draught horses to produce a basic serum required for antitoxins and antivenoms.

The Laboratories are also active in the field of the manufacture and distribution of products of importance in diagnostic procedures used for human and veterinary health care, as well as in fundamental research being conducted in various institutions throughout Australia and in some overseas countries.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pp. 519-21; 1974, pp. 540-1; 1975, pp. 793-4; 1977, pp. 809-10

Victorian Government

Health Commission of Victoria

Information on research activities within the Health Commission of Victoria is set out on pages 692-3 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1978.

Institute of Mental Health Research and Postgraduate Training

The Mental Health Research Institute was established in 1956 and renamed the Institute of Mental Health Research and Post-graduate Training in 1970. In 1980, under the Mental Health Division, the Institute reverted to a purely research role under the Assistant Director, Education and Research. The Director of the Mental Health Research Institute supervises research activities in the Institute under the immediate direction of the Chief Psychiatrist, Education and Research, who also takes a Divisional research responsibility and directs divisional education and training programmes with the assistance of a Director of Post-graduate Psychiatry Training and a Director of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Training. The Director of Post-graduate Psychiatry Training, organises the five year training programme for Divisional medical officers, leading to fellowship of the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists.

The Mental Health Research Council conducts a forum monthly to examine research proposals and the Executive decides on the acceptability of projects and any modifications needed after each forum. Consideration is given to research projects in the Division and some research projects from outside the Division which relate to Divisional facilities or patients. The Council Executive considers mental retardation projects only in an advisory capacity on request from the Mental Retardation Division.

The Institute is adjacent to the Parkville Psychiatric Unit, which fulfils a clinical training role for medical officers preparing for the Diploma of Psychological Medicine or the Membership of the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists. Attached to the Institute is the central library and the Charles Brothers museum.

The Institute's epidemiological research has gained world wide recognition, and its computerised, cumulative patients' register, in operation since 1961, permits collation of all illness episodes in a particular patient, thus assisting in the evaluation of patient care.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 811-12

Anti-Cancer Council

The Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria was constituted by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1936 and entrusted with the responsibility of co-ordinating in Victoria "all activities in relation to research and investigations with respect to cancer and allied conditions, and with respect to the causation, prevention, and treatment thereof".

The Council supports a substantial programme of cancer research in university departments, research institutes, and hospitals in Victoria. As part of its research programme, the Council endows a full-time research fellow in basic research in leukaemia. Much of this work has been accorded international recognition. The Council also conducts an education programme to inform persons about early warning signs of cancer, to urge persons to avoid known cancer hazards, and to encourage those who have such symptoms to seek early diagnosis and treatment.

The Council provides lectures, films, literature, and specialised library services, and undertakes preventative educational programmes on the hazards of smoking. Materials are distributed widely in primary schools. The Council publishes *Victorian Cancer News*, which is issued four times each year, has a circulation of 180,000, and is a useful aid in cancer education.

The Council's welfare service aims at reducing and alleviating the many social and personal consequences of cancer and at the same time ensuring that maximum use can be made of the available treatment facilities. The Welfare Fund supplements existing statutory allowances—many cancer families are not aware of what is available and only need the relevant information to be able to utilise statutory and other community resources. With a minimum of delay, social welfare workers and other health organisations in the community can obtain grants for cancer patients and their families whose financial stability is at risk.

The Victorian Cancer Registry, established in 1940, is a data bank of clinical details on cancer patients. Originally it registered full information on the patients from only ten large Melbourne metropolitan hospitals and followed up these patients annually, thus providing a picture of the course of the disease and the results of treatment. More recently, in response to the increasing awareness of the need to document each case of cancer occurring in a defined geographical area, in order to study the epidemiology of the disease, the Registry has been expanding its activities to measure cancer incidence for Victoria. Complete incidence data were sought for the first time during 1982 when cancer became a notifiable disease.

VICTORIA—ANTI-CANCER COUNCIL: EXPENDITURE (\$)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Research (a)	815,120	846,535	1,088,132	1,195,833	1,301,816
Education	238,866	339,673	329,612	394,851	488,007
Patient aid	156,098	147,142	166,135	173,693	198,749
Other	545,201	542,773	634,977	692,191	748,733
Total expenditure	1,755,285	1,876,123	2,218,856	2,456,568	2,737,305

(a) Includes expenditure on Central Cancer Registry.

State Health Laboratory

The State Health Laboratory's activities embrace scientific testing, food standards administration, and consulting services. Over 3,000 samples are examined each year in the laboratory, covering foods, waters, drugs, and an extensive range of miscellaneous

substances and articles of public health concern. Work includes checking of fluoridated water supplies, pesticide residue surveys, analysis of waters used in renal dialysis machines for public hospitals, mercury content of fish, penicillin residues in milk, and aflatoxin contamination of peanuts. Senior staff answer about 1,500 inquiries each year, from industry and the public, concerned with the Food and Drug Standards Regulations and various aspects of public health science.

Further references: Alfred Hospital, *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 265-6, 1965, pp. 277-8; St Vincent's School of Medical Research, 1962, pp. 279-80; Medical research at the Royal Women's Hospital, 1965, pp. 273-4; Epidemiological Research Unit, Fairfield Hospital, 1962, pp. 277-9, 1969, pp. 549-50; Asthma Foundation of Victoria, 1969, p. 550; Baker Medical Research Institute, 1976, pp. 698-9, 1977, pp. 813-14; Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, 1972, pp. 502-4, 1975, pp. 788-9; National Heart Foundation of Australia, 1976, p. 699; Howard Florey Institute of Experimental Physiology and Medicine, 1977, pp. 812-13; Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation, 1977, pp. 816-17; St Vincent's Hospital, 1977, p. 818; Royal Melbourne Hospital, 1977, pp. 817-18; Mayfield Centre, 1980, pp. 629-30

Universities

A comprehensive list of projects carried out by departments and teaching hospitals, indicating the range of medical research at Victoria's universities, can be found on pages 819-27 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1977.

Further references: Medical research at the University of Melbourne, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 292-4; Medical research at Monash University, 1966, pp. 257-9

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SOCIAL WELFARE

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Commonwealth Department of Social Security

Introduction

The Department is the Commonwealth Government's main administering authority for social welfare. Programmes administered by the Department range from direct income transfer payments to individuals, through grants to organisations, to direct welfare service provision.

The Commonwealth Department of Social Security continued its programme of decentralisation in Victoria by opening a new office at Coburg. At the same time, offices at Ballarat, Glenroy, Greensborough, Hamilton, Horsham, Mildura, Peninsula (Frankston), and Sunshine were upgraded or relocated. At May 1982, there were 35 regional offices operating throughout Victoria. Social workers and welfare officers have been located in every regional office as part of the Department's efforts to improve services to clients.

Transfer payments to individual citizens

The Social Security Act provides for direct payment to individuals in the form of age, invalid, wife's and widow's pensions, supporting parent's benefit, family allowance, funeral benefit, unemployment, sickness, and special benefits, orphan's pension, handicapped child's allowance, and sheltered employment allowance.

Each of the payments has a set of eligibility requirements which differ and are based upon criteria such as period of residence in Australia, age, income from labour, and other sources.

Since July 1976, all pensions and benefits, with the exception of invalid pensions paid to a person under pension age (65 years for men and 60 years for women) and wife's pension paid to the wife of an invalid pensioner where both are under pension age, have been treated as taxable income.

Allowances paid in connection with pension, i.e., additional pension for children, guardian's or mother's allowance, and supplementary assistance are not taxable income. However, payments for children made in connection with unemployment, sickness, and special benefits are included as the recipients' taxable income and supplementary allowance paid in connection with sickness benefit is taxable income. Family allowance payments are not taxable income.

The Department has set up an appeals procedure for persons dissatisfied with decisions made by the Department concerning pensions, benefits, or allowances. Such persons can ask a Review Officer who will normally be located in their local office to make an immediate reappraisal of the disputed decision. If the person is still dissatisfied an appeal may be made to the Social Security Appeals Tribunal. A client may lodge an appeal direct with the Tribunal without reference to the Review Officer, if he or she wishes.

The Tribunal makes recommendations to the Department on whether such appeals against departmental decisions should be allowed. The Tribunal commenced operating in Victoria in February 1975 and consists of a number of part-time members, who are not public servants, and a full-time member seconded from the Department. Normally, two

part-time members and the full-time member consider each case. In the case of medical appeals, a part-time medical member is added to the Tribunal. During 1981-82, the Tribunal finalised 1,338 appeals from clients. Of the finalised appeals, 287 were upheld by the Department without reference to the Tribunals, 257 appeals were upheld or partly upheld following recommendation by Tribunals, 50 appeals were recommended by Tribunals to be upheld but were dismissed and 161 appeals were withdrawn or lapsed. The Tribunal dismissed 583 appeals.

Since 1 April 1980, where a recommendation of the Social Security Appeals Tribunal has not been accepted by the Department, there has been a right of appeal to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal; since September 1980, this was extended to include any case reviewed by the Social Security Appeals Tribunal where the appeal is not upheld. The Administrative Appeals Tribunal has far-reaching powers and may affirm or vary a decision, set aside a decision, and substitute its own or order the department to reconsider a decision.

Age pensions

Age pensions, or old-age pensions as they were called from 1909 to 1947, were the first of the income security benefits to be introduced on an Australia-wide basis. The rates of pension and the qualifying conditions have changed over the years and additional benefits have become payable but, fundamentally, the provisions have not altered markedly. Since 1973, age pensions for persons aged 75 years and over have been granted free of the means test. In 1975, the means test was abolished for persons aged 70 years and over who receive the basic pension. Pensions are adjusted half-yearly in May and November according to movements in the Consumer Price Index.

Since November 1978, pensioners over 70 years of age have received a basic rate (\$102.90 per fortnight single, and \$85.80 per fortnight married). To be eligible for any increase, they must satisfy the income test. From November 1976, an income only test has replaced the means test, so the value of property owned by applicants is no longer taken into account.

On 30 June 1982, there were 1,394,551 age pensioners in Australia (the Victorian total being 367,345 of whom 66.9 per cent were women). The main reasons for the preponderance of women are that they may be granted age pensions five years earlier than men (i.e., at 60 years of age as against 65 years of age) and that they generally live longer than men. There were 201,038 age pensioners in Australia receiving supplementary assistance. The proportion of persons receiving age pensions in the population of pensionable aged persons has increased over time, i.e., at the 1911 Census the percentage was 32 per cent and by the 1976 Census it had reached 79 per cent.

Some persons of pensionable age are receiving invalid or widow's pensions, or service pensions from the Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs (see pages 631-3).

Invalid pensions

The original Commonwealth pensions legislation contained provisions for invalid as well as age pensions and, although some of the qualifying conditions necessarily differ, the two schemes have many common characteristics. As with age pensions, the conditions have changed over the years, but there have always been the fundamental requirements connected with age, incapacity, residence, and income.

On 30 June 1982, there were 271,454 persons in Australia receiving invalid pensions, of whom 69.3 were men. There were also 101,075 invalid pensioners in Australia receiving supplementary assistance.

Wife's pension

The wife of an age or invalid pensioner may receive a pension if she is residing with him and does not qualify for a pension in her own right. If the husband receives an age pension free of the income test, the wife's pension remains subject to the income test. The pension is assessed as taxable income if the husband's pension is taxable, or the woman is aged 60 years or more.

At 30 June 1982, there were 7,338 pensions being paid to wives of age pensioners and 15,386 pensions being paid to wives of invalid pensioners in Victoria. Relative figures for Australia were 27,516 and 54,804, respectively.

Widow's pensions

For widow's pensions purposes the term "widow" may include, in certain circumstances, a woman whose husband has deserted her for at least six months or a divorcee, a woman whose husband has been imprisoned for at least six months, or a woman who was the dependant of a man for at least three years immediately before his death. The income test applies as for the age pension. On 30 June 1982, there were 164,091 widow pensioners in Australia and 45,824 in Victoria.

Fringe benefits

In addition to income payments, there are a number of concessions and services available to the recipients of pensions and benefits already listed who qualify under a separate income test.

Such fringe benefits are provided by organisations other than the Department of Social Security and include the pensioner health benefits service, hearing aids for pensioners, municipal rate rebates, water and sewerage rate rebates, telephone rental concessions, motor insurance and registration rebates, and transport concessions on Commonwealth Government trains, Victorian Government trains, trams, and buses, and on buses operated by private companies. A reciprocal arrangement with the Australian Capital Territory, Tasmania, New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia permits Victorian pensioners to obtain transport concessions when visiting these areas.

Funeral benefits

Where a pensioner who is eligible for fringe benefits is responsible for the funeral expenses of another pensioner, a recipient of a wife's pension, a person receiving a tuberculosis allowance who is otherwise qualified for a pension, or his children or his non-pensioner spouse, that pensioner may qualify for a funeral benefit up to a maximum of \$40 provided the deceased was also eligible for fringe benefits.

Where a person other than a pensioner eligible for fringe benefits is responsible for the funeral expenses of an age or invalid pensioner, or a person receiving a tuberculosis allowance, a funeral benefit up to a maximum of \$20 may be granted, provided the deceased was eligible for fringe benefits.

Expenditure on funeral benefits during 1981-82 was \$1.4m for Australia, and \$379,000 for Victoria.

Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits

Legislation for these benefits was enacted in 1944 and the programme came into operation the following year. Unemployment and sickness benefits are essentially short-term benefits available to persons who are unemployed or temporarily incapacitated for work. An important feature of the Unemployment and Sickness Benefit Act was the provision it made for granting what was termed "special benefit". Special benefit was designed to provide for persons who could not qualify for those benefits or who were ineligible for age, invalid, widow's, or service pensions. It was to be granted to a person who, because of age, physical, or mental disability, or domestic or other circumstances, was unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants.

An income test and a residency qualification are applied to applicants for these benefits. The one year's residence qualification is waived where the Department is satisfied that the claimant intends to remain in Australia permanently.

From March 1973, the rates of pensions and benefits were brought into parity and this resulted in the abolition of the long-term rate of sickness benefit. From 13 January 1975, for unemployment benefits and from 24 May 1975 for sickness benefits, benefit payments were made one week in advance rather than one week in arrears as previously. Payments were altered to cover fortnightly instalments on a trial basis from 23 March 1976. The unemployment benefit has normally been paid fortnightly in arrears from November 1977. Sickness benefit has generally been paid fortnightly in arrears since 2 August 1982. The number of unemployment benefits granted varies from one year to another according to the general employment situation and to dislocation in industry caused by industrial stoppages and structural factors. During 1981-82, an estimated total of 833,600 unemployment benefits were granted in Australia, and at 30 June 1982 there were 390,664 persons receiving benefits. Comparable figures for Victoria were 186,205 and 86,485, respectively.

Altogether, an estimated 154,600 grants of sickness benefits were made in Australia during 1981-82 (33,075 in Victoria), and there were 53,522 persons on benefit at the end of this period (11,790 in Victoria). Total expenditure in Australia on unemployment, sickness, and special benefits in 1981-82 was \$1,523.5m, expenditure in Victoria during the same period being \$353.3m.

State Grants (Deserted Wives) Act

The State Grants (Deserted Wives) Act came into operation on 1 January 1968. It provides for assistance to be given by the Commonwealth Government to the States in respect of aid for mothers with children when the mothers are not eligible for benefits under the Social Security Act. Broadly, these include deserted wives during the first six months of desertion, wives during the first six months of the husband's imprisonment, deserted *de facto* wives, and unmarried mothers who are ineligible for the Commonwealth Government supporting parents' benefit. From 1 January 1980, the Victorian Government terminated its agreement under the State Grants (Deserted Wives) Act.

Special benefit for supporting parents

From 1 January 1980, the Victorian Government withdrew from the States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act under which a supporting parent, who was ineligible for pensions or benefit, was paid for the first six months after the birth of the child (in a situation of separation or desertion). Between 1 January 1980 and November 1980, special benefit was paid by the Department of Social Security for the first six months.

Supporting parent's benefits

A supporting mother's benefit was introduced on 3 July 1973. It provides assistance to mothers who were not eligible for the widow's pension. These included unmarried mothers, deserted *de facto* wives, women whose *de facto* husbands were in prison, and other wives separated from their husbands for various reasons. These mothers qualified for a supporting mother's benefit six months after the date of the event which gives rise to eligibility, e.g., the birth of a child or separation.

From November 1980, the *Social Service Amendment Act 1980*, removed this six month qualifying period. On 10 November 1977, a supporting parents benefit was introduced and this enabled benefits to be paid to a supporting father under similar conditions as applied to supporting mothers. A supporting father includes a widower, a divorcee, a separated husband or *de facto* husband, a husband or *de facto* husband of a prisoner, and an unmarried father. Entitlement to this form of assistance is subject to an income test and other qualifications.

During 1981-82, payments under the supporting parent's benefit for Victoria totalled \$114.7m. At 30 June 1982, the number of beneficiaries in Victoria was 23,347.

Additional allowances

Pensioners and beneficiaries may be eligible for up to \$10.00 a week for each dependent child under 16 years or full-time students under 25 years. Recipients of age, invalid, and widow's pension, and supporting parent's benefits may be eligible for guardian's or mother's allowance if they are lone parents. A weekly payment of \$6.00 or \$8.00 is paid where there is a child under 6 years of age or an invalid. Up to \$10.00 a week supplementary assistance may be paid to pensioners, recipients of supporting parents' benefits, and sickness beneficiaries (after six weeks), if they pay rent or board or board and lodging and have little or no income apart from pension or benefit.

Family allowances

Family allowances are a continuing payment made to each person (usually the mother) who has the care of one or more children under 16 years of age, or one or more full-time students from 16 to 25 years of age. The rate of allowance for each child depends upon the child's position in the family in relation to the other eligible children in the person's custody, care, and control. From January 1982, the monthly payments are; first child \$15.20, second child \$21.70, third child \$39.00, fourth child \$39.00, fifth and subsequent children \$45.55 each.

The total number of families receiving the allowance for children under 16 years of age and students in Australia and abroad on 30 June 1982 was 2,120,161 and the number of

children in such families was 4,245,345. There were also 9,129 endowed children and students in institutions.

Health insurance arrangements

New health insurance arrangements commenced on 1 September 1981 for immigrants and refugees, persons on unemployment or special benefit, and persons on low incomes. Eligible persons can obtain a Health Care card from the Commonwealth Department of Social Security. The Health Care card will enable them to receive free medical and hospital treatment in certain circumstances. Persons who already hold a current Pensioner Health Benefit card (and their dependants) will not be affected by the new health scheme.

From 1 January 1983, persons who lose eligibility for invalid pension or sheltered employment allowance because they have taken up employment, qualify for a Health Care card for a period of 12 months from the date they commence employment.

Double orphans pensions

An orphan's pension of \$55.70 per month is payable to any person having the custody, care, and control of a child under 16 years of age or a full-time student child under 25 years of age if both parents (including adoptive parents of the child) are dead or if one parent is dead and the whereabouts of the other parent is unknown. Double orphan's pension is also payable where the sole surviving parent is imprisoned for a term of not less than 10 years or is a long-term patient of a mental hospital.

From November 1981, double orphan's pension has been payable to a person who is caring for a refugee child whose parents are not in Australia or whose whereabouts are unknown. An orphan's pension is free of any means test and is payable in addition to family allowance. It is not subject to income tax.

Handicapped child's allowance

A handicapped child's allowance of \$73 a month is payable to parents or guardians of a severely physically or mentally handicapped child who is being cared for in the family home. The allowance is designed specifically to assist parents and guardians who have a handicapped child under 16 years of age or a full-time student under 25 years of age requiring constant attention and who prefer to provide this attention at home rather than place the child in an institution. A handicapped child's allowance in respect of a severely handicapped child is free of any means test and is payable in addition to family allowances. The allowance is not paid for full-time students receiving invalid pensions.

From 1 November 1977, this allowance was extended to parents or guardians of a substantially handicapped child whose handicap does not meet the medical criteria of a severely handicapped child. The allowance is related to the additional cost incurred due to the child's handicap and is subject to an income test. The allowance is not subject to income tax. At 30 June 1982, there were 27,045 handicapped children's allowances being paid.

Reciprocal agreements

The Social Security Act provides for the Commonwealth Government to enter into reciprocal agreements with the government of any other country on matters concerning pensions and benefits under the Act. Arrangements of this kind are operating with New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The general basis of these agreements is that residence in New Zealand or Britain may be treated as residence in Australia. In return, Australians who go to those countries for permanent residence receive concessions enabling them to qualify for equivalent benefits there.

Portability of pensions

Age and invalid pensioners and their wives, widow pensioners, and persons receiving a supporting parents benefit may continue to receive their pensions overseas, whether their absence is temporary or permanent. The granting of age, invalid, and widow's pensions for persons living overseas, who are in special need of financial assistance and who satisfy certain requirements, was introduced in March 1974.

Grants to organisations to provide welfare services

The Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance to other levels of government and eligible non-profit organisations (e.g., religious, ethnic, or ex-servicemen

organisations). These organisations provide welfare services for special groups such as migrants, handicapped persons, aged persons, children, and homeless persons. The various programmes are: (1) aged or disabled persons homes; (2) personal care subsidy; (3) delivered meals subsidy; (4) States Grants (Home Care) Act; (5) handicapped persons assistance; (6) sheltered employment allowances; (7) homeless persons welfare; (8) welfare rights; (9) children's services; (10) community information centres; and (11) financial assistance for community welfare agencies in need.

Aged or disabled persons homes

The Aged Persons Homes Act was introduced in 1954 to assist eligible charitable and benevolent organisations, or organisations of a similar nature, with Commonwealth capital grants towards the cost of providing self-contained and hostel-type accommodation for aged persons.

Grants were originally made on a \$1 for \$1 basis but were increased to \$2 for \$1 in 1957. In 1967, local governing bodies were included as eligible organisations and grants became available for nursing accommodation. In April 1974, a separate subsidy for land became available. The Act was amended to the Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act from 3 December 1974 to include disabled persons and the ratio of subsidy was increased to \$4 for \$1.

From 20 May 1976, the ratio of subsidy reverted to \$2 for \$1, but at the same time the maximum subsidy limits were increased, and on 1 July 1982 were established as \$14,000 per single self-contained unit, hostel, or nursing bed. An important requirement for a grant of subsidy is that the conditions of the home approach as nearly as possible normal domestic life for the residents.

The Commonwealth Government in 1976 announced that it proposed to allocate \$225m Australia-wide over the following three years for capital grants under the Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act and the Aged Persons Hostels Act, grants being approved on a priority needs basis. This programme is continuing and currently extends to 1983-84.

The Aged Persons Hostels Act is explained on page 710 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1976. Organisations which established an entitlement under this Act have had their entitlement preserved.

Personal care subsidy

An amending Act passed during 1969 provided for payment of a personal care subsidy to approved homes. Homes where residents are provided with all meals and where staff are employed to assist those who need help with bathing, dressing, personal laundry, and the cleaning of their rooms, and those who need help with medication, may be approved for subsidy. A staff member is to be available at all times to give assistance in the case of emergency. The amount of subsidy paid is \$30 a week payable at four-weekly intervals on the basis of the number of persons residing in approved accommodation who are: (1) 80 years of age and over, and (2) under 80 years of age but receiving personal care services because they are permanently unable to perform those tasks themselves. At 30 June 1982, 780 premises had been approved for subsidy in Australia, and the subsidy paid for the twelve months was \$22.2m. In Victoria, the number of homes was 209 and the subsidy paid was \$5.9m.

Delivered meals subsidy

The Delivered Meals Subsidy Act assists organisations to establish, maintain, improve, and expand approved "meals-on-wheels" services.

The subsidy is paid on the basis of 50 cents for every meal provided by an eligible organisation and is paid quarterly. Also, an additional subsidy of 5 cents per meal was introduced in October 1972 for those eligible "meals-on-wheels" services which undertook to provide an approved Vitamin C supplement for each delivered meal.

Non-profit religious, charitable, benevolent, and welfare bodies not controlled by the Commonwealth or State Governments may apply for the subsidy. Local government bodies may also apply. At 30 June 1982, the number of approved services in Australia was 738, the number of meals served was 9,648,601, and the amounts granted totalled \$4.3m. The amounts granted in Victoria totalled \$1.6m.

States Grants (Home Care) Act

This Act, introduced in 1969, provides financial assistance for States developing home care services mainly for the aged, and for the States developing senior citizens centres. It also enables the Commonwealth Government to pay half the salary of a welfare officer co-ordinating home care services run by, or in association with, senior citizens centres. During 1981-82, payments of \$18.1m were made to the States under the Act, of which \$5.5m was allocated to Victoria.

Handicapped persons assistance

The Handicapped Persons Assistance Act came into effect in December 1974 following the repeal of the *Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act* 1967 and the *Handicapped Children (Assistance) Act* 1970. The former provisions of the repealed legislation were incorporated in the new Act which at the same time was broadened in scope to permit a wider range of assistance than had previously been provided. The Act now provides assistance to eligible organisations for the following prescribed services relating to handicapped or disabled persons: training, activity therapy, sheltered employment, residential accommodation, holiday accommodation as well as recreational facilities, and rehabilitation facilities which are auxiliary to those and other major services.

In respect of each of these prescribed services, \$4 for \$1 subsidies may be paid towards the capital cost of approved projects, the cost of approved building maintenance, the rental of approved premises, and the cost of approved equipment. Salary subsidies of up to 50 per cent (or 100 per cent within the first two years after an organisation has commenced to provide a prescribed service) may also be paid. For the year 1983-84, \$15m has been made available for new projects.

Additional payments that may be made are a handicapped children's benefit of \$5.00 per child for each day that accommodation is provided by eligible organisations to a handicapped child, and training fees of \$500 for each disabled person who completes twelve months normal employment after six months sheltered employment.

Sheltered employment allowances

These allowances were introduced in 1967 under the since repealed *Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act*, and are payable, in lieu of invalid pensions, to qualified disabled persons engaged in approved sheltered employment, or to those likely to become qualified if not provided with sheltered employment; the income test is the same as for invalid pensions. From February 1983, the income test free allowance of \$8.00 per week was increased to \$10.00 per week. This allowance is paid to persons receiving sheltered employment allowances in lieu of supplementary assistance. At June 1982, there were 8,913 recipients of sheltered employment allowance, representing an expenditure of \$34m of which \$6.5m was expended in Victoria.

Homeless persons assistance

The Homeless Persons Assistance Act, which came into operation on 13 December 1974, makes provision for eligible organisations to be assisted in the provision of welfare services to homeless men or women. The Act has established an Advisory Committee in each State, and helped to develop a co-ordinated programme of assistance in close association with all those involved in the welfare of the homeless population.

The Act provides organisations with an opportunity to improve and upgrade existing facilities, to replace them, or to establish new facilities. Grants of up to 100 per cent may be made to meet the cost of the rental. Fixtures, furniture, furnishings, and equipment purchased for use in a homeless persons centre may also qualify for a grant.

Subsidies of up to 50 per cent of the salary of a social welfare worker employed at a homeless persons centre may be paid and, in special circumstances, to more than one such worker at a centre. Where an eligible organisation provides accommodation and food at a homeless persons centre, or meals for non-resident homeless persons, a subsidy may be paid of 75 cents per person per day so accommodated, and 25 cents per meal served or meal ticket issued.

A significant development in 1980-81 was the Commonwealth Government's decision to allocate \$10m to a capital programme for homeless persons. Of this amount, \$1m was

allocated during 1980-81, and a three year programme commenced in 1981-82. During this first year, \$2.7m was allocated to capital projects with recurrent subsidies also being generated by the capital investment.

Welfare Rights Programme

Funding was originally provided to five organisations in Victoria for the appointment of a welfare rights officer to work with organisations associated with disadvantaged minority groups within the community. Two of these organisations are Parents Without Partners, and the Council for the Single Mother and her Child who now receive ongoing funding under the Children's Services Programme at the increased rate of \$13,500 per year.

From 1 July 1979, responsibility for the three ethnic agencies (Comitato Assistenza Italiani, Australian Turkish Cultural Association, and Australian Greek Welfare Society) was transferred to the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs.

Child care

In 1981-82, the Commonwealth Government, through the Department of Social Security's Office of Child Care, provided \$80m for a wide range of children's services throughout Australia. These services include pre-schools, centre based full day care, family day care, family support services, youth services, occasional and emergency care, and out of school hours care. The Children's Services Programme is currently being reviewed and 1980-81 has been a year of consolidation.

Commonwealth Government Rehabilitation Service

Eligibility for rehabilitation assistance at Commonwealth expense is confined to persons suffering from a physical or mental disability which appears likely to continue for a period of not less than 26 weeks from the date of commencement and is, or is likely to be, a substantial handicap to:

- (1) The person undertaking employment, whether full-time, part-time, or sheltered employment;
- (2) the person undertaking or resuming household duties; or
- (3) the person leading an independent or semi-independent life in his own home.

Subject to these conditions, rehabilitation is available to all persons in the broad working age group, males 16-65 years and females 16-60 years and also to adolescents between the ages of 14-16 years who without treatment or training would be likely to become qualified to receive invalid pension on attaining the age of 16 years.

Currently, while undergoing a rehabilitation programme, persons continue to be paid whatever pension or benefit they were receiving prior to commencement of rehabilitation. However, as from March 1983, a rehabilitation allowance will be paid in lieu of the previous pension benefit; this rehabilitation allowance will be payable at the same rate as the invalid pension and under the same conditions. Any artificial aids or appliances considered necessary are supplied without cost to the person. If training is required, training allowance is paid for the whole period of training.

During 1981-82, 1,049 persons were accepted for rehabilitation in Victoria, while 335 were placed in open employment in Victoria and approximately 450 were assisted to be independent in the community. Expenditure on rehabilitation in Victoria during the year totalled \$6.9m.

In addition to the Rehabilitation Centres in Melbourne, "Coonac" at Toorak, Glen Waverley Rehabilitation Centre at Glen Waverley, Work Preparation Centres at South Yarra and Footscray, and the Work Adjustment Centre at Northcote, Rehabilitation Units are conducted at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Morwell. New rehabilitation units are also currently being established in Melbourne's northern suburbs as well as Hamilton. An outreach resource team is also under development.

Where training is necessary to enable a disabled person to obtain employment, use is made of any suitable agency in the community. Business colleges and technical schools are used to a considerable extent and a great deal of training is provided in a work situation "on the job". Where this latter method is used, it is expected that the trainee will be employed after satisfactorily undergoing a period of training. Duration of training varies from a few weeks to several years. At any particular time approximately 200 persons are undergoing rehabilitation training in Victoria.

Professional welfare services

Professional welfare staff employed in the Victorian Office totalled 82 at the end of June 1982, compared with a total of 17 employed in 1972. During 1981-82, professional welfare staff continued to be integrated in specialised operational areas throughout the Department. Their skills have been utilised at State, area, and regional levels in a range of functions including planning, administration, monitoring, evaluation, community liaison, training, supervision, and direct personal service provision to clients.

Following the rapid decentralisation of departmental services during 1979-80, emphasis has been placed on locating welfare staff in every regional office and developing their role as an element of integrated regional management teams. Apart from casework, they monitor the working of the public inquiry facilities, and help public contact staff gain a more sensitive appreciation of the needs of persons who seek departmental assistance.

During the course of 1981-82, regional social workers and welfare officers spent a large proportion of their time in the provision of direct personal services to individuals coming to the Department for income support or social or vocational rehabilitation. These personal services were provided to clients through casework, information, advice, and referral procedures.

Following the Department's introduction of new administrative procedures early in 1979 to minimise, wherever possible, referrals of departmental clients to voluntary agencies for emergency assistance, the social work staff have been closely involved in the monitoring of these new procedures within each regional office, in ensuring that voluntary agencies were advised of the new arrangements, and in ongoing liaison with voluntary agencies.

In addition, social workers and welfare officers have been involved in ongoing work with a variety of community groups and organisations including the Victorian Council of Social Services, Regional Emergency Services, Department of Community Welfare Services, Municipal Welfare Services, Citizens Advisory Bureaux, church agencies and a range of other welfare agencies, and welfare co-ordinating organisations. Frequently, welfare staff represent the Department; at the Regional Family and Community Services Consultative Committees. Staff have also participated in a number of projects, pilot studies, and surveys, and provided feedback on the effects of departmental programmes and policies. These research and monitoring activities included emergency relief practices, and the needs of lone parents who became eligible for Department of Social Security income support in lieu of State payments from the beginning of 1980.

Migrants and refugees

In 1980, the Department set up a Migrant Services Unit comprising an executive officer and a project officer. The overall responsibilities of the Unit are to ensure that:

- (1) The Department has the necessary capabilities, in respect of its own services, to meet the special needs of migrants from non-English speaking origins;
- (2) the Department makes effective use of these capabilities; and
- (3) the effectiveness of all departmental services to migrants are monitored through consultation with ethnic communities.

There are approximately 220 bi-lingual officers, covering 33 languages, now located in Regional Offices of the Department; of these, 30 receive a linguistic ability performance allowance. These officers are being encouraged to upgrade their language through special training courses. English speaking officers in public contact positions are being trained in the use of interpreters and in methods of serving clients from various ethnic groups. The Department is extending its information programmes to the non-English speaking public by means of multi-lingual advertisements on radio stations 3EA, 3CR, and multi-cultural television Channel 0-28.

In addition, a special liaison officer scheme has been developed to ensure that migrants have equal access to the services and benefits provided by the Department.

Within this scheme, three ethnic liaison officers have been appointed to service members of the Greek, Yugoslav, and Turkish communities. These officers are located in various regional offices. In general, their role is to assist individual clients to obtain their entitlements, to advise their respective ethnic communities and ethnic welfare personnel about the services and programmes of this department, and to consult with members of their communities about the needs of migrants in relation to Department of Social Security provisions.

Aboriginal liaison

During 1979-80, many initiatives were taken in respect of services to the Aboriginal community. Positions were created for Aboriginal liaison staff including a co-ordinator; and these positions were filled in close consultation with Aboriginal organisations and community leaders. Processes have been set up to ensure that the Department is in close contact with the needs and aspirations of Aboriginals in Victoria, and to ensure critical feedback on the effectiveness of departmental services.

The role of Aboriginal liaison staff has been to ensure appropriate access of Aboriginal persons and organisations to the Department's benefits and pensions as well as subsidy areas.

Home Deposit Assistance Scheme

On 18 March 1982, the Commonwealth Treasurer announced the commencement and main conditions of the Home Deposit Assistance Scheme to replace the Home Savings Grant Scheme which terminated on 2 June 1982.

The Home Deposit Assistance Scheme applies to first homes acquired on or after 18 March 1982. The major differences between the two Schemes are:

- (1) Maximum savings period reduced from 3 years to 2 years;
- (2) Home Deposit Assistance Grant payable on a dollar for dollar basis up to \$2,500; previously a \$2,000 grant was paid on a one dollar for every three saved basis;
- (3) no value limit on home acquired;
- (4) no waiting period on payment of grant; and
- (5) income test on combined earnings of applicants.

On 7 May 1982, responsibility for administration of the Schemes was transferred from the former Department of Housing and Construction to the Department of Social Security.

Information services

Through the Information Services Section, the Department of Social Security attempts to:

- (1) Ensure that eligible individuals are aware of their rights and entitlements to the various Department of Social Security payments and services; and
- (2) provide information to agencies and other government departments concerning payments and services available.

Activities include provision of access material and aids to agencies and welfare workers through a comprehensive mailing list, arranging for departmental speakers to present talks to various groups on social security matters, submitting regular articles for publication in suburban and country newspapers, in co-operation with other government departments and agencies developing more effective information systems, providing a liaison service for various sections within the Department to publicise new developments, and conducting research on welfare information dissemination practices.

Consultative arrangements

The Department maintains considerable involvement in a wide range of consultative mechanisms operating at the State level, and attempts to facilitate consultations which enable the community to participate in welfare programmes. The Victorian Social Security Consultative Committee was appointed by the Minister for Social Security in July 1979 to act as a specialist consultative group to the Department of Social Security by advising the Department of the effectiveness of its services in Victoria, and by linking to the National Consultative Council on Social Security on broader policy issues.

The Victorian Social Security Consultative Committee also functions as a sub-committee of the Victorian Consultative Committee on Social Development and thus has the opportunity for the sharing of a wide range of resources.

The Department is an active participant, and foundation member of the Victorian Consultative Committee on Social Development. The Department is a member of the Steering Committee and most present sub-committees which include Accommodation; Employment; Ethnic Affairs; Family and Children's Services; Information; and Victorian Social Security Consultative Committee.

Statistical summary

VICTORIA—SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES

Programme	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
TRANSFER PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS					
Age pensions—					
Number of pensioners	342,565	356,933	363,863	369,767	367,345
Amount paid (\$'000) (a)	786,832	861,285	931,738	1,041,745	1,183,829
Invalid pensions—					
Number of pensioners	49,379	54,305	73,958	73,080	72,989
Amount paid (\$'000) (a)	138,545	162,256	192,646	217,767	246,069
Widow's pensions—					
Number of pensioners	41,312	43,928	45,327	45,663	45,824
Amount paid (\$'000)	119,255	133,634	149,630	172,138	195,675
Sheltered employment allowances—					
Amount paid (\$'000)	3,212	3,778	4,507	5,442	6,579
Funeral benefits—					
Number of claims granted	13,126	12,127	12,623	12,876	12,290
Amount paid (\$'000)	389	374	379	392	379
Unemployment benefits—					
Number of benefits granted	216,928	190,023	178,900	177,900	186,205
Amount paid (\$'000)	179,035	204,848	204,665	234,169	281,599
Sickness benefits—					
Number of benefits granted	30,047	28,244	30,600	30,900	33,075
Amount paid (\$'000)	30,608	29,443	31,206	40,544	54,928
Special benefits—					
Number of benefits granted (b)	8,684	8,454	15,250	15,100	12,772
Amount paid (\$'000) (b)	7,119	9,236	14,416	17,854	16,761
States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act—					
Amount paid (\$'000)	4,003	4,918	4,967	(e) 194	..
Supporting parent's benefit—					
Number of beneficiaries	12,414	12,731	14,004	19,643	23,347
Amount paid (\$'000)	39,635	45,791	51,666	75,889	114,766
Maternity allowances—					
Number of allowances granted	61,068	(c) 26,137	..	..	..
Amount paid (\$'000)	1,903	(c) 851	..	..	..
Family allowances—					
Number of families	564,776	599,175	560,636	561,524	564,184
Number of approved institutions	128	128	139	185	139
Number of children and students in—					
Families	1,179,289	1,155,540	1,149,859	1,141,803	1,142,101
Institutions	3,077	3,026	2,580	2,541	2,389
Total amount paid (\$'000)	286,695	267,323	283,162	258,358	282,958
Double orphan's pensions—					
Number of guardians	438	566	767	807	808
Number of institutions	15	18	21	21	21
Number of orphans	835	794	1,076	1,106	1,072
Amount paid (\$'000)	401	416	503	628	858
Handicapped child's allowances—					
Number of claims granted	1,480	1,376	2,289	(d)	(d)
Amount paid (\$'000)	4,828	4,937	5,805	5,759	6,379
GRANTS TO ORGANISATIONS TO PRODUCE WELFARE SERVICES					
Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act—					
Number of capital grants	41	26	28	45	33
Amount of grants (\$'000)	8,664	7,037	3,857	8,782	7,258
Personal Care Subsidy Act—					
Subsidies paid (\$'000)	3,449	3,496	3,779	4,870	5,976
Delivered Meals Subsidy Act—					
Expenditure (\$'000)	730	745	879	1,325	1,583
States Grants (Home Care) Act—					
Amount paid (\$'000)	4,464	4,408	5,659	6,069	5,471
Handicapped Persons Assistance Act—					
Number of grants approved	395	552	347	(d)	(d)
Amount paid (\$'000)	8,845	11,849	8,704	11,834	14,152
Children's Benefit—					
Amount paid (\$'000)	358	368	343	387	364
Homeless Persons Assistance Act—					
Amount paid (\$'000)	449	295	384	r 893	434

VICTORIA—SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES—*continued*

Programme	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
WELFARE SERVICES PROVISION					
Commonwealth Government Rehabilitation Scheme— Amount paid (\$'000)	4,248	4,500	5,024	5,924	3,042

(a) Amount comprises payment for pensioners and pensioners in benevolent homes, allowances/pensions to wives, guardian's allowance, additional pension in respect of children, and supplementary assistance.

(b) Excludes special benefits to migrants in accommodation centres.

(c) Payment of this allowance ceased on 1 November 1978.

(d) Information no longer available.

(e) Payment of this allowance ceased on 1 January 1980.

Further references: *History of social services, Victorian Year Book 1962*, pp. 281-95; *Sheltered employment assistance, 1969*, pp. 561-3; *Report of the Senate Standing Committee on Social Welfare, 1981*, pp. 646-7

Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs

Introduction

The Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs is responsible, subject to the control of the Minister for Veterans' Affairs, for the administration of the Repatriation Act and associated legislation designed for the care and welfare of veterans, and the dependants of those who have died or are incapacitated as a result of their service. The main responsibilities of the Department are to pay pensions and to provide medical treatment. Other functions include the provision of assistance towards the education and training of children of certain veterans, the provision of gift cars for some severely disabled veterans, the payment of funeral grants for specified classes of veterans and their dependants, and various other forms of assistance. Since 5 October 1976, the Department has also been responsible for the administration of the Defence Service Homes Scheme and the Office of Australian War Graves.

Disability and dependants pensions

Disability pensions, introduced under the *War Pensions Act 1914*, are intended to provide compensation for veterans who have suffered incapacity related to their service. Disability pensions for incapacity are paid in accordance with the assessed degree of disablement suffered by the veterans and are not subject to any income test or to income tax. The term "disablement" includes such factors as physical or mental incapacity, pain and discomfort, a lowered standard of health, and inability to participate in normal recreations.

Dependants' pensions are payable to the wife of a disability pensioner and for each child under 16 years of age or a student child who is not receiving a Commonwealth Government education living allowance or an invalid pension. The rate payable varies according to the veteran's assessed degree of incapacity.

If a veteran's death is accepted as being service-related, or if, at the time of his death, he was receiving the special rate of disability pension, or the equivalent rate payable to certain double amputees, a war widow's (or defence widow's) pension is paid to his widow, and pensions are also paid for each child under 16 years of age or receiving full-time education regardless of age. Eligible war widows (and defence widows) may also receive an additional payment known as a domestic allowance. There were 413,130 disability pensions payable to veterans, miscellaneous personnel, and their dependants at 30 June 1982, and the annual expenditure including allowances was \$510.7m. Of these pensions, 101,857 were payable in Victoria and the annual expenditure was \$125.8m.

Service pensions

Service pensions were introduced in 1936. Unlike a disability pension, a service pension is not a compensatory pension and was introduced to provide for the intangible and indefinable effects of war service. A service pension is payable to a veteran who has served in a theatre of war, and has either attained 60 years of age (55 years of age in the case of a female veteran) or who is permanently unemployable. Veterans who had theatre of war service in the Armed Forces of a British Commonwealth or Allied country, in wars or war-like conflicts in which Australian forces were engaged, and who have resided continuously in Australia for ten years, may also qualify for a service pension. From

February 1982, service pension eligibility was extended to Australian merchant mariners and from February 1983 to British Commonwealth and allied merchant mariners of the Second World War, who are able to meet the theatre of war and residency requirements.

Service pensions are subject to an income test which is the same as that applied to a social security age or invalid pension. The wife of a service pensioner may be eligible to receive a service pension (regardless of her age), provided she is not already in receipt of an income tested pension from the Department of Social Security.

Subject to certain conditions, service pensioners are eligible to receive a wide range of medical benefits, at the expense of the department, for disabilities not related to their service. However, eligibility for this medical coverage is not extended to service pensioners who served only in the Armed Forces of British Commonwealth or allied countries, or those service pensioners who served only in the Australian, British Commonwealth, or allied merchant navies. All service pensioners will qualify to receive a Pensioner Health Benefits card from the Department of Health and the full range of fringe benefits, if they satisfy the usual income test.

At 30 June 1982, 178,064 veterans and 121,838 wives were receiving a service pension. Of these, 14,150 veterans and 10,561 wives/widows were receiving a service pension in respect of service in the Armed Forces of other British Commonwealth countries. In Victoria, at 30 June 1982, 43,784 veterans and 29,875 wives/widows were in receipt of a service pension.

Medical care

Medical treatment is provided for repatriation beneficiaries for all disabilities which have been accepted as related to service. In addition, and subject to certain conditions, treatment is also provided for disabilities not related to service. A description of the types of service and institutions operated by the Department is set out on pages 605-6.

Education and training

With the assistance of a voluntary Education Board in each State, the Department administers the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme introduced in 1921. The object of this scheme is to encourage and assist eligible children to acquire standards of education compatible with their aptitudes and abilities and to prepare them for suitable vocations in life. Assistance is provided under the scheme for the children of veterans whose deaths have been accepted as service related, or who died from causes not service related, but who were receiving, at the time of death, a pension at or equivalent to the special rate, or who, as a result of service, are blinded or totally and permanently incapacitated.

Re-establishment benefits for former regular servicemen

Re-establishment loans may be granted, subject to certain conditions, to former regular servicemen who need financial assistance for their re-establishment in civil life. The maximum amounts of the loans are: business and professional—\$5,000, and agricultural—\$10,000.

General assistance

The Department also provides various other forms of assistance for certain classes of veterans and their eligible dependants. These benefits include gift cars and driving devices for some seriously disabled veterans, funeral benefits, immediate assistance, and recreation transport allowances.

Statistical summary

VICTORIA—DISABILITY AND SERVICE PENSIONS (a)

Year	Veterans	Dependants of incapacitated veterans	Dependants of deceased veterans	Total pensions in effect	Amount paid during year
DISABILITY PENSIONS					\$'000
1977-78	46,965	56,238	15,116	118,319	108,827
1978-79	45,410	53,683	14,726	113,819	106,374
1979-80	43,838	51,287	14,355	109,480	109,824
1980-81	42,390	49,075	14,111	105,576	124,808
1981-82	41,005	46,904	13,948	101,857	125,846

VICTORIA—DISABILITY AND SERVICE PENSIONS (a)—continued

Year	Veterans	Dependants of incapacitated veterans	Dependants of deceased veterans	Total pensions in effect	Amount paid during year
SERVICE PENSIONS					
1977-78	30,052	17,599	(b)	47,651	93,631
1978-79	33,007	20,175	(b)	53,182	108,343
1979-80	36,204	23,048	(b)	59,252	128,768
1980-81	40,114	26,655	(b)	66,769	167,025
1981-82	43,784	29,875	(b)	73,659	195,250

(a) Includes Far East Strategic Reserve, Special Overseas Service, Seamen's War Pensions, Act of Grace Pensions, and serving members—for disability pension only. Also includes Commonwealth Forces Service Pensions.

(b) Included in figure for dependants of incapacitated veterans.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Department of Community Welfare Services

Introduction

Community Welfare Services Act 1978

In December 1978, the Victorian Parliament passed a Bill to amend the *Social Welfare Act 1970*. The new Act changed the name of the Social Welfare Department to that of Department of Community Welfare Services and this took effect in January 1979.

The major provisions of the new legislation include:

- (1) A mandatory annual review of wardships and children in care;
- (2) new provisions for cases of child maltreatment and where there is substantial and irreconcilable difference between a child and the person having care and custody of the child;
- (3) establishment of a Child Development and Family Services Council (to supersede the Family Welfare Advisory Council), a Correctional Services Council (to replace the Prisons Advisory Council), and an independent Appeals Tribunal; and
- (4) establishment of social planning and community development functions for the Department.

Child Development and Family Services Council and Correctional Services Council

By proclamation of section 11 of the *Community Welfare Services Act 1978*, the two Ministerial Advisory Councils were established on 26 September 1980. The composition of each Council is drawn from a wide spectrum of social welfare activity and interest, with representation from voluntary organisations and the community, as well as government departments.

The Child Development and Family Services Council is responsible to the Minister for Community Welfare Services and the Minister of Health. The Council's functions, as set out in the Act are:

- (1) At the request of any of the Ministers, to advise on policy and programme matters relating to community, family, youth, child care, and development, and in particular, the policies to be adopted and programme requirements and practices, but not including any matters otherwise referred to the Consultative Council on Maternal and Child Health;
- (2) subject to the approval of any of the Ministers, to initiate, promote, or carry out investigations relating to community, family, youth, child care, and development and welfare matters, and to make recommendations thereon;
- (3) to invite and receive information from State and Federal bodies, municipalities, non-government organisations, community groups and others in the community, family, youth, child care, and development fields, and generally keep astride of developments the Council considers relevant to its work;
- (4) subject to the approval of any of the Ministers, to initiate meetings, seminars, and discussion documents in relation to child development and family services;
- (5) to advise the Ministers of principles relating to licensing, contracts, and registration; and
- (6) at the request of any of the Ministers, to establish, convene, or co-ordinate sub-committees, working parties, or task forces which facilitate the carrying out of the functions of the Council.

The Correctional Services Council is responsible, to advise the Minister for Community Welfare Services and the Attorney General on correctional matters. Its functions, also prescribed in the Act, are:

- (1) To advise the Ministers concerning the policies to be adopted and the programmes to be undertaken from time to time in relation to the custody, care, education, discipline, training, and treatment of persons held on remand or sentenced to imprisonment or to detention in a youth training centre by the Supreme Court, the County Court, or a Magistrates' Court;
- (2) to advise the Ministers concerning the policies to be adopted and programmes to be undertaken from time to time in relation to community correctional programmes;
- (3) to consult with government and non-government organisations and community groups on policies relating to correctional services in the community;
- (4) to seek and acquire information from government and non-government organisations and community groups on correctional services in the community;
- (5) at the request of any of the Ministers, to initiate meetings, seminars, and discussion documents in relation to correctional services; and
- (6) to consider letters which prisoners may send sealed to the chairman of the Council without restriction and advise the Minister for Community Welfare Services thereon.

Social planning and community development

The new Act explicitly establishes community development functions for the Department of Community Welfare Services. Its functions with respect to community welfare and development and welfare services are:

- (1) To facilitate the development of welfare services and the administration of welfare programmes at the regional and local level in co-operation with government departments, voluntary organisations, and community groups;
- (2) to ensure, through such co-operation, that welfare services are fully accessible and information about them is readily available;
- (3) to promote co-ordination of welfare services planning and delivery and to encourage voluntary participation, self-help, and consumer involvement; and
- (4) to assist communities to identify and meet family and individual needs.

The Department's functions with respect to social planning are:

- (1) To establish, maintain, and develop consultative and co-operative arrangements which promote co-ordination of social resources in conjunction with government agencies, municipalities, voluntary organisations, and community groups;
- (2) to integrate social planning and economic and physical planning in conjunction with other government agencies; and
- (3) to promote and assist community consultation in social resource planning.

Family and Adolescent Services Division

Reception and Youth Training Centre Section

Children and young persons may be admitted or committed to the care of the Department through an order from the Children's Court, on the grounds that they are being ill-treated, exposed, or neglected; the guardians do not exercise adequate supervision and control; or that the child has broken the law. Children may also be placed in the care of the Department through an application to the Director-General by a parent or other custodian. The Director-General must be satisfied that admission to care will be in the best interests of the child.

The Department operates two large metropolitan reception centres: Allambie for boys and girls and Baltara for boys. These centres provide a high standard of child care and a diverse range of assessment, education, and recreation facilities. When children have to stay for longer periods because their personal or family problems take time to solve or because there is a delay in finding suitable placement they often attend schools and other activities in the local community.

There are two small regional reception centres for boys and girls: Warrawee at Ballarat and Miraltee at Mildura. Children accommodated in Miraltee and Warrawee are able to be with their brothers and sisters, maintain a high degree of accessibility to their natural parents, and continue attendance at their local schools and kindergartens. Miraltee and Warrawee are linked to assessment and social work services located within the community.

Children accommodated in reception centres are under 15 years and are either awaiting determination of their circumstances by the Children's Court or awaiting return to their parents' care, where possible, or placement in alternative care in the community.

The Department maintains five youth training centres—Turana, Langi Kal Kal, and Malmbsbury for boys; Winlaton for girls; and Acheron, which functions as a holiday camp. There is one other youth training centre for boys at Bayswater which is directed by the Salvation Army. Young persons entering Turana and Winlaton youth training centres are assessed according to their individual needs. This assessment is used as a basis for their participation in a particular programme in one of the centres while they work toward placement or serve a sentence of detention.

The programmes carried out at youth training centres aim to help these young persons to adjust to community living by encouraging social growth, and by providing opportunities for education, release from work for skill training and the constructive use of leisure time. These are geared towards individual levels of ability, maturity, and interest. Special efforts are made to maintain and strengthen family relationships—visits by parents are encouraged and regular weekend and special leave may be granted. In most cases, regional social workers or the staff of community based units become involved in planning for the child or young person's return to the community, with appropriate supports and follow up.

Youth Services Section

The Youth Services Section is responsible for the planning, co-ordination, and administration of a range of youth services for statutory clients and young persons "at risk" to themselves and the community. The Section directly supervises statutory youth services and provides a co-ordination, monitoring, standards maintenance, and consultative service for voluntary agencies subsidised by the Department to provide youth services.

The statutory services provided are Specialist Hostels at Sunshine, Ivanhoe, and Thornbury, and Youth Welfare Services at Ascot Vale, Brunswick, Hawthorn, and Windsor. These statutory services are designed to provide a direct alternative to traditional institutions. The majority of the youths under the supervision of the Section are placed directly from the Children's Court or at the request of a Regional Centre. They are usually State Wards or have been placed on a Probation Order requiring attendance at, residence in, or supervision by the Youth Welfare Service or Specialist Hostels. The number of youths under the supervision of this group of statutory facilities varies between 300 and 450 at any one time.

The network of voluntary services includes the Grassmere Centre at Doveton, which is similar to the statutory Youth Welfare Services but is funded by both departmental subsidies and its own fund raising endeavours. It is directly responsible to a Board of Management comprised of volunteers. The Department also subsidises 24 hostels run by non-statutory agencies; the Youth Services Section is responsible for the maintenance of adequate standards of service for these hostels. The newest additions to this range of youth services provided by subsidised voluntary agencies are "Raglan House", the Ballarat Youth Support Unit, which opened in August 1981 and another Youth Support Unit in Geelong which the Department has agreed to subsidise and which is currently beginning to develop its programme.

The Youth Services Section is also responsible for the Youth Accommodation Services Programme, the joint Commonwealth/State programme which funds the agencies providing emergency accommodation to homeless youth. This programme commenced in 1980 and 21 projects are being funded in Victoria under this scheme.

Another service being provided within the group supervised by the Youth Services Section is the Aboriginal Youth Support Unit which provides a follow-up support service to Aboriginal youth involved in the juvenile correctional system and the welfare system. The Unit is supervised and staffed by Aboriginals and works in close co-operation with the Bert Williams Aboriginal Youth Hostel. The Unit has proved effective in reducing the number of Aboriginals in custodial institutions and in helping them to be re-integrated back into the Aboriginal community.

The Youth Services Section is also responsible for the development of programmes designed to prevent delinquency. However, no funds have been provided to the Department to develop this area.

Adoption Section

The Adoption Section of the Department, together with eight approved private adoption agencies, arranges placements for children whose needs are best met by adoption. In the past, adoption was concerned mainly with babies, but the Adoption Section and approved agencies now seek adoptive parents for older children and handicapped children. A specialised unit concentrates on publicising individual children and groups of children in order to find suitable adoptive parents. There is also a special unit dealing with inter-country adoption. Adoption applications by step-parents and relatives are referred to the Adoption Section for reports to court.

The counselling of natural parents considering adoption is provided by all adoption agencies and some counselling services. The Adoption Section shares with the Department's Regional Services to provide State wide counselling facilities. The service aims to ensure that before deciding on adoption, natural parents carefully consider the alternatives, are informed about the support services available, and understand what adoption has to offer their child as well as the effects of the consent and the court order on themselves.

The Adoption Information Service is shortly to be established within the Adoption Section. It will offer information and counselling for adopted persons, natural parents, and relatives who seek knowledge about their own history and their natural family with whom they have lost touch through the processes of adoption.

Residential child care

Children are usually received into one of the four Departmental reception centres—Allambie and Baltara in Melbourne; Warrawee in Ballarat; and Mirallee in Mildura. Normally, the children leave these centres after a stay ranging from a few weeks to a few months. They may move to a departmental or voluntary children's home, or a foster home, or be home released under supervision to their parents or relatives.

There are two groups of children living in residential care: wards of the State and non-wards. Wards are children under the guardianship of the Director-General of the Department of Community Welfare Services. They are placed in government or non-government residential care by the Department after referral from the Children's Court or by parents or guardians through the Director-General. Non-wards are placed in non-government residential care by their parents or guardians. Non-wards represent under 20 per cent of the current residential care population.

Residential child care has, in the past, been typically associated with orphan's and children's homes. Today it is more correctly viewed as a range of residential facilities aimed at meeting the needs of those children who, for a variety of reasons, are not able to live with their families. Circumstances leading to children coming into care may include serious family problems which put the child's care and safety at risk, or a child's difficult behaviour may require supervision that is unable to be provided at home. Often both family problems and difficult child behaviour form the basis of a child being admitted to care.

In Victoria, there are about 1,800 children and young persons living in residential care. Most of the facilities are run by various church organisations or private welfare agencies, with about 500 children and young persons living in facilities run by the Department of Community Welfare Services. Non-government agencies operating approved children's homes caring for wards of State receive Victorian Government funding for 90 per cent of residential care workers' salaries, in addition to a per capita allocation for each child.

Before a child is placed in residential care every effort is made to maintain and support the child at home. If the family situation does not permit the child to stay at home, other alternatives are explored including relatives, foster care, and adoption. Residential care is considered when no reasonable alternative placement is available, or when it is identified as the most appropriate placement option. Residential care is frequently the most satisfactory way of dealing with a short-term or emergency situation.

Residential child care is normally regarded as temporary and part of a process leading to the return of children to their families or, where this is not possible, to new family settings in the community. Some disturbed children or children with special needs may require longer periods in residential care.

In a *family group home*, four to eight children are cared for by cottage parents. Over the past few years there has been a considerable increase in the number of family group homes. (Nearly half of the children in care are currently located in family group homes.) There are now 172 family group homes in Victoria; 67 of these are run by the Department of Community Welfare Services. There are 119 family group homes in the Melbourne metropolitan area, 53 being in country areas. The houses look the same as any other house in the community and allow children living there to relate to a small number of persons in a non-institutional setting. Family group homes allow brothers and sisters to be cared for together, and encourages contact with family, friends, and neighbours. Children attend local schools and recreational facilities, and are encouraged to pursue their individual interests.

In *campus cottages* children and young persons live in small units on the one property. They are somewhat similar to family group homes in that children live in almost self-contained units, but the units or cottages are located on one site and recreation facilities and a variety of support staff such as psychologists, welfare officers, and social workers may also be located on site.

Congregate care is the term used to describe the older residential care facilities which in the past have cared for large numbers of children and young persons in one or two large buildings. In these more traditional types of facilities (children's homes) children and young persons are usually cared for in groups of eight or more. In recent years, a number of these larger facilities have closed down, and some have changed to scattered family group homes. In the congregate care facilities that remain, the institutional atmosphere has been reduced by altering the large buildings so that residents can be cared for in self-contained units rather than in dormitories. In the past, most congregate care facilities had their own schools, and the children were sometimes isolated from the community. Today, most children and young persons living in the congregate care facilities attend local schools outside the facility and participate in many outside community activities.

The Department of Community Welfare Services continues to develop services to normalise life for children who are unable to live at home. There has been a rapid decline in residential care population over the past few years, and for those children who remain in care, there is an increased orientation to family style accommodation.

Regional Services Division

Introduction

The Department is regionalised to make its services more accessible to the community; to encourage and support the development of programmes suited to local needs; and to improve co-operation and liaison with other government agencies and private welfare organisations and community groups at the regional level.

Regional centres operate a network of sub-offices and visiting services to outlying towns and shires to supplement their work. Eight regional centres are in operation in the Melbourne metropolitan area, serving the north-western suburbs, the north-eastern suburbs, the outer-eastern suburbs, the inner-eastern suburbs, the western suburbs, the southern suburbs, the inner-urban region, and Western Port.

Regional centres are administering an increasing number of the services provided by the Department, as the following information indicates.

Financial assistance

The Department may provide financial assistance to families caring for unrelated children, foster families, or families experiencing financial hardship. The aim of the payments is to help keep families together when a shortage of money might lead them to break up.

Foster care

The administration of the foster care programme was transferred to the Regional Services Division in May 1976. The aim of this was to develop regionally based foster care programmes as integral parts of the regional welfare service networks throughout Victoria. The regional administration of foster care makes it possible for children to live in areas with which they are familiar, and facilitates continued contact with natural parents. The Department also conducts a bi-monthly conference of approved fostering agencies.

Probation

Probation in Victoria is an alternative to custodial care. The period of probation is between one year and five years for adults, and up to three years, but not extending beyond their eighteenth birthday, for children. An offender admitted to probation consents to comply with certain conditions. These conditions are: to report to the probation service within 48 hours of appearing in court; not to break the law; to carry out the lawful instructions of the probation officer; to report and receive visits as directed by the probation officer; and to notify the probation officer within 48 hours of any change of address or change of employment during the period of probation. Special conditions may be added by the court, for example, directing abstinence from liquor, attendance at a medical or psychiatric clinic, or avoidance of specified company or places. A Children's Court can also make supervision orders which may include conditions to be observed by parents or persons with whom the child is living.

The probation order requires that the probationer will be "supervised by a probation officer", and it is the first responsibility of the officer to ensure that the conditions of the order are adhered to. At the same time, every effort is made to assist the probationer to develop personal resources and any other capabilities which may enable the probationer to lead a more useful and productive life in society. Contact between the probationer and the probation officer varies in its intensity. Initially, it tends to be more frequent, and then gradually decreases. The seriousness of the offence committed, the person's adjustment and progress, and the length of the probation period all affect the degree of supervision.

A breach of the conditions of probation is reported by the supervising probation officer, and a decision is made as to whether or not any action will be taken. If a probationer is taken to court, it may result in a fine, a bond, admission to a new period of probation, or a sentence of imprisonment or detention in a youth training centre. On the other hand, the court may decide to take no action.

In Victoria, probation is a community based programme which involves the extensive use of volunteers as honorary probation officers in supervising child and adult probationers and in the provision of Court Advisory Services and Pre-Court Services and in the administration of probation services. The Department of Community Welfare Services has selected the Probation Officers' Association of Victoria to be the voluntary agency with which it will work in the development of the Community Based Probation Programme.

Parole

Victoria has a Youth Parole Board and an Adult Parole Board. These Boards have the power to release on parole those persons who have been sentenced to imprisonment or detention, but who are eligible to be released on parole before the full sentence or detention is served. The Youth Parole Board can release on parole young persons undergoing detention in a youth training centre at any time during the term of the sentence. The Adult Parole Board, however, may not consider the release of a prisoner until the minimum term of the sentence, less remissions, has been served.

The main concern of the Parole Boards is whether the person is a good risk on parole. The Boards base their decisions on the reports they receive from the parole services, and the youth welfare and prison authorities. Medical and psychiatric reports are also submitted when necessary. The person's criminal history is also taken into account. The Boards may either grant parole, defer consideration to a later date, or deny parole. Parole Board decisions cannot be appealed against legally but, at the request of the prisoner or the prisoner's relatives, can be reviewed.

In the main, parole supervision procedures are similar to those of probation. On the day of release, the parolee is handed a parole order which contains conditions similar to those on probation orders. The parole officer is required to ensure that the conditions of parole are complied with, to assist the parolee, and where appropriate, the family of the parolee.

Community Service Orders

The Community Service Order Scheme was introduced in Victoria on a pilot basis in 1982, and provides courts with a further sentencing option as an alternative to a prison sentence. This sentencing alternative deprives persons on the scheme of a significant amount of their leisure time. Offenders on the scheme have to perform work which is

both demanding and is a valuable service to the community. The work assigned does not interfere with such persons' normal employment and enables them to remain with their families.

The court is responsible for assessing offenders for Community Service Orders from the point of view of personal characteristics and the nature of the offence. Offenders admitted to this scheme must agree to participate, have some degree of stability in their life so that they are able to undertake community work, and be likely to benefit from community service work. Offenders are not admitted if they are highly disturbed, heavily dependent on drugs, or if they have committed serious sexual offences.

Other regional services

Other supportive services which have been established through regional centres, in conjunction with local community agencies, include financial counselling, family aides, emergency foster care, family counselling, and family support units. Regional centres are responsible for the supervision of residential care facilities within the region, case planning for children admitted to care, annual review of wardship, supervision of wards of State on home release to parents or relatives, school attendance, regulation of the employment of children under 15 years of age in street trading or entertainment, the protection of children under 5 years of age who are placed away from home by their parents, and the provision of support for children and young persons in trouble with the law, including the preparation of pre-sentence and post-sentence court reports.

A general oversight of Departmental programmes and services at a regional level is maintained by Head Office co-ordinators of family substitute care, protective services, financial services, correctional field services, family support services, volunteer services, and family and community services programmes.

Special facilities

Some special facilities are provided as part of the activities of the Inner Urban Regional Centre. The Liaison and Referral Unit located at Head Office provides information and referral to the public. It further deals directly with inquiries about client records or refers to the appropriate officer within or outside the Department. Staff of the Children's Court Advisory Service provide support services for pre-court and pre-sentence reports to the Melbourne Children's Court and to families of children appearing before the Court.

The Special Supervision Unit is responsible for the supervision of parolees who represent a severe risk to themselves or the community, or who demonstrate complex problems, independently of legal designation. The Unit provides a pre-parole service to the metropolitan prisons and youth training centres, and co-operates with regional centres in all matters associated with pre-parole and parolees.

Family and Community Services Programme

The Family and Community Services (FACS) Programme is a process combining three basic resources—funding, staff, and consultative structures—with the overall objective of developing services which preserve and strengthen individual and family life, promote personal growth, and help persons to play a significant role in their local communities. The three basic operating principles underlying the FACS Programme are:

- (1) The encouragement of voluntary activity, and the recognition that the work of self-help groups is the most efficient means of deploying welfare resources;
- (2) the fostering of local community projects is a significant preventive strategy in a system of services for families and communities; and
- (3) the provision of appropriate services is best achieved by involving those affected by the programme.

Regional consultative councils operate in the eighteen designated regions of Victoria, comprising representatives from government departments, local councils, welfare agencies, self-help groups, and elected citizens. In addition to recommending regional priorities for projects seeking funds from the FACS Programme, regional consultative committees undertake consultation within their respective regions, to determine welfare needs and service deficiencies.

Funds are made available by the Victorian Government under the FACS Programme for community service grants (incorporating local initiative grants) and information and co-ordination services. FACS Programme staff are located at each regional centre to assist

regional consultative councils and local communities to plan, design, and develop localised services within a regional network of family and community services.

Correctional Services Division

Prisons

All persons detained in Victorian prisons are controlled and supervised by the Department of Community Welfare Services. The management of prisoners involves a wide range of operations, and a variety of specialised skills. Qualified staff are employed to carry out the Department's correctional services programmes and welfare services. The maintenance of security is another important and obvious feature of the Department's responsibility in the correctional field.

In Victoria, ten prisons are maintained for men, and one for women. Differences in the levels of security at the prisons, and in the types of programmes provided, make it possible to match prisoners to the prison which is most appropriate for their management and rehabilitation.

Pentridge Prison, situated in the Melbourne suburb of Coburg, is the largest prison in Victoria, and holds approximately half the number of male prisoners in the State. The Prisoners' Classification Centre is also located at Pentridge. Prisoners serving sentences of at least one year (or six months, if they are under 21 years of age), and those eligible for parole, are interviewed by the Classification Committee, which endeavours to place them in the most appropriate institution. Prisoners can be employed in a wide variety of prison industries, and industry products are supplied to outside customers as well as to government departments. Pentridge industries include the manufacture of number plates for motor vehicles, brush and broom making, a bakery, the tailoring of jackets and jeans, printing, a laundry, and an engineering shop for maintenance work.

Pentridge is divided into four separate sub-prisons (Southern, Central, Northern, and Jika Jika High Security Unit) which share general administration and supply services. Each sub-prison is autonomous, and is administered by a Governor who is responsible to the prison Superintendent. The Southern Prison comprises three Divisions: (1) D Division holds trial and remand cases; (2) G Division is a psychiatric and medical clinic; and (3) F Division holds short-term prisoners convicted of minor offences. The Central Prison comprises two Divisions: (1) E Division provides dormitory accommodation for medium-term prisoners; and (2) B Division is a high security division holding long-term prisoners. The Northern Prison comprises three Divisions: (1) J Division holds long-term prisoners who do not present disciplinary problems; (2) A Division holds mainly first offenders who are serving longer terms, and offers a wide range of diversified activities; and (3) H Division holds prisoners who are considered to be a security risk, or who have been sent for disciplinary or safety reasons from other Divisions or prisons. The Jika Jika High Security Unit consists of six independent Units which collectively will accommodate fifty-four maximum security prisoners.

The new Pentridge Hospital accommodates twenty prisoner in-patients with a potential capacity of sixty, in the future. The two storey building, geographically located in the Central Prison, has been fitted with the most modern equipment available and will be staffed by both medical and custodial personnel.

Ararat Prison is the largest prison in Victoria outside Melbourne. It is a medium-security prison, in which most prisoners are housed in four bed cells. Industries conducted at the prison include the manufacture of tubular steel products, signwriting, mat-making, silk-screen printing, forestry, and market gardening. Beechworth is a medium-security prison of the old walled type. Prisoners at Beechworth take part in a variety of community service projects. The prison also has a carpenter's shop, a farm, and a large commercial pine plantation. Bendigo Prison is also an old, walled, medium-security prison. Prisoners there take part in community service projects, and the prison has a well equipped sheetmetal work industry. Castlemaine Prison operates as a medium-security prison for offenders with sentences ranging from medium to short-term in length. Some Castlemaine prisoners work outside the prison for community organisations during the day, while mat-making is the main industry undertaken inside the prison. Vegetable gardening also provides employment for a number of prisoners. The Dhurringile Prison is a minimum-security "open" prison farm, catering for short-term prisoners. At Dhurringile, prisoners work on the farm, in the orchard, or in the recently built cannery.

Geelong Prison is a maximum-security walled prison, and is the second most secure prison in Victoria. Geelong's main prison industry is tailoring, and articles of clothing are manufactured for use in other institutions. Morwell River Prison and Wron Wron Prison are minimum-security prisons where prisoners engage in forestry work from seed raising to tree felling. Sale Prison is a medium-security prison, which caters for prisoners serving both long and short-term sentences. Mat-making and signwriting are the main industries at Sale, while a number of prisoners work outside the prison.

Fairlea Prison is Victoria's only prison for women. A rebuilding programme is currently under way to replace the older buildings with more modern accommodation. The new accommodation will be supplemented by a number of villa-type units with an additional unit which was recently opened. With the commencement of the building programme, approximately 30 women have been transferred to Pentridge. At Fairlea, women prisoners can work in the laundry, or can be employed in the kitchen, or engaged in doing general cleaning work. Vegetable and flower gardens are maintained by the prisoners, and the women make and mend their own clothes.

Attendance centres

Attendance centres were established in Victoria in June 1976 as an alternative to full-time imprisonment. There are currently six attendance centres in Victoria, located at Geelong, Prahran, Spotswood, Thornbury, Blackburn, and Bendigo. Each of the centres has the capacity to supervise sixty attenders at any one time, thereby reducing the number who would otherwise have gone to prison. The Attendance Centre Scheme makes it possible for offenders to serve their sentences in the community, while at the same time maintaining their family life and their continuity of employment or education.

Instead of serving a traditional sentence in prison, an attendee gives time to the centre. He or she is able to continue working at a job, and earning money for personal and family needs, but is required to attend the centre for two evenings a week for discussions, training, or advice. Saturdays are spent in doing community work similar to that done by voluntary service organisations. It is estimated that about 70 to 80 per cent of community work now undertaken is for needy individuals.

Offenders who attend the centre come by sentence of a court. The courts endeavour to ensure that offenders who could endanger the public do not receive the benefits of the scheme, or the other alternatives to imprisonment. The superintendent of an attendance centre supplies to the court, upon request, a report on the suitability of an offender before sentence is passed. When offenders start at an attendance centre, the superintendent and the welfare officers try to identify their individual needs, at the same time helping them to face problems and attempt to overcome them. This can be done by discussion, counselling, or referral to a community service, such as marriage guidance, English classes, and other facilities.

The work of attendees is organised by the programme supervisor. Attendance centre projects range from fire fighting to home maintenance for pensioners and needy individuals, to the construction of aids for handicapped persons, and to gardening and beautification programmes. The beneficiaries of the scheme include children's homes, hospitals, schools, handicapped persons, pensioners, the National Trust of Australia (Victoria), and local councils.

Office of Research and Social Policy

The functions of the Office of Research and Social Policy are the:

- (1) Development of a theory base for public welfare practice and social policy analysis in conjunction with all levels of government and the voluntary sector;
- (2) development of a social indicators and resources system to monitor community needs and programme requirements;
- (3) development of a research and evaluation system to test the efficiency and effectiveness of social programmes;
- (4) development of social planning procedures and guidelines for programme implementation in co-operation with other divisions of the department; and
- (5) development of social administration systems in association with other divisions.

Community Welfare Training Institute

The Community Welfare Training Institute (CWTI) is the training section of the Department of Community Welfare Services. Located in the former Jesuit Seminary

"Loyola" in Watsonia, the CWTI provides accommodation and facilities for training courses and a residential capacity for country persons attending them. The staff includes training, administrative, catering, and artisan personnel.

As well as the Human Resource Development Unit of the Personnel Branch in Head Office, programme co-ordinators, and line managers, the CWTI contributes to the Department's Human Resource Development Programme. The annual programme of the CWTI is developed by four Training Advisory Committees responsible for the training needs of both departmental and non-departmental persons working in departmental programmes. The four Committees look after the needs of persons working in the four service systems—Community, Corrections, Family, and Management.

The Institute's activities include the provision of standing courses which include in-service courses for Child Care, Youth and Prison and Welfare Officers, and other staff development activities such as short courses, workshops, and seminars held at the CWTI or at more convenient locations, and the development of appropriate ways of meeting identified training needs. The Department's Library and Audio-Visual Unit are also located at the CWTI.

Statistical summary

VICTORIA—DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY WELFARE SERVICES: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Revenue	1,007	862	1,316	1,565	1,352
Expenditure—					
Central Administration		35,596	42,388	50,253	57,139
Research and Social Policy }	27,833	(a)284	(a)336	334	449
Regional Services (including					
Probation and Parole Services)	(b)15,973	(b)21,074	(b)20,590	15,416	17,452
Family and Adolescent Services	25,555	26,534	29,181	32,756	38,275
Correctional Services	14,385	16,703	18,912	23,280	28,040
Training Services	729	949	913	1,092	1,180
Total expenditure	84,475	101,140	112,320	123,131	142,535
Net expenditure	83,468	100,278	111,004	121,566	141,183

(a) Prior to 1978-79, Research and Social Policy expenditure was included in Central Administration.

(b) Includes Family Assistance payments previously included in Family Welfare Services. See page 649 of *Victorian Year Book 1979*.

NOTE. This table excludes Expenditure on Works and Services and recouped payments from the Commonwealth Government under the Deserted Wives Act.

VICTORIA—ADOPTIONS

Organisation	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Community Welfare Services—					
Children placed during year	127	96	106	118	130
Legally finalised adoptions	154	112	141	133	131
Private agencies—					
Children placed during year	249	280	205	214	141
Legally finalised adoptions	290	276	230	198	164
No adoption organisation—					
Legally finalised adoptions	507	568	543	380	625

VICTORIA—FAMILY AND ADOLESCENT SERVICES: ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES OF WARDS

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Admissions during year	915	854	680	754	789
Discharges during year	1,273	1,218	1,325	1,207	1,113
Total wards at end of year—					
Males	3,367	3,116	2,689	2,418	3,834
Females	2,253	2,140	1,922		

VICTORIA—CORRECTIONAL SERVICES: RECEPTIONS AND DISCHARGES OF CONVICTED PERSONS

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Prisons—					
Receptions during year	9,201	8,443	8,424	8,428	8,182
Discharges during year	9,088	8,415	8,302	8,371	8,214
In prison at end of year—					
Males	1,594	1,622	1,730 }	1,841	1,809
Females	42	40	54 }		
Number of prisons for—					
Males	10	10	10	10	10
Females	1	1	1	1	1
Attendance centres—					
Receptions during year	246	339	298	337	549
Discharges during year	182	316	300	321	444
In attendance at end of year—					
Males	125	145	142 }	163	268
Females	n.p.	4	5 }		
Number of attendance centres	4	4	4	4	5

VICTORIA—PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES: PERSONS ON PROBATION AND PAROLE

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Placed on probation or supervision during year	3,728	3,631	3,380	3,699	4,153
On probation or supervision at end of year	n.a.	5,404	5,190	5,993	5,394
Released on parole during year	866	819	796	818	941
Completed parole during year	642	615	591	497	641
Parole cancelled during year	271	238	216	302	209
On parole at end of year	870	836	825	844	935

Further references: Voluntary social services, *Victorian Year Book* 1965, pp. 304-7; Old People's Welfare Council, 1966, pp. 286-7; Voluntary Child Welfare, 1967, pp. 557-61; Voluntary social welfare work for the physically handicapped, 1968, pp. 558-60; Care of the elderly, 1969, pp. 582-4; Rehabilitation, 1970, pp. 577-8; Employment of the Handicapped, 1970, pp. 578-9; Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind, 1970, pp. 579-80; Victorian School for Deaf Children, 1971, pp. 557-8; Voluntary services for the mentally handicapped, 1972, pp. 546-50; Social welfare activities in local government, 1974, pp. 580-3; Brotherhood of St Laurence, 1975, pp. 840-2; Consumer participation in voluntary social welfare, 1975, pp. 845-7; Life Line, 1976, p. 730; Youth Line, 1976, p. 730; Citizens' Advice Bureaux, 1977, pp. 852-4; Family and Community Services Programme, 1979, pp. 650-1; International Year of the Child, 1980, p. 646; White Paper on Social Welfare, 1982, pp. 643-4

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCIES Australian Red Cross Society

Activities

The Victorian Division of the Australian Red Cross Society is a link in the network of the international Red Cross Society and responsible for all its traditional activities: preventing and alleviating human suffering wherever this may be found. The Division maintains flexibility to try to meet the changing needs of the disadvantaged and handicapped in the community not met by government or other voluntary agencies.

The organisation is maintained by donations, subscriptions, and bequests. Its annual appeal for funds is headed by "Red Cross Calling", a weekend door-knock when volunteers call on residents throughout the city, suburbs, and country areas. In 1981, over \$8m was spent, mainly in services to Victoria of which the Blood Bank used over \$6m.

Red Cross volunteers, and a few paid personnel provide a wide range of services throughout the Melbourne metropolitan and country areas. These include:

(1) *Blood transfusion service.* This service is administered by professional staff with volunteers carrying out non-professional duties as required. Whole blood and blood derivatives are supplied free of charge to all persons in need of them. There is an ever-growing demand for blood and donors, despite the use of fractionisation.

The Central Blood Bank located in South Melbourne was specially designed for this purpose. Mobile units visit municipalities, universities, and industries at regular intervals. More details of the service can be found on page 798 of the 1977 *Victorian Year Book*.

(2) *Transport.* Volunteer drivers using a fleet of Red Cross cars or their own vehicles travel over 2,000,000 kilometres each year taking handicapped children and adults to hospitals, clinics, day centres, special schools, and elderly persons on outings; etc.

(3) *Emergency care services.* Red Cross plays a major role in times of bushfires and other disasters and emergencies and is incorporated in the State Disaster Plan. Teams of volunteers are trained to establish Red Cross posts whenever the need arises. In individual emergencies such as house fires, essential items including new clothing, bedding, linen, and toiletries, etc. are provided.

Trained Red Cross instructors conduct classes in first-aid and home nursing, in schools, for the general public, and in industry.

(4) *Health and hospital services.* Library, picture library, and "personal" services such as letterwriting, shopping, banking, and taking patients on outings are provided in many hospitals, nursing homes, and elderly citizens' homes. A library service to the homebound is available in some municipalities, and music therapy is conducted mainly for psychiatric and geriatric patients. Record and cassette boxes with annotated programmes are sent to hospitals and institutions to assist them to provide this type of therapy. A beauty therapy service is also provided as an integral part of rehabilitative medicine to boost the confidence and well-being, particularly of psychiatric and geriatric patients. At Red Cross headquarters a regular weekly "Keromask" clinic trains persons in a technique of masking their disfiguring birthmarks, scars, or burns.

(5) *Home nursing equipment.* The loan of home nursing equipment such as wheelchairs, walking aids, bed pans, etc. is available free of charge from Red Cross headquarters and volunteer custodians of the equipment throughout Victoria.

(6) *Tracing agency.* This is a link in the international tracing service of the Red Cross which handles inquiries for news of relatives displaced by war, political disturbances, or large-scale disasters. Trained Red Cross volunteers are ready in the event of a wide-scale disaster in Australia to register victims and handle inquiries from relatives.

Statistical summary

VICTORIA—RED CROSS SOCIETY: BLOOD BANK OPERATIONS

Particulars	Unit	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Blood donors on metropolitan rolls	number	104,839	135,490	146,841	150,650	186,099
Blood donations collected	number	207,871	248,349	236,963	248,760	251,081
Blood distributed	units	118,730	129,380	127,991	139,861	139,734
Stable plasma protein solution (SPPS)	units	23,653	23,828	27,787	30,302	29,494

VICTORIA—RED CROSS SOCIETY: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (\$)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Income—					
Commonwealth and Victorian Government grants	3,811,810	4,916,859	5,253,927	5,940,429	7,148,414
Annual appeal and fund raising	617,778	672,882	867,970	1,229,973	1,463,681
Donations—Red Cross branches and companies	792,167	827,179	757,282	570,930	556,658
Other	263,035	417,974	588,802	563,378	536,570
Total income	5,484,790	6,834,894	7,467,981	8,304,710	9,705,323
Expenditure—					
Blood transfusion service	3,843,037	4,950,820	5,315,245	6,002,588	7,195,326
Hospital services	287,559	347,090	387,977	412,486	486,823
Handcraft therapy	137,079	161,602	185,583	190,717	219,967
Relief activities	121,721	99,096	369,540	148,733	194,985
Social work service	175,566	177,352	115,578	56,532	87,099
Other community services	313,125	642,010	578,727	717,104	790,569
Other	608,123	463,433	570,041	771,008	724,695
Total expenditure	5,486,210	6,841,403	7,522,691	8,299,168	9,699,464

Further references: Blood Transfusion Service, *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pp. 559-60; Youth activities, 1972, p. 551; Red Cross service corps, 1972, pp. 551-2; Music Therapy Service, 1974, p. 584; Disaster relief services, 1975, pp. 838-40; Social work service, 1976, p. 729; Hospital Services 1977, pp. 851-2; Occupational Therapy Service, 1982, pp. 653-4

Friendly societies

The *Friendly Societies Act 1958* regulates the operations of friendly societies in Victoria. The types of societies eligible for registration are:

- (1) "Ordinary" societies, which provide one or more of the benefits set out in section 5 of the Act, namely, periodical payments during sickness, old age, and infirmity, lump sum payments on death or on the attainment of a specified age (endowment benefits), payments for hospital, medical, medicinal, and dental expenses;
- (2) dividing societies, which are "shop clubs" providing sickness and funeral benefits, and which divide their assets periodically;
- (3) united friendly societies' dispensaries, which provide medicine and medical and surgical appliances to members of friendly societies; and
- (4) societies "specially authorised" under the provisions of section 6 of the Act. The only societies which have been registered as "specially authorised" societies are four total abstinence societies.

The following tables provide a summary of friendly societies' activities for the years 1976-77 to 1980-81. For further details, reference may be made to the *Report of the Government Statist on Friendly Societies*, printed annually by the Victorian Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: DETAILS OF ACTIVITIES

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Number of societies—					
Ordinary	37	35	34	41	41
Dividing	63	60	60	58	59
Dispensaries	31	29	25	24	22
Specially authorised	4	4	4	4	4
Number of branches of ordinary societies	982	961	944	931	877
Membership—ordinary and dividing societies (a)—					
Contributors for sick and funeral benefits	130,784	130,508	124,753	124,246	125,732
Contributors for medical benefits	256,278	247,191	228,145	238,655	235,586
Contributors for hospital benefits	327,355	280,345	260,560	264,407	246,473
Contributors for ancillary benefits	182,988	148,933	156,840	143,972	127,948
Benefit contracts in force for whole of life and endowment benefits	41,569	39,536	38,020	36,609	42,644
Members affiliated with dispensaries	50,674	48,783	44,993	47,841	45,805
Membership—specially authorised societies	188	166	173	181	157

(a) A member may contribute for any number or all of these benefits and is entered in the table in each benefit for which he contributes.

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: INCOME, EXPENDITURE, FUNDS (\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Income—					
Ordinary and dividing societies	96,901	119,757	132,572	141,269	164,753
Dispensaries	6,329	6,331	5,858	6,633	6,889
Specially authorised societies	30	33	78	46	48
Total income	103,260	126,121	138,508	147,948	171,690
Expenditure—					
Ordinary and dividing societies	97,298	131,484	123,269	126,511	136,864
Dispensaries	5,811	6,298	5,800	6,680	7,073
Specially authorised societies	18	20	19	25	30
Total expenditure	103,127	137,802	129,088	133,216	143,967
Fund balances—					
Ordinary and dividing societies—					
Sick and funeral funds	24,098	25,465	25,651	27,015	28,160
Assurance funds	23,330	24,156	29,690	37,140	59,755

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: INCOME, EXPENDITURE, FUNDS—*continued*

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<i>Fund balances—continued</i>					
Medical benefit funds	-907	-8,597	-1,343	5,458	6,595
Hospital benefit funds	17,276	11,670	8,020	6,109	6,297
Management and other funds	10,694	12,370	14,352	21,194	26,442
Ancillary benefit funds	4,783	2,785	1,494	651	2,675
Total ordinary and dividing societies	79,274	67,849	77,864	97,567	129,924
Dispensaries	4,413	4,523	4,214	4,536	4,353
Specially authorised societies	359	372	431	452	549
Total funds	84,046	72,744	82,509	102,555	134,826

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: AMOUNTS DISBURSED IN BENEFITS
(\$'000)

Nature of benefit	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Sick pay	624	675	667	677	865
Funeral benefits	335	351	367	393	480
Non-contributory endowment benefits	176	142	988	193	346
Whole of life, endowment, and other assurance benefits	3,360	4,576	2,394	3,461	3,467
Medical benefits—					
Society benefit	29,228	52,051	34,277	30,180	35,541
Government subsidy	78	10	(a)12,774	(a) 21,769	(a)20,911
Hospital benefits—					
Society benefit	34,399	47,532	52,565	57,233	59,279
Government subsidy	162	2	—	—	—
Medicinal, dental, and ancillary benefits	7,162	7,558	9,498	9,998	8,439

(a) Commonwealth medical benefits paid via Friendly Societies, under the scheme commencing 1 November 1978.

Victorian Association of Day Nurseries

Before 1900, five crèches were established and run by voluntary groups of women who were concerned for the welfare of children whose mothers had to work to maintain them. In 1907, these crèches combined to enter and win an award at the "Women's Exhibition". The Victorian Association of Day Nurseries was founded as a result of that combined effort. In 1913, the Association published its first Annual Report. The number of crèches doubled as the work continued. By 1945, a social worker was employed to co-ordinate the work, and the Victorian Government provided a grant towards the employment of staff.

The work of the Association has continued, and the demand for day care services increases. The Day Nurseries forming the Association are situated in Ascot Vale, Brunswick, Carlton, Fitzroy, Footscray, Northcote, and Richmond. They are managed by voluntary committees and are staffed by triple certificated nurses, kindergarten teachers, mothercraft nurses, assistants, and domestics.

The Victorian Government provides a subsidy of a percentage of wages of prescribed staff. The Commonwealth Government conditionally makes available extra financial help.

The Association's objectives are to provide quality day care for children up to 6 years who are separated from their supporting parent or parents, and more basically, the prevention of family breakdown. All the parents are interviewed by the welfare officer, and arrangements are made for the child's enrolment at one of the nurseries. The parent's weekly contributions are assessed upon income, and adjusted from time to time according to circumstances. Preference is given to the lone supporting parent, then to the two-parent family facing breakdown or in distress, to migrant parents in Australia under three years, and to Aboriginal families needing assistance.

Probation Officers Association of Victoria

The Honorary Probation Service has served Victoria since 1906, and since its foundation in the 1930s the Probation Officers Association of Victoria has assisted in the

improvement of probation practice. The Association is an independent organisation of probation officers. It developed out of the need of probation officers for peer group support, training courses, and advocacy on their behalf, and on behalf of their clients. The Association operates through its elected council, paid secretariat, and branches operating in all regions of Victoria.

The Department of Community Welfare Services is responsible for the probation service in Victoria (as well as all correctional services); however, the development and maintenance of the probation service is a collaborative task shared by the Association and the Department. The Association and Department co-operate in the development of probation policies and processes of implementation, while at a Regional level branches of the Association and officers of the Department share in the task of local development and the day to day administration of the service.

The Probation Service provides supervision for persons released by adult and children's courts throughout Victoria on probation and supervision orders. Most probationers are supervised by volunteer, or honorary probation officers, although Department of Community Welfare Services officers supervise some probation, as well as most parole, cases. The Association assists 1,500 honorary probation officers throughout Victoria by providing courses and seminars and a quarterly journal entitled *The Probation Officer*. The Association is responsible for the recruitment of honorary probation officers and its secretariat develops resource material for recruitment and training.

Further references: Personal Emergency, *Victorian Year Book* 1981, pp. 669-70; Lord Mayor's Children's Camp, Portsea, 1981, pp. 671-2; Legacy, 1982, pp. 656-7

RECREATION

Victorian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation

Sport and recreation

The Victorian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation assists recreation and sport in Victoria in two main ways:

- (1) By providing capital financial assistance to municipal councils towards the construction of indoor sports and recreation centres, indoor and outdoor swimming pools, and the development and extension of existing recreation reserves and facilities, including the purchase of land. To the end of 1981-82, the Department assisted the 211 Victorian municipalities with subsidies totalling \$22.97m and loans totalling \$4.58m.
- (2) By providing assistance to State-wide sports and recreation bodies for the development and promotion of sporting and recreational activities in Victoria. During 1981-82, \$799,756 was provided for this purpose. In addition, \$102,253 was provided for assistance to handicapped groups.

Racing

The administration of the *Racing Act* 1958 is the responsibility of the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation through its Racing Division. A close liaison is maintained with the Victoria Racing Club, Harness Racing Board, and Greyhound Racing Control Board for the purposes of implementing and supervising the provisions of the Act. These three bodies control the sports of horse racing, harness racing, and greyhound racing, respectively. A close association is also maintained with the Totalizator Agency Board. The Division also provides administrative and secretarial services to the Racecourses Licences Board (Racing and Harness Racing Divisions) and the Greyhound Racing Grounds Development Board. It also issues permits and licences pursuant to the Racing Act. During the year ended 30 June 1982, 164 permits for such activities as picnic race meetings, mixed sports gatherings, trotting races at agricultural shows, restricted trotting meetings, and greyhound plump-ton coursing matches were issued, together with licences for 58 racecourses, 28 harness racing tracks, and 13 greyhound racing grounds.

The greater part of the funds for the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation are received from the racing industry by means of a deduction from specified off-course totalizator investments. The present rate of deduction is 2 per cent of daily double investments, 2 per cent of trifecta investments and 4 per cent of quadrella investments. For the year ended 31 July 1982, \$7.5m was paid directly to the Department. In addition, \$6.8m was allocated to the Racecourses Development Funds from off-course investments.

Office of Youth Affairs

The Office of Youth Affairs established within the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation, implements the Victorian Government's youth policy.

The Office of Youth Affairs has the role of co-ordinating existing programmes and services provided to young persons by Victorian Government departments and of identifying areas for programme development. The Office is expected to maintain a research and policy analysis base from which it can monitor youth policy and youth need.

The total funds available in the Youth Fund for 1981-82 were \$2.24m. The main allocations from the Youth Fund were: \$597,300 for Federal and State-wide youth agencies; \$274,000 under the Special Youth Development Programme to assist with the salary costs of thirty-two special youth workers including outreach workers; \$345,000 in grants to youth groups and community groups for youth programmes; \$58,000 in youth building subsidies; and \$89,500 to nine State-wide youth agencies to assist with the employment of special officers with responsibility for recruitment and training of volunteer workers.

Finance

The following table shows details of principal sources of receipts and payments, for the years 1979-80 to 1981-82:

VICTORIA—DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH, SPORT AND RECREATION:
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS
(\$)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Receipts—			
Racing—percentage of Totalizator Agency Board turnover	7,399,837	7,661,477	8,624,191
Tabella—percentage of Totalizator Agency Board turnover	25,548	45,230	58,427
Soccerpools Consultations	1,641,121	1,330,498	816,237
Commonwealth Department of Home Affairs	53,700	—	2,729,509
Loan Repayments (Municipalities)	279,530	553,738	753,113
"Life. Be in it." (Royalties, sales, and Commonwealth contribution)	163,930	123,104	162,575
Miscellaneous	64,622	42,893	50,013
Total	9,628,288	9,756,940	13,194,065
Payments—			
Sports and Recreation Fund	9,756,717	7,657,307	11,227,477
Youth Affairs Fund	2,023,516	1,949,611	2,084,207
Australian Football Fund	177,975	190,500	28,500
Total	11,958,208	9,797,418	13,340,184

"Life. Be in it"

The Department initiated its "Life. Be in it" campaign in 1975 to help promote the fitness and general health of Victorians and to encourage greater participation in a wide range of physical and recreational activities. Marketing and advertising techniques have been used to develop strategies to motivate and bring about greater community activity levels.

In 1981-82, a budget of \$270,000 was used to initiate local and State projects which ranged from the production of information materials, motivational posters, and brochures, to special "Life. Be in it" days and activities. It also provided support for on-going programmes and provided equipment and pool grants.

Councils and boards

Under the Youth, Sport and Recreation Act, as amended in 1977, the Minister is advised on policy by the State Youth Council, the State Recreation Council, and the State Sports Council. Each council meets not less than six times during the year to initiate, consider, and review departmental policies. In addition, there are the following advisory bodies: Junior Football Council, Bushwalking and Mountain-craft Leadership Training

Advisory Board, Victorian Advisory Council on Recreation for the Handicapped, and State Swimming and Water Safety Development Committee.

Municipal recreation

The Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation has, as a major priority, the encouragement and further development of the State's municipal recreation network. To this end, the Department has regionalised its own resources and staff and established a strong municipal recreational service. During 1981-82, the number of municipalities using the Department's Municipal Recreational Officer's (MRO) subsidy increased from 82 to 85.

Research, planning, and technical services

In the 1981-82 Budget, \$67,000 was allocated to research projects and \$147,000 to technical services.

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JUSTICE AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the operation of law in Victoria. The workings of the legal system are far-reaching and the relationships sometimes complex. In order to clarify the exposition of the main aspects of law in Victoria, the chapter is divided into three sections:

- (1) The main features of the judicial system, listing the members of the Victorian Judiciary, and outlining the workings of the courts and the legal profession;
- (2) the administration and enforcement of law in Victoria, showing the responsibilities of the main departments and agencies concerned, including the Victoria Police; and
- (3) a special article outlining a specific area of law in Victoria (National Companies and Securities Commission in this edition of the *Victorian Year Book*).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Victorian Judiciary

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT AT 31 JULY 1982

Chief Justice

The Hon. Sir John McIntosh Young, K.C.M.G.

Puisne Judges

The Hon. Sir John Erskine Starke
 The Hon. Sir Murray Vincent McInerney
 The Hon. Sir George Hermann Lush
 The Hon. Sir Kevin Victor Anderson
 The Hon. Sir James Augustine Gobbo
 The Hon. Mr Justice William Charles Crockett
 The Hon. Mr Justice William Kaye
 The Hon. Mr Justice Peter Murphy
 The Hon. Mr Justice Basil Lathrop Murray, C.B.E.
 The Hon. Mr Justice Richard Kelsham Fullagar
 The Hon. Mr Justice Kenneth Joseph Jenkinson
 The Hon. Mr Justice Richard Elgin McGarvie
 The Hon. Mr Justice Norman Michael O'Bryan
 The Hon. Mr Justice Robert Brooking
 The Hon. Mr Justice Kenneth Henry Marks
 The Hon. Mr Justice Ian Gray
 The Hon. Mr Justice Alfred Capel King
 The Hon. Mr Justice Barry Watson Beach
 The Hon. Mr Justice Alec James Southwell
 The Hon. Mr Justice Robert Clive Tadgell

VICTORIA—JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURT AT 31 JULY 1982

Chief Judge

Glenn Royce Donal Waldron

Judges

Norman Alfred Vickery, M.B.E., M.C., E.D.	Stanley George Hogg
Dermot William Corson	Martin Charles Ravech
James Herbert Forrest	John Frederick Bernard Howse
Clive William Harris	Leo Sydney Lazarus
Eric Edgar Hewitt	John Leonard Read
Gordon Just	Peter Uno Rendit
Roland John Leckie	Eugene John Cullity
Ivan Frederick Charles Franich	John Ewen Raymond Bland
Thomas Bernard Shillito	Francis Gilbert Dyett
Joseph Raymond O'Shea	Paul Richard Mullaly
James Galvin Gorman	Noel Stuart Tye Murdoch
Robert John Davern Wright	Alan Elmslie Dixon
Geoffrey Michael Byrne	William Michael Raymond Kelly
Harold George Ogden	John King Nixon
Nubert Solomon Stabey	Gay Vandeleur Tolhurst
Bruce Finlay McNab	Francis Walsh
Gordon Henry Spence	

*Courts**High Court of Australia*

The High Court of Australia was created by the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution which provided for the vesting of the judicial power of the Commonwealth "in a Federal Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and in such other federal courts as the Parliament creates, and in such courts as it invests with federal jurisdiction". The Constitution also provided that the High Court should consist of a Chief Justice and so many other Justices not less than two, as the Commonwealth Parliament prescribes.

In 1903, the High Court was first constituted by the appointment of Sir Samuel Griffith (Chief Justice) and Justices Barton and O'Connor who held the first sittings of the High Court in Melbourne in October 1903 and sat shortly afterwards in Sydney in the same year.

The number of Justices was increased from three to five in 1906 and was again increased in 1912 to seven. In 1933, the number was reduced to six and in 1946, the number of Justices was restored to seven. The Justices, prior to a Constitutional amendment in 1977, were appointed for life. As a result of a referendum in 1977, the Constitution was amended to provide, in section 72, that the appointment of a Justice shall be for a term expiring upon his attaining the age of seventy years.

The Constitution provided for the High Court to have jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from all judgements, decrees, orders, and sentences of Justices of the High Court exercising original jurisdiction of that Court, or of any other federal court. It also provided that the High Court had the like jurisdiction to hear appeals from the Supreme Court of a State. The High Court thus became part of the hierarchy in the judicial system of each State. The Constitution provided also for the High Court to exercise original jurisdiction in matters arising under any treaty; affecting consuls or other representatives of other countries; in which the Commonwealth or a person being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth is a party; and between residents of different States or between a State and a resident of another State, or in which a writ of mandamus* or prohibition or injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth.

The original jurisdiction of the High Court has been exercised over the years to a considerable degree, in particular by the use of prerogative writs of prohibition and mandamus in relation to Commonwealth officers, and to control the jurisdiction of

* A form of writ to compel a person or body to carry out the duty which they are required to perform by law.

tribunals constituted under Commonwealth legislation, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, and other bodies.

In addition, the Constitution provided that the Commonwealth Parliament may make laws conferring jurisdiction on the High Court in any matter arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation, arising under any laws made by the Commonwealth Parliament, and in admiralty or in maritime matters. Pursuant to the last-named provision the Commonwealth Parliament has in section 38 of the *Judiciary Act* 1903 conferred exclusive jurisdiction upon the High Court in:

- “(a) Matters arising directly under any treaty;
- (b) Suits between States, or between persons suing or being sued on behalf of different States, or between a State and a person suing or being sued on behalf of another State;
- (c) Suits by the Commonwealth, or any person suing on behalf of the Commonwealth, against a State, or any person being sued on behalf of a State;
- (d) Suits by a State, or any person suing on behalf of a State, against the Commonwealth, or any person being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth;
- (e) Matters in which a writ of mandamus or prohibition is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth or a federal court.”

In addition, jurisdiction has been conferred on the High Court under the Commonwealth Electoral Act whereby a Justice of the High Court sits as a Court of Disputed Returns.

The primary functions of the High Court are, first, interpreting the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution, and second, hearing and deciding appeals from judgements of the Federal Court of Australia, the Family Court of Australia (by special leave), and the Supreme Courts of the States.

The Constitution provided also that no appeals should be taken to the Privy Council from a decision of the High Court upon any question, howsoever arising, as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth or those of any State or States or as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of any two or more States, unless the High Court decides that this question is one that should be determined by Her Majesty in Council. Under this particular section, over the years, a number of applications have been made to the High Court for such a certificate but in only one instance has a certificate subsequently been granted.

In 1968, the *Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act* 1968 enacted that special leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council from a decision of the High Court may be asked only in a matter where the decision of the High Court was given on appeal from the Supreme Court of a State otherwise than in the exercise of federal jurisdiction and did not involve the application or interpretation of the Constitution, or of a law made by the Commonwealth Parliament, or of an instrument made under a law made by the Commonwealth Parliament. The provisions of this Act do not apply in respect of a decision given in a proceeding commenced before the commencement of the Act, namely, 1 September 1968. Matters commenced after that date which involve federal jurisdiction may not be taken on appeal to the Privy Council.

The right of appeal has now been removed in these matters by the *Privy Council (Limitations of Appeals) Act* 1968 and the *Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act* 1975 unless the proceedings were commenced before 8 July 1975.

Section 10 of the *Judiciary Act* 1903 provided that the principal seat of the High Court should be at the seat of government and that until such time as the seat of government was established the principal seat of the High Court should be at such place as the Governor-General from time to time appointed.

By minute dated 2 October 1903, the Governor-General ordered and declared that until the seat of government should be established or until otherwise ordered, the principal seat of the High Court should be at Melbourne. In 1926, section 10 of the *Judiciary Act* was amended to provide that on and after a date to be fixed by proclamation the principal seat of the High Court should be at the seat of government and that until the date so fixed the principal seat of the High Court should be at such place as the Governor-General from time to time appointed. On 1 September 1980, the principal seat of the Court was proclaimed to be at Canberra.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court, as its name implies, is the supreme court of the State, having jurisdiction over all matters, civil and criminal, which have not been excluded by statute. It is established by the Constitution Act. It is the counterpart of the English Supreme Court of Judicature which embodies the Court of Appeal and the High Court. The latter is divided into three divisions—Queen's Bench, Chancery, and Family. The Constitution Act provides for the Supreme Court to consist of not more than twenty-one judges of whom one is the Chief Justice. All judges are appointed from the ranks of practising barristers of not less than eight years standing, and retire at the age of 72 years. The Supreme Court consisted of a Chief Justice and 20 puisne judges at 1 July 1982. (Judges of the Supreme Court other than the Chief Justice are called puisne judges.)

The Full Court (usually three, and sometimes five, judges) hears and determines appeals from single judges of the Supreme Court and from the County Court, and criminal appeals from the Supreme Court and from the County Court. There is no general right of appeal in civil matters, *on the facts*, from a decision of a Magistrates' Court. Nevertheless, a dissatisfied party may apply to a Supreme Court judge to review the case, *on the law*.

The main activities of the Supreme Court are centred at Melbourne, but judges go "on circuit" to Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Mildura, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, and Warrnambool. Some of these circuit towns are visited three times a year, and every one of them is visited more than once a year.

The officers of the Supreme Court are the Masters (four in 1982), the Listing Master, the Taxing Master, the Prothonotary, the Sheriff, and the Registrar of Probates. The Masters deal with various matters entrusted to them by Rules of Court made by the judges, and are responsible for the investment of money ordered to be paid into court. The Listing Master arranges the lists of cases for hearing. The Taxing Master fixes and settles bills of costs. The Masters, the Listing Master, and the Taxing Master must be barristers and solicitors of five years standing, or, in the case of the Taxing Master, of equivalent experience. The Prothonotary is virtually the secretary of the Supreme Court. Writs are issued from his office, and he has the custody of documents filed therein. The Sheriff who, like the Prothonotary is a public servant (the Masters, the Listing Master, and the Taxing Master are not under the Public Service Act), is responsible for the execution of writs, the summoning of juries, and the enforcement of judgements. There is a Deputy Prothonotary and a Deputy Sheriff at all Supreme Court circuit towns. The Clerk of Courts acts as such in each instance. The Registrar of Probates and the Assistant Registrar of Probates deal with grants of probate and administration of the estates of deceased persons in accordance with section 12 of the *Administration and Probate Act 1958*.

Civil proceedings in the Supreme Court are commenced by the plaintiff issuing, through the Prothonotary's office, a writ (properly called a writ of summons) against the defendant from whom he claims damages or other relief. The writ is a formal document by which the Queen commands the defendant, if he wishes to dispute the plaintiff's claim, to "enter an appearance" within a specified time; otherwise judgement may be given in his absence. A defendant who desires to defend an action files a "memorandum of appearance" in the Prothonotary's office.

When the matter comes before the Supreme Court, it is desirable that the controversial questions between the two parties should be clearly defined. This clarification is obtained by each side in turn delivering documents, stating its own case, and answering that of its opponent. Such statements and answers are called "pleadings", and this method of clarifying the issues has been practised in England from the earliest times, and is as ancient as any part of English procedural law.

Ultimately the action comes to trial before a judge alone, or a judge and jury. When a judge sits alone he decides questions of both law and fact. If there is a jury, the judge directs them on the law; the jury decides the facts. The judgement of the Supreme Court usually provides for payment by the loser of the opponent's legal costs. Normally these are assessed by the Taxing Master. The unsuccessful party in the action has the right of appeal to the Full Court. If a successful plaintiff fails to obtain from the defendant money which the latter has been ordered to pay, he may issue a writ of *fieri facias*, addressed to

the Sheriff and directing him to sell sufficient of the defendant's real and personal property to satisfy the judgement.

Criminal proceedings are commenced in the Supreme Court by the filing of a "presentment" in the name of the Attorney-General and signed by him or by the Solicitor-General or by one of the Crown Prosecutors.

In many cases an appeal lies as of right to the High Court of Australia from decisions of the Supreme Court, but in others it can only be taken with the leave or special leave of the High Court. In some cases an appeal may be taken to the Privy Council from a decision of the Supreme Court but the leave of the Court must first be obtained. (With respect to appeals to the Privy Council from the High Court, see page 652.)

The following tables show particulars of Supreme Court business. In any comparison of the figures with those relating to earlier Victorian figures, other States, or other countries, consideration should be given to the following factors.

Law in the places compared should be substantially the same, and it should be administered with equal strictness. Proper allowances should also be made for changes in the law, for differences in the age and sex composition of the population, and for changes which may occur over time in the population structure. Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the courts and in the number of cases settled out of court also result in fluctuations in court business.

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT: CIVIL BUSINESS

Particulars	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Causes entered—					
For assessment of damages	36	58	81	79	27
For trial	1,299	1,423	2,304	2,124	2,289
Number of cases listed for trial—					
By juries of six	1,150	1,001	1,291	748	1,332
By a Judge	682	681	896	657	937
Verdicts returned for—					
Plaintiff	148	180	221	275	n.a.
Defendant	18	17	22	21	24
Amount awarded (\$'000)	1,815	2,144	3,449	2,605	n.a.
Writs of summons issued	7,327	9,087	11,960	11,106	9,589
Other original proceedings	137	137	164	146	n.a.
Appellate proceedings (other than criminal appeals) heard and determined—					
By Full Court	76	63	53	49	59
By a Judge	120	135	114	131	n.a.

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT: WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF

Year	Possession	<i>Fieri Facias</i>	<i>Venditioni Exponas</i>	Attachment	Order to arrest, including ships	Other	Total
1977	662	1,178	4	4	4	25	1,877
1978	751	1,426	6	n.p.	n.p.	17	2,206
1979	1,120	1,611	15	3	7	21	2,777
1980	1,226	1,805	12	3	1	15	3,062
1981	1,265	1,441	23	—	4	11	2,744

The following tables have been compiled from data extracted from records of the Victoria Police. Offences have been classified in accordance with the Draft Australian National Classification of Offences developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT: TOTAL OFFENCES IN SPECIFIC CRIME DIVISIONS RECORDED AGAINST PERSONS CHARGED RESULTING IN A CONVICTION OR AN ACQUITTAL: RESULT OF HEARING, 1979

Crime division	Imprisonment			Other court decisions	Total convictions	Total acquittals
	One year and under	Over 1 year	Life			
Offences against the person (includes homicide, assaults, sexual assaults, and other offences against the person)	10	39	16	28	93	59
Robbery and blackmail	10	111	—	9	130	15
Burglary, fraud, and other offences involving theft	63	19	—	67	149	17
Property damage and offences against good order (includes property damage, environmental offences, offences against government security, prostitution and related offences, offensive behaviour, and unlawful possession of weapons)	4	5	—	11	20	—
Drug offences	—	—	—	—	—	—

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT: TOTAL NUMBER OF APPEARANCES IN COURTS OF PERSONS WHO WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED: RESULT OF HEARING, RECORDED BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE IN SPECIFIC CRIME DIVISIONS, 1979

Crime division	Imprisonment			Other court decisions	Total convictions	Total acquittals
	One year and under	Over 1 year	Life			
Offences against the person (includes homicide, assaults, sexual assaults, and other offences against the person)	6	27	15	19	67	13
Robbery and blackmail	n.p.	52	—	n.p.	62	7
Burglary, fraud, and other offences involving theft	3	6	—	5	14	—
Property damage and offences against good order (includes property damage, environmental offences, offences against government security, prostitution and related offences, offensive behaviour, and unlawful possession of weapons)	n.p.	—	—	n.p.	9	—
Drug offences	—	—	—	—	—	—

County Court

The County Court has an extensive jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters and appeals from Magistrates' Courts and adoptions. The County Court has civil jurisdiction in personal injury actions where the amount claimed does not exceed \$25,000, and in all other actions where the amount claimed does not exceed \$12,000.

The County Court has criminal jurisdiction to hear all indictable offences (i.e., those in which the accused will generally be tried by a jury) apart from treason, murder, attempted murder, and certain other statutory exceptions.

In July 1981, the County Court comprised a Chief Judge (a position created in March 1975 in recognition of the increasing importance of the Court) and 33 judges. An appointee to the County Court bench must have practised as a barrister or solicitor for seven years before appointment and retires at the age of 72 years.

The County Court sits continuously at Melbourne and visits seven circuit towns as well as the ten towns also visited by the Supreme Court. County Court judges also preside over a number of tribunals, e.g., the five divisions of the Workers Compensation Board, the Industrial Appeals Court, and the Police Service Board.

An indication of the distribution of the work performed by County Court judges, excluding the Chief Judge, in a typical month is as follows: criminal cases, 10 judges; civil juries, 2 judges; civil causes, 4 judges; appeals, 2 judges; chambers and adoptions, 1 judge; circuit, 6 judges; Workers Compensation Board, 5 judges; and other tribunals, 2 judges.

The principal officer of the County Court is the Registrar of the County Court at Melbourne, who occupies a position parallel to that of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court. He is a public servant appointed from among senior Clerks of Courts. The Clerk of Courts at each circuit town is also Registrar of the County Court.

The following tables show particulars of County Court business. In any comparison of the figures with those relating to earlier Victorian figures, other States, or other countries, consideration should be given to the factors described in the following paragraph.

Law in the places compared should be substantially the same, and it should be administered with equal strictness. Proper allowances should also be made for changes in the law, for differences in the age and sex composition of the population, and for changes which may occur over time in the population structure. Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the courts and in the number of cases settled out of court also result in fluctuations in court business.

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT: MELBOURNE BUSINESS

Particulars	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Summonses issued	39,611	46,270	47,843	47,715	(a)20,452
Warrants of execution issued	14,559	17,426	18,702	17,292	(a)9,247
Appeals from Magistrates' Courts lodged	4,395	4,372	4,651	5,886	(b)2,139
Adoption applications filed	817	706	650	597	542
Civil trials heard	3,143	2,893	2,533	3,069	3,563
Criminal trials heard	1,352	1,118	1,202	1,218	1,424

(a) Decrease due to changes from November 1980 in jurisdiction of County Court.

(b) Total now refers to appellants, not cases as previously.

The following tables have been compiled from data extracted from records of the Victoria Police. Offences have been classified in accordance with the Draft Australian National Classification of Offences developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT: TOTAL OFFENCES IN SPECIFIC CRIME SUBDIVISIONS RECORDED AGAINST PERSONS CHARGED RESULTING IN A CONVICTION OR AN ACQUITTAL: RESULT OF HEARING, 1979

Crime subdivision	Fined	Imprisonment		Other court decisions	Total convictions	Total acquittals
		One year and under	Over 1 year			
Homicide	4	—	14	7	25	28
Assaults (excluding sexual assaults)	27	92	31	44	194	108

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT: TOTAL OFFENCES IN SPECIFIC CRIME
SUBDIVISIONS RECORDED AGAINST PERSONS CHARGED RESULTING
IN A CONVICTION OR AN ACQUITTAL: RESULT OF HEARING, 1979—*continued*

Crime subdivision	Fined	Imprisonment		Other court decisions	Total convictions	Total acquittals
		One year and under	Over 1 year			
Sexual assaults and offences	54	102	109	222	487	206
Other offences against the person	n.p.	11	10	n.p.	31	30
Robbery and blackmail	5	28	127	63	223	50
Burglary	12	492	75	309	888	82
Fraud and deception	65	424	26	314	829	176
Receiving and unlawful possession of stolen goods	19	32	11	50	112	42
Other theft	39	184	17	150	390	76
Property damage and environmental offences	25	64	12	96	197	31
Offences against government security, etc., and justice procedures	9	31	3	12	55	18
Prostitution and related offences	—	—	n.p.	—	n.p.	—
Offensive behaviour	—	—	—	—	—	n.p.
Unlawful possession of weapons	n.p.	—	n.p.	n.p.	4	4
Other offences against good order	13	23	10	29	75	18
Drug offences	3	7	30	5	45	17

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT: TOTAL NUMBER OF APPEARANCES IN COURTS
OF PERSONS WHO WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED: RESULT OF
HEARING, RECORDED BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE IN SPECIFIC
CRIME SUBDIVISIONS, 1979

Crime subdivision	Fined	Imprisonment		Other court decisions	Total convictions	Total acquittals
		One year and under	Over 1 year			
Homicide	n.p.	—	12	n.p.	18	16
Assaults (excluding sexual assaults)	21	29	17	21	88	28
Sexual assaults and offences	32	26	51	94	203	52
Other offences against the person	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	10	11
Robbery and blackmail	4	14	69	48	135	17
Burglary	10	63	28	63	164	22
Fraud and deception	20	17	13	44	94	21
Receiving and unlawful possession of stolen goods	17	14	6	19	56	12
Other theft	15	26	5	37	83	21
Property damage and environmental offences	19	14	8	58	99	11
Offences against government security, etc., and justice procedures	9	21	n.p.	n.p.	39	8
Prostitution and related offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive behaviour	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawful possession of weapons	—	—	n.p.	n.p.	3	n.p.
Other offences against good order	13	5	8	19	45	11
Drug offences	3	3	24	5	35	7

Magistrates' Courts

Magistrates' Courts are held at Melbourne, in many suburbs, and country centres throughout Victoria. They are presided over either by a stipendiary magistrate, or by Justices of the Peace. Several divisions of the Court may sit simultaneously at the one location. Stipendiary magistrates are usually appointed from the ranks of Clerks of Courts, who must have passed qualifying examinations and have had practical experience as such clerks for ten years. In certain circumstances, barristers or solicitors may also be

appointed. They are members of the Victorian Public Service and retire on or before the age of 65 years but are completely independent of the Executive, as are other members of the judiciary.

Clerks of Courts are officers of the Court who are appointed under the Public Service Act. They perform administrative duties on behalf of the Court and government departments. Justices of the Peace act in an honorary capacity and are appointed from members of the community and may exercise judicial functions up to the age of 72 years.

There are more than 70 stipendiary magistrates throughout Victoria, and a much larger number of Justices of the Peace, who preside periodically over more than 200 courts in 17 Magistrates' Regions. All stipendiary magistrates are appointed coroners and in districts outside the area of the City Coroner they exercise the functions of coroners and hold inquests.

A Metropolitan Industrial Court constituted by specially appointed stipendiary magistrates hears charges laid under the Victorian Labour and Industry Act and committed in the Melbourne Metropolitan area. Outside that area these charges are dealt with by Stipendiary Magistrates in Magistrates' Courts.

Magistrates' Courts are Courts of Record and are open courts. They exercise civil as well as criminal jurisdictions.

The Civil Jurisdiction of Magistrates' Courts comprises causes of action in both contract and tort up to \$3,000 (with a few exceptions). The procedure is similar to that of the County Court, except that there is no provision for jurors.

There are many other matters of a civil nature vested in Magistrates' Courts by both Commonwealth Acts (e.g., the Income Tax Act) and by Victorian Acts. The Maintenance Act empowers a Stipendiary Magistrate sitting as a Magistrates' Court to hear and determine complaints for maintenance of children of *de facto* relationships. Under the Family Law Act a Stipendiary Magistrate is able to hear and determine applications other than applications for "principal relief" (i.e., dissolution, or nullity, or declarations as to the validity of marriages).

The criminal jurisdiction includes the hearing of summary offences and indictable offences triable summarily, as well as the conducting of preliminary examinations in regard to indictable offences.

Summary offences, the largest part of the criminal jurisdiction, comprise all offences under any Act, or breaches of any Act, which in the statute are stated to be prosecuted summarily or before justices, etc., or where no means of enforcement are provided in any Act. Some may be heard only by Stipendiary Magistrates. In addition, Commonwealth laws have vested Federal jurisdiction in Magistrates' Courts constituted by Stipendiary Magistrates to hear offences against Commonwealth Acts and also conduct preliminary examinations for indictable offences against Commonwealth laws. Some summary offences, such as parking and some traffic offences, may be dealt with by what is called "alternative procedure" which empowers a Stipendiary Magistrate in certain circumstances to deal with them in chambers on an affidavit of evidence without the appearance of the informant if the defendant does not elect to appear.

With regard to indictable offences triable summarily, Magistrates' Courts have been given power to deal summarily with a number of the less serious indictable offences including theft and kindred offences up to a value of \$10,000 and some charges of wounding and assault. The procedure laid down ensures that the defendant shall not be deprived of the right to trial by jury if he so desires, as the Court cannot deal with them summarily unless he consents. The preliminary examination of an indictable offence may be held either in the Magistrates' Court or by one or more Justices who may conduct the examination at any place although usually in a courtroom. It is not deemed to be an open court, and publication of the proceedings may be prohibited if it is considered that publication would prejudice the trial. All the evidence is put into writing or recorded and if the Justice is satisfied of a strong or probable presumption of guilt he directs the

defendant to be tried in either the Supreme or County Court, and may commit him to gaol or release him on bail. If the Justice is not so satisfied the defendant is discharged. Children's Courts (see pages 660-3) hear most offences by juveniles under the age of 17 years.

Numerous statutes vest other powers in Magistrates' Courts or Stipendiary Magistrates, among them being the power to make ejectment orders and the granting of licences.

The following tables show particulars of Magistrates' Courts business. In any comparison of the figures with those relating to earlier Victorian figures, other States, or other countries, consideration should be given to the following factors.

Law in the places compared should be substantially the same, and it should be administered with equal strictness. Proper allowances should also be made for changes in the law, for differences in the age and sex composition of the population, and for changes which may occur over time in the population structure. Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the courts and in the number of cases settled out of court also result in fluctuations in court business.

VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS: CASES OF A CIVIL NATURE

Type of case	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Civil cases—					
Number heard	133,919	133,204	139,812	141,970	186,747
Other cases—					
Garnishee	435	392	546	553	332
Fraud orders	3,686	3,748	4,233	4,647	3,433
Maintenance orders	7,427	7,416	8,629	7,573	5,469
Licences and certificates	28,092	27,259	28,348	29,396	22,137
Show cause summonses	2,083	1,472	673	304	348
Landlord and tenant	2,227	2,241	2,303	2,348	2,332
Miscellaneous	23,678	22,165	20,036	15,174	27,609

The following tables have been compiled from data extracted from records of the Victoria Police. Offences have been classified in accordance with the Draft Australian National Classification of Offences developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS: TOTAL OFFENCES IN SPECIFIC CRIME SUBDIVISIONS RECORDED AGAINST PERSONS CHARGED RESULTING IN A CONVICTION OR DISMISSAL ETC.: RESULT OF HEARING, 1979

Crime subdivision	Fined	Imprisoned	Other court decisions	Total convictions	Total dismissals etc.
Homicide	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults (excluding sexual assaults)	2,220	744	1,304	4,268	3,257
Sexual assaults and offences	157	63	343	563	94
Other offences against the person	n.p.	n.p.	8	16	6
Robbery and blackmail	n.p.	n.p.	5	10	24
Burglary	613	1,348	1,688	3,649	313
Fraud and deception	2,138	1,815	3,592	7,545	799
Receiving and unlawful possession of stolen goods	827	285	561	1,673	861
Other theft	6,110	1,882	6,133	14,125	1,722
Property damage and environmental offences	1,402	125	520	2,047	433
Offences against government security, etc., and justice procedures	2,193	346	514	3,053	843
Prostitution and related offences	1,196	37	51	1,284	104
Offensive behaviour	3,620	172	531	4,323	543
Unlawful possession of weapons	1,222	125	246	1,593	444
Other offences against good order	2,380	271	680	3,331	1,002
Drug offences	2,111	290	1,096	3,497	1,023

**VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS: TOTAL NUMBER OF APPEARANCES
IN COURTS OF PERSONS WHO WERE CONVICTED OR DISMISSED ETC.:
RESULT OF HEARING, RECORDED BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE IN SPECIFIC
CRIME SUBDIVISIONS, 1979**

Crime subdivision	Fined	Imprisoned	Other court decisions	Total convic- tions	Total dismissals etc.
Homicide	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults (excluding sexual assaults)	1,314	330	769	2,413	305
Sexual assaults and offences	115	32	190	337	27
Other offences against the person	6	n.p.	n.p.	11	n.p.
Robbery and blackmail	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	5	6
Burglary	434	528	745	1,707	53
Fraud and deception	790	180	613	1,583	106
Receiving and unlawful possession of stolen goods	476	111	310	897	137
Other theft	4,541	639	3,301	8,481	469
Property damage and environmental offences	867	41	234	1,142	48
Offences against government security, etc., and justice procedures	581	109	173	863	40
Prostitution and related offences	1,163	33	45	1,241	26
Offensive behaviour	2,856	89	356	3,301	87
Unlawful possession of weapons	729	49	132	910	61
Other offences against good order	1,864	133	396	2,393	118
Drug offences	1,280	128	608	2,016	109

Children's Court

The Children's Court, which began in Victoria in 1906, is held in the Melbourne metropolitan area and in various country towns and cities. Beyond the Melbourne metropolitan area, the Children's Court is usually held on the same day as the Magistrates' Court and presided over by the same stipendiary magistrate, but honorary Children's Court magistrates are appointed for some Children's Courts.

In the Melbourne metropolitan area, four stipendiary Children's Court magistrates are appointed and they visit thirteen Children's Courts at regular intervals; all metropolitan Children's Courts are administered from the Melbourne Children's Court.

The Children's Court's jurisdiction is normally restricted to children under the age of 17 years. A child may be brought before the Court for an offence committed before his seventeenth birthday provided the appearance takes place before his eighteenth birthday. Two types of cases come before the Court, namely, offences and applications under the Community Welfare Services Act. The Court has no jurisdiction in civil matters, adoption, maintenance, or custody.

The Children's Court follows the practice and procedure of Magistrates' Courts, with two main exceptions. The first of these exceptions is that the Court is not bound to observe legal formalities and ceremonies. The second is that the Court is always closed to the public and the media is forbidden from reporting any proceedings. The Court has considerably wider powers than Magistrates' Courts and may deal with any offence except homicide. The child (or the parent if the child is under the age of 15 years) must always consent to the Court dealing with an indictable offence in a summary manner, otherwise the matter would be tried by a jury in a higher court. Consent is given in almost all cases.

The police and certain others may apply to the Children's Court for an order declaring a child "in need of care". The Community Welfare Services Act lists the categories which make such an application possible.

The *Children's Court Act 1973* states that the Court shall first have regard to the welfare of the child. The Court attempts to reform and rehabilitate offenders. A common method of dealing with a child is by releasing him on probation for a period not exceeding three years. Most terms of probation are for twelve months. A probation officer is expected to assist and guide the child during that period. If probation is not considered necessary a case may be adjourned without supervision for a specified period not exceeding two years.

Instead of releasing a child on probation, a Court may impose a supervision order. This is similar to a probation order with the important distinction that the supervising probation officer is able to impose reasonable conditions and directions on the parents or guardians, as well as on the child.

Probation officers also assist the Court by furnishing reports on children's backgrounds. Stipendiary probation officers are employed by the Community Welfare Services Department and usually handle those cases requiring special expertise. Their ranks are augmented by a large number of honorary probation officers throughout Victoria. Some honorary probation officers are employed by the churches.

An important provision provided for in the *Children's Court Act 1973* empowers a Court to release a child on a good behaviour bond or to impose a monetary penalty up to a maximum of \$500 without necessarily recording a conviction against the child.

As a last resort, children under the age of 15 years may be admitted to the care of the Community Welfare Services Department and those aged 15 years or over may be detained in a youth training centre for a specified period not exceeding two years or, if more than one charge is proved, not more than three years in all. The *Children's Court Act 1973* empowers a Court to fix an aggregate period of detention rather than a specific sentence on each separate charge.

The *Community Welfare Services Act 1970* has vested in the Youth Parole Board the authority to parole children who are serving periods of detention.

Allied to the Children's Court is the Children's Court Clinic which is staffed by a team of psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers. The Clinic undertakes detailed investigations of problem cases referred to it by the Court and makes recommendations on its findings. In some cases the Clinic will offer counsel to parents and children after a court appearance.

The following tables show particulars of Children's Court business. In any comparison of the figures with those relating to earlier Victorian figures, other States, or other countries, consideration should be given to the following factors.

Law in the places compared should be substantially the same, and it should be administered with equal strictness. Proper allowances should also be made for changes in the law, for differences in the age and sex composition of the population, and for changes which may occur over time in the population structure.

The following tables have been compiled from data extracted from records of the Victoria Police. Offences have been classified in accordance with the Draft Australian National Classification of Offences developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

**VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURT: TOTAL OFFENCES IN SPECIFIC
CRIME SUBDIVISIONS RECORDED AGAINST PERSONS CHARGED
RESULTING IN A CONVICTION OR A DISMISSAL, ETC.:
RESULT OF HEARING, 1979**

Crime subdivision	Fined	To control of Social Welfare Department	Other court decisions	Total convic- tions	Total dis- missals etc.
Homicide	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults (excluding sexual assaults)	130	386	221	737	303
Sexual assaults and offences	3	111	78	192	28
Other offences against the person	n.p.	9	n.p.	15	4
Robbery and blackmail	5	50	7	62	13
Burglary	129	3,416	827	4,372	114
Fraud and deception	37	167	94	298	12
Receiving and unlawful possession of stolen goods	23	178	95	296	46
Other theft	398	5,604	1,904	7,906	293
Property damage and environmental offences	99	359	203	661	131
Offences against government security, etc., and justice procedures	38	150	35	223	18

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURT: TOTAL OFFENCES IN SPECIFIC
CRIME SUBDIVISIONS RECORDED AGAINST PERSONS CHARGED
RESULTING IN A CONVICTION OR A DISMISSAL, ETC.:
RESULT OF HEARING, 1979—*continued*

Crime subdivision	Fined	To control of Social Welfare Department	Other court decisions	Total convic- tions	Total dis- missals etc.
Prostitution and related offences	—	n.p.	n.p.	3	—
Offensive behaviour	101	63	73	237	32
Unlawful possession of weapons	32	80	68	180	28
Other offences against good order	96	387	203	686	114
Drug offences	20	13	17	50	7

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURT: TOTAL NUMBER OF APPEARANCES
IN COURTS OF PERSONS WHO WERE CONVICTED OR DISMISSED ETC.:
RESULT OF HEARING, RECORDED BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE IN
SPECIFIC CRIME SUBDIVISIONS, 1979

Crime subdivision	Fined	To control of Social Welfare Department	Other court decisions	Total convic- tions	Total dis- missals etc.
Homicide	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults (excluding sexual assaults)	73	143	103	319	23
Sexual assaults and offences	n.p.	52	n.p.	92	5
Other offences against the person	—	3	—	3	—
Robbery and blackmail	n.p.	25	n.p.	33	4
Burglary	63	997	345	1,405	33
Fraud and deception	12	28	23	63	n.p.
Receiving and unlawful possession of stolen goods	16	66	51	133	7
Other theft	198	1,358	726	2,282	61
Property damage and environmental offences	52	93	78	223	9
Offences against government security, etc., and justice procedures	5	72	9	86	n.p.
Prostitution and related offences	—	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—
Offensive behaviour	71	30	55	156	7
Unlawful possession of weapons	19	14	35	68	3
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—
against good order	49	98	102	249	22
Drug offences	12	3	9	24	—

Police warnings for juvenile first offenders

A system for warning juvenile first offenders operates in Victoria to prevent many children from having to make an appearance in a Children's Court. Police are instructed not to proceed against children who have committed minor offences, if an alternative course of action is available. Warnings are given in the presence of parents or guardians who are told of the probable underlying reason for the offence, and both the offender and his parents or guardian are expected to ensure the avoidance of a repetition of the offence.

Offenders are not normally given a second chance and divisional officers believe that only a very small proportion of those warned offend again. The reporting member may continue to take an interest in the child, and in most cases co-operation is received from both the offender and his parents or guardians.

The following table has been compiled from data extracted from records of the Victoria Police. Offences have been classified in accordance with the Draft Australian National Classification of Offences developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

**VICTORIA—POLICE WARNINGS: TOTAL OFFENCES IN
SPECIFIC SUBDIVISIONS: AGE OF OFFENDER, 1979**

Crime subdivision	Age last birthday (years)						Total
	9 and under	10 to 12	13 to 14	15	16	17 and over	
Homicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults (excluding sexual assaults)	—	12	55	44	62	78	251
Sexual assaults and offences	—	24	45	44	49	21	183
Other offences against the person	—	—	n.p.	n.p.	—	—	3
Robbery and blackmail	—	n.p.	6	n.p.	8	—	17
Burglary	101	454	707	444	316	113	2,135
Fraud and deception	n.p.	n.p.	56	62	96	29	256
Receiving and unlawful possession of stolen goods	5	24	117	55	73	51	325
Other theft	108	1,211	2,553	1,567	1,321	694	7,454
Property damage and environmental offences	34	143	141	69	115	90	592
Offences against government security, etc., and justice procedures	—	6	3	10	20	24	63
Prostitution and related offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive behaviour	—	n.p.	n.p.	29	42	39	125
Unlawful possession of weapons	—	17	70	51	72	44	254
Other offences against good order	23	106	168	132	167	125	721
Drug offences	—	—	n.p.	n.p.	7	17	31

Inquests

A coroner has jurisdiction to hold an inquest concerning the manner of death of any person who is slain or drowned or who dies suddenly or in prison or while detained in any mental hospital and whose body is lying dead within the district in which such coroner has jurisdiction, and subject to certain conditions, to hold an inquest into the cause and origin of any fire whereby property has been destroyed or damaged.

A 1970 amendment to the *Coroners Act* 1958 made provision for the holding of an inquest where a coroner believes that a death has occurred in or near the area of his jurisdiction and that the body cannot be recovered or has been destroyed. The coroner must first report the facts to the Attorney-General who may direct the inquest to be held.

A coroner's duties in relation to this are regulated by the Coroners' Acts and there are special provisions relating to inquests in other Acts, such as the Community Welfare Services Act and the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act. Coroners and deputy coroners are appointed by the Governor in Council, every stipendiary magistrate being appointed a coroner for the State of Victoria. Deputy coroners have jurisdiction in the districts for which they have been appointed. In addition, a justice of the peace has jurisdiction to hold an inquest, but only if requested to do so by a police officer in charge of a station, or by a coroner.

In the majority of cases a coroner acts alone in holding an inquest, but in certain cases a jury is empanelled. This is done when:

- (1) The coroner considers it desirable;
- (2) in any specified case a Law Officer so directs; or
- (3) it is expressly provided in any Act that an inquest shall be taken with jurors.

It is optional for the coroner to have a jury when:

- (1) A relative of the deceased person so requests;
- (2) any person knowing the circumstances leading up to the death of the deceased person so requests; or
- (3) any member of the Victoria Police so requests.

If the inquest is held without jurors, the coroner must set down his reasons in writing and transmit those reasons to a Law Officer.

Amending legislation in 1953 provided that the viewing of the body is not essential and is necessary only when the coroner or jury deem it advisable.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE CORONER'S COURT: INQUESTS HELD

Year	Number of inquests held
1977	1,497
1978	1,361
1979	1,445
1980	1,278
1981	1,450

Committals by coroners

When a person is arrested and charged before a justice or court with murder, manslaughter, arson, infanticide, or culpable driving, those proceedings are adjourned from time to time pending the holding of the inquest. If the inquest results in a finding against that person of murder, manslaughter, arson, infanticide, or culpable driving, the coroner issues a warrant committing him for trial, the other proceedings being then withdrawn.

VICTORIA—COMMITTALS BY CORONERS

Year	Murder, Manslaughter, Infanticide, and Arson		Culpable Driving
	Males	Females	Persons(a)
1977	30	11	36
1978	37	6	34
1979	35	7	39
1980	45	4	40
1981	24	n.p.	27

(a) Males and females not available separately.

Legal profession

Introduction

Until 1891, the legal profession in Victoria was divided into two separate branches—barristers and solicitors—as it still is in England and New South Wales. Solicitors prepared wills, contracts, mortgages, and transfers of land, and generally instituted legal proceedings. Barristers appeared for litigants and accused persons in court and wrote opinions on legal questions in chambers. A litigant or accused person could not approach a barrister directly, but only through a solicitor who instructed the barrister for him.

In 1891, the Victorian Parliament amalgamated the two branches, and since then every Victorian lawyer has been admitted to practice as a barrister *and* solicitor, and is entitled to do the work of both. Despite this compulsory legal fusion most lawyers voluntarily continued the segregation of the profession into two separate branches as before, although a few practitioners took advantage of their legal rights. These latter practitioners have their successors today, although most Victorian lawyers, on admission to practice, still choose to make their career in one or other of the two branches—not in both.

Victorian Bar

The basic traditions of the Victorian Bar came from England, although the early influence of prominent Irish barristers remains strong. Since 1891, Victorian legislation has provided that every admitted practitioner may practise as a barrister and solicitor. Admission to practice requires a law school qualification and either service under articles or completion of the Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education's professional practice course.

Most Victorian practitioners choose to specialise either as barristers or as solicitors. The Victorian Bar, an unincorporated association formed in 1900, consists of those who sign the Victorian Bar roll after undertaking to practise exclusively as barristers. In August 1982, there were 768 members of the Bar, including 49 women, in full-time active practice. Six had chambers in Ballarat, Bendigo, or Geelong. Barristers appointed to the Bench (that is, promoted to a judgeship) remain members of the Bar.

Barristers spend the first nine months reading as a pupil in the chambers of an experienced barrister of at least ten years standing, receiving practical instruction and guidance in the work and ethics of a barrister. After three months of reading, the pupil may take work of his or her own. During the first three months of reading, the pupil must attend a three month course of training in legal theory and skills of particular application to the profession of advocacy and attend lectures by senior barristers on ethics and workmanship. After reading, the barrister takes a tenancy of chambers provided by the Bar-owned company in premises close to the main courts. New barristers usually pay lower rents than more senior barristers.

Solicitors' clients are members of the public. Barristers are engaged by solicitors on behalf of the solicitors' clients. Barristers specialise in conducting and appearing in civil litigation and criminal trials, in giving opinions on legal questions, and in preparing documents involving difficulties of law.

Barristers wear wigs and gowns in the higher courts. Besides appearing in courts, barristers frequently appear before specialised tribunals dealing with issues of economics and public interest such as trade practices, prices justification, industrial arbitration, the environment, and town planning.

Senior barristers may be appointed Queen's Counsel, who specialise in cases requiring more than one counsel and appear with a junior. There were 70 Queen's Counsel practising at the Victorian Bar in August 1982.

In August 1982, nine barristers' clerks acted for varying numbers of practising barristers, ranging from about 20 to about 125 in number. Clerks and their staff inform solicitors of the availability of barristers, negotiate fees, render accounts, and provide telephone and delivery services for the barristers for whom they act. Barristers pay their clerks a percentage of fees received.

The Victorian Bar Council represents the Bar and administers its affairs. Its rulings on ethics and professional conduct bind all members. Its eighteen members are elected each October. Three members are of less than six years standing as barristers and another four of less than fifteen years standing. The Bar Council elects its chairman and other officers, and its affairs are administered by a full-time executive officer. Under the Bar Council, three administrative committees of members of the Bar Council are empowered to make recommendations to the Bar Council or to make decisions on its behalf—the Executive, Ethics, and Law Reform Committees.

A Young Barristers' Committee, elected by barristers of less than six years standing, investigates, and makes recommendations to the Bar Council on questions concerning young barristers and in particular those involving practice in Magistrates' Courts.

The Victorian Bar, often acting jointly with the Law Institute of Victoria, helps to supervise legal education and training, to contribute to the reform of the law, and the practices and procedures of courts and tribunals. It has, or has representatives on, about sixty committees doing such work. The Victorian Bar is a member of the Law Council of Australia, which represents the whole Australian legal profession, and of the Australian Bar Association which represents barristers.

Law Institute of Victoria

The Law Institute of Victoria is the professional body of those members of the legal profession who practise as solicitors in Victoria. It was established in 1859 and incorporated by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1917. The relevant statutory provisions are now included as Part III of the *Legal Profession Practice Act* 1958. All persons admitted to practise as a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria are eligible for membership of the Law Institute of Victoria, whether they are practising as solicitors or not.

The Institute is governed by a Council consisting of the Attorney-General, the president of each of the nine Country Law Associations, one member appointed by each of the five suburban law associations, and eighteen members elected either as suburban council members or general council members. The Council operates through standing committees and committees appointed to deal with specific matters which after detailed consideration submit recommendations to the Council. The Institute is also represented on a number of outside bodies associated with the law.

Apart from the services which the Institute provides for its members, it also performs important public duties. It has a statutory obligation to control solicitors' trust accounts, to issue annual practising certificates, to administer the Solicitors' Guarantee Fund, and to consider claims for compensation out of the Fund by persons who allege they have suffered pecuniary loss as a result of a defalcation committed by a solicitor. The Institute also prescribes standards of professional conduct and insists on all solicitors maintaining a high ethical standard, investigating all complaints concerning the conduct of a solicitor, and in appropriate cases instituting disciplinary action. The Institute endeavours to maintain and improve the public image of the legal profession and to educate the public about the services which a solicitor can provide and the occasions on which it is desirable to consult a solicitor. It is active in law reform. Committees meet regularly to consider anomalies or omissions in the law or practice, and the Council makes representations to the Attorney-General or other appropriate authority for the amendment of the law.

Disciplinary procedures for members of the legal profession

Since January 1979, the discipline of the legal profession has been overseen by two tribunals, which for the first time include non-lawyers. The tribunals were established by the *Legal Profession Practice (Solicitor's Disciplinary Tribunal) Act 1978* and the *Legal Profession Practice (Discipline) Act 1978*.

The Solicitor's Disciplinary Tribunal is appointed from a panel consisting of current members of the Council of the Law Institute; solicitors appointed by the Council; and three persons, who are not legal practitioners, appointed in the public interest by the Attorney-General. The function of the Tribunal is to consider complaints of misconduct against solicitors. "Misconduct" includes various acts or omissions by a solicitor such as charging grossly excessive costs; making untrue statements; failure in performing any work in connection with a solicitor's practice which constitutes a gross breach of duty to a client or the court; failure to lodge a report of the annual audit of trust accounts not later than 3 months after the statutory time; and wilful or reckless non-compliance with the rules and regulations governing the compulsory indemnity insurance scheme for solicitors.

Investigations of alleged misconduct can be initiated by the Secretary of the Institute or by any person writing to the Secretary of the Law Institute. After an initial investigation and consideration of any explanation made by a solicitor, the Secretary may refer the matter to the Tribunal. Provision is made for three forms of hearings: for a preliminary hearing, the President of the Institute assigns one person; for a summary hearing, three persons; and for a full hearing, five persons one of whom is a lay member, are assigned. The Tribunal may impose penalties such as fines of up to \$5,000 or the cancellation, suspension, or limiting of practising certificates.

The discipline of barristers is the responsibility of the Barristers' Disciplinary Tribunal or Bar Tribunal. The Tribunal, appointed by the Chief Justice, comprises a judge, or former judge of the Supreme Court as chairman; three barristers—two being Queen's Counsel and one being junior Counsel; and a person, who is not a legal practitioner, nominated by the Attorney-General. Complaints against barristers are referred initially by the chairman of the Victorian Bar Council to the Council's Bar Ethics Committee. After preliminary investigation of a complaint, the Ethics Committee may decide to take no further action, deal with the matter summarily, or lay a charge against the barrister before the Barristers' Disciplinary Tribunal.

Summary hearings by the Ethics Committee are designed to deal with misconduct for which a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or suspension for up to 3 months, would be appropriate. However, the Committee may decide to lay a charge before the Tribunal, rather than deal with the matter summarily. A barrister is entitled to have a matter dealt with by the Tribunal if he objects to a summary hearing by the Committee.

Hearings by the Tribunal deal with the most serious cases of misconduct. The Tribunal has the power to impose a fine not exceeding \$5,000; to suspend the barrister (without limit as to time); to direct that the barrister's name be struck off the Bar Roll, or the roll of practitioners kept by the Supreme Court; and to order that the expenses incurred by the Tribunal be paid. A party aggrieved by an order of the Tribunal may appeal against the order to the Full Court of the Supreme Court. Hearings by the Tribunal will be held in public unless the Tribunal considers it is in the interests of justice that the hearing or part of it should be held in private.

A lay observer has been appointed to examine and report on the manner in which the two tribunals handle complaints. Annual reports are made to the Law Institute of Victoria or the Victorian Bar Council and to the Attorney-General who presents the reports to Parliament. The lay observer, who is appointed for three years, has the power to require the various disciplinary bodies to provide him with information and to make reports or recommendations.

Professional committees and agencies

Chief Justice's Law Reform Committee

This Committee was founded in 1944 by the then Chief Justice to consider making recommendations to the Victorian Parliament for the reform of the law on matters of a non-contentious nature, including the abolition of obsolete and useless rules. Since then, it has made some one hundred such recommendations, many of which have been given effect to in legislation.

The Committee consists of members of the judiciary, from both the Supreme and County Courts, the Bar, solicitors, and the law faculties of the University of Melbourne and Monash University. The usual number of members is about twenty, who meet in full committee two or three times each year. Much of the work of the Committee is done by the sub-committees comprising members of each branch of the legal profession, who are not necessarily members of the full committee, but who have some expertise in the area under investigation. The reports of the sub-committees are then considered by the full committee; if the Committee considers that a change in the law is desirable, a recommendation is forwarded to the appropriate Victorian Government department.

Suggestions of matters to be considered by the Committee often emanate from the Attorney-General, but the Committee does consider matters suggested by other sources, provided any reforms proposed are likely to be politically non-contentious and the Committee has the resources to undertake the particular inquiry. All the work done by members of the Committee is voluntary.

An example of legislation resulting from a recommendation of the Committee is the *Crimes (Theft) Act 1973*, which replaced many outdated and technical rules of the law of larceny with a modern law of theft. Other legislation has occurred in areas such as evidence, torts, and wills.

Council of Law Reporting in Victoria

The Council of Law Reporting in Victoria is a body corporate established by the *Council of Law Reporting in Victoria Act 1967*. It consists of a judge of the Supreme Court appointed by the Chief Justice as chairman, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the Librarian of the Supreme Court, two members appointed by the Victorian Bar Council, and two members appointed by the Law Institute of Victoria. The Council has a registrar and an honorary secretary.

The Council has arranged for the publication by a publishing company of the Victorian reports which contain decisions of the Supreme Court of Victoria.

Under the Act, it is not lawful to publish a new series of reports of judicial decisions of any court in Victoria except with the consent of the Council. The Council has given limited consents for the publication of restricted categories of decisions in certain specialised reports with an Australia-wide circulation.

Council of Legal Education

The Council of Legal Education was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1903 and is presently governed by the provisions of the *Legal Profession Practice Act 1958* as amended. The Council consists of the judges of the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and representatives of the law faculties of the University of Melbourne and Monash University, the Law Institute of Victoria, and the Victorian Bar Council. The Chief Justice of Victoria is the president of the Council.

The functions of the Council are to make and alter rules:

(1) Relating to the courses of study and examination and service of articles and other qualifications of candidates to practise as barristers and solicitors and for the admission of such candidates to practise; and

(2) for the admission to practise in Victoria of persons admitted to practise in any State or Territory of the Commonwealth of Australia or in England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, or any part of Her Majesty's Dominions or the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The rules of the Council are included in the statutory rules published by the Victorian Government Printer.

Law Reform Commissioner

The office of Law Reform Commissioner was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1973. The functions of the Commissioner are to advise the Attorney-General on the reform of the law in Victoria, including in particular: (1) The simplification and modernisation of the law, having regard to the needs of the community; (2) making the administration of justice generally more economical and efficient; (3) the elimination of anomalies, defects, and anachronisms; (4) the repeal of obsolete or unnecessary enactments; (5) the consolidation, codification, and revision of the law; and (6) the investigation and reporting to the Attorney-General on any matter relating to law reform referred to him by the Attorney-General.

Under the Act, provision is made for the appointment of a Law Reform Advisory Council of five members. The Council consists of representatives of the Law Institute of Victoria, the Victorian Bar Council, academic lawyers, and the public.

The following table shows details of the reports issued by the Law Reform Commissioner during the period from January 1976 to January 1982:

VICTORIA—LAW REFORM COMMISSIONER: REPORTS ISSUED, JANUARY 1976 TO JANUARY 1982

Date of report	Title of report	Matters on which legislation was recommended
January 1976	Report No. 4—Delays in Supreme Court Actions	Changes in the Supreme Court Act and Rules directed to promoting earlier settlements of actions, and the reduction of delays in procedures for bringing actions to trial.
June 1976	Report No. 5—Rape Prosecutions (Court Procedures and Evidence)	Reforms in court procedures and rules of evidence affecting rape trials.
December 1976	Report No. 6—Spouse Witnesses (Competence and Compellability)	Compellability of spouse witnesses to give evidence.
June 1978	Report No. 7—Innocent Misrepresentation	Extension of the remedies available where a contract is induced by innocent or negligent misrepresentation.
June 1979	Report No. 8—Pre-Incorporation Contracts	Ratification of contracts made on behalf of a company prior to incorporation.
October 1980	Report No. 9—Duress, Necessity and Coercion	Reform and statutory reformulation of the law relating to Duress and Necessity as defences in the criminal law; repeal of the law relating to coercion.
December 1980	Report No. 10—Delivery of Deeds	Reforms of the law relating to the delivery of deeds.
June 1981	Report No. 11—Unsworn Statements in Criminal Trials	Limited right of both judge and prosecution to comment on an accused's making an unsworn statement; amendments to section 399 of the <i>Crimes Act</i> 1958 and section 25 of the <i>Evidence Act</i> 1958.
January 1982	Report No. 12—Provocation and Diminished Responsibility as Defences to Murder	Reform of law relating to provocation and introduction of defence of diminished responsibility in prosecutions for murder.

Australian Institute of Criminology

The Australian Institute of Criminology was established in 1973 under the provisions of the *Criminology Research Act 1971-73*. As a statutory organisation its main functions are to undertake research and training activities in regard to crime prevention and correction requirements on both national and State government levels. For such purposes its Board of Management is composed of nominated members from the Commonwealth Government and State Governments. It publishes research reports and proceedings on training activities which are distributed throughout Australia and overseas.

Criminology Research Council

This Council, established under the provisions of the *Criminology Research Act 1971-73*, is a grant giving body specialising in research in the areas of crime prevention and correction. It is funded partly by the Commonwealth Government and partly by the State Governments, the contributions of the latter being determined on a pro-rata population basis. The Australian Institute of Criminology provides the Council with administrative and secretarial services.

Commonwealth Legal Aid Council

The Commonwealth Legal Aid Council established pursuant to the *Commonwealth Legal Aid Act 1977* as amended, has taken over the research function previously conducted by the Commonwealth Legal Aid Commission which was abolished by the same legislation. The Council is required to ascertain and keep under review the need for legal assistance in Australia, in respect of Commonwealth matters and make recommendations to the Attorney-General as to the most effective, economical, and desirable means of satisfying that need. The Council is also required to make recommendations to the Attorney-General concerning the provision by the Commonwealth Government of financial assistance in respect of the cost of providing legal assistance and the effectiveness of arrangements for the application of that financial assistance provided by the Commonwealth Government. The Council may also make recommendations to the Attorney-General concerning any other matters relating to the provision of legal assistance, upon his request.

Further reference: Commonwealth Legal Aid Commission, *Victorian Year Book 1981*, p. 699

Legal Aid Commission of Victoria

A new system for providing legal aid in Victoria came into operation on 1 September 1981. On that date, the Legal Aid Commission commenced providing legal aid under the *Legal Aid Commission Act 1978*, and the three bodies previously providing legal aid, the Legal Aid Committee, the Australian Legal Aid Office and the Public Solicitor effectively ceased to exist.

The Legal Aid Commission is an independent statutory corporation whose function is to provide legal aid under the Act. Legal Aid is defined as education, advice, or information in or about the law; any legal services that may be provided by a legal practitioner; duty lawyer services; legal advice; and legal assistance. Each of these aspects is in turn defined. This is the first time legal aid has been defined by legislation in Victoria and the definition presents a broader concept of legal aid than was previously understood by the term.

Under the Act, Duty Lawyer Services and legal advice are provided without charge to any person seeking them. However, legal services (legal assistance) may be provided to persons unable to pay ordinary legal costs either without charge or in payment of a contribution towards the Commission's costs of providing the services required.

Under guidelines required by the Act to be prepared by the Commission, a person whose income is less than the applicable poverty lines and does not have assets to the value specified in the guidelines, will receive free legal assistance unless their financial position improves while the assistance is being provided. A person whose income is above the poverty line may or may not be required to pay a contribution; this depends upon their particular financial circumstances and the estimated cost of the provision of the legal services required.

Duty Lawyer Services and legal advice are provided by Commission staff. Legal assistance may be provided by either Commission staff or lawyers in private practice. Applicants may choose who they wish to act for them and normally the Commission will

act on that choice. There is no restriction on the type of legal problem for which legal assistance will be provided. However in certain cases, special consideration will need to be shown before assistance will be provided. A further innovation introduced by the Act is a system under which applicants for legal assistance can obtain reconsideration and reviews of decisions made by the Commission. The Commission comprises nine members, eight of whom are appointed by the Governor in Council. The Director of Legal Aid is an *ex-officio* member.

The Commission has five main sources of funds. They are the Victorian Government; the Commonwealth Government; portion of the interest earned by the investment of solicitors' trust funds; contributions made by assisted persons; and any legal costs awarded by a Court to legally assisted persons.

Further references: Voluntary legal aid, *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pp. 850-1; Legal Aid Committee, 1981, p. 700; Australian Legal Aid Office, 1981, p. 699; Public Solicitor, 1981, p. 705

Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education

The Leo Cussen Institute was established by statute in 1972, as a result of the desire of the University of Melbourne, Monash University, the Victorian Bar Council, and the Law Institute of Victoria to set up "an organization to provide continuing education for legal practitioners in Victoria and to perform certain functions in connection with legal education" (preamble to the Act). The Institute comprises eight members, two appointed by each of the four founding bodies. In addition, a wide range of books are published of interest to practising lawyers.

The initial emphasis of the Institute was upon "continuing education for legal practitioners", and this remains one of its major functions. A wide range of courses, seminars, and lectures are now offered, both in Melbourne and the country, and occasionally in co-operation with other bodies (such as the Law Institute, the Law Council of Australia, and the University Law Schools).

The Institute's statute, however, always envisaged a wider role for it, including the conduct of "courses for training in the law". It seemed appropriate, therefore, that the Institute should be requested to establish the new course of practical training in lieu of one-year articles. A pilot scheme was run in 1974, and the first full year was 1975. A course has been conducted each year since, and there are now about one hundred law graduates enrolled in each course.

Funding for the practical training course is received from the Tertiary Education Commission and from the Solicitors' Guarantee Fund. There are no enrolment fees. The continuing legal education activities of the Institute have generated sufficient income to enable them to be self-funding.

The course of practical training is a full-time course extending over a period of six months and covering all major areas of practice. Although the setting is institutional, every effort is made to match the conditions of actual practice. There is both direct teaching and time spent by students working on their own, carrying out exercises corresponding to what might reasonably be expected of them in practice. Instructors are all drawn from the practising profession. Files of "current matters" are kept, and visits made to government and semi-government offices, courts, registries, and the like.

While courses such as this are comparative newcomers in the field of legal education, they are now conducted in all Australian States (except Western Australia) and in the Australian Capital Territory. Australia is recognised internationally as a pioneer of legal practice courses.

Victoria Law Foundation

The Victoria Law Foundation was established by the *Legal Profession Practice (Victoria Law Foundation) Act* 1967 and commenced operations in 1969. Its constitution is now to be found in the *Victoria Law Foundation Act* 1978. The members of the Foundation are: the Chief Justice (President), the Attorney-General of Victoria, the Law Reform Commissioner, the President of the Law Institute of Victoria, the Chairman of the Victorian Bar Council, nine other persons appointed by the Governor in Council—three on the nomination of the Attorney-General, three on the nomination of the Law Institute of Victoria, and up to three further persons appointed by co-option by the Foundation. (Of the nine to twelve appointed members, at least six must be lawyers; the remainder may be laymen.)

The activities of the Foundation are to:

- (1) Promote legal research relating to law reform in Victoria;
- (2) promote legal education in Victoria;
- (3) establish, maintain, or improve law libraries in Victoria;
- (4) improve the administration of the law in Victoria;
- (5) promote or undertake, within Victoria, community education in law and the legal system, including programmes in schools;
- (6) communicate to legal practitioners and other persons information on the law and matters related to the law; and
- (7) publish or subsidise the publications of material connected with carrying out the objects of the Foundation.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pp. 860-1

ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

Law in Victoria

Introduction

Law is the body of rules, whether proceeding from formal enactment or from custom, which a particular State or community recognises as binding on its members or subjects, and enforceable by judicial means. It has been said that "substantially speaking, the modern world acknowledges only two great original systems of law, the Roman and the English".

English law came to Australia with Governor Phillip in 1788, although for many years in a severely attenuated and autocratic form. Immediately before Federation, the law operative in Victoria consisted of the laws enacted by its legislature up to that time; the law of England applicable to the Colony up to 1828; the laws of New South Wales up to 1851; and certain Imperial statutes since 1828 applicable as of paramount force, or adopted by the local legislature since. In addition, the common law applied.

In 1901, the Commonwealth of Australia was established by an Imperial Act under which certain powers were conferred upon the newly created Commonwealth Parliament, and the remaining powers were left to the Parliaments of the six States. Subject to that proviso, State law in Victoria continues as it did before Federation, and Victoria, like the other States, retains some sovereign powers.

Law Department

Administration

The political head of the Law Department is the Attorney-General under whose direction and control the Department functions. The administrative functions of the Law Department are the responsibility of the Secretary who is a public servant assisted by a Deputy Secretary and three Directors. The Directors control the Divisions of Policy and Research, Courts Administration, and Administration and Special Services.

The following sections provide particulars of the various functions and responsibilities of branches of the Law Department.

Appeal Costs Board

This Board was established under the *Appeal Costs Fund Act* 1964. The Act makes provision with respect to the liability for costs of certain litigation, establishes an Appeal Costs Fund to meet such liability, and makes provision for the appointment of an Appeal Costs Board.

The Board consists of three members appointed by the Attorney-General of whom one is appointed as chairman, one nominated by the Council of the Law Institute of Victoria, and one by the Victorian Bar Council. The term of office of the members is three years, but on expiration of the term a member is eligible for re-appointment. The Attorney-General may remove any member at any time.

The Act sets up a Fund for the payment of costs in respect of appeals and aborted hearings, and some adjournments, in such circumstances as are provided for in the Act. Payments are made to cover, for example, the costs incurred in having corrected a wrong decision on a point of law, or the costs incurred in respect of a hearing that is

discontinued through the illness of a judge. No money is paid out of the Fund unless the Board certifies that payment is authorised by the Act. There is no provision in the Act for an appeal from a decision of the Board.

Corporate Affairs Office

The Corporate Affairs Office, in conjunction with the National Companies and Securities Commission (N.C.S.C.), is responsible for the administration of laws relating to companies and the securities industry. The Corporate Affairs Office is responsible for the incorporation of companies, the examination and registration of takeover documents and prospectuses, and for conducting investigations. In relation to the securities industry, the Corporate Affairs Office licenses operators in the industry and conducts investigations.

On 22 December 1978, the Commonwealth and the States agreed to the Co-operative Companies and Securities Scheme which would secure uniformity of law and administration in relation to companies and the securities industry. The Commonwealth Government established the N.C.S.C. which formally assumed responsibility for laws relating to the securities industry and company takeovers on 1 July 1981. A uniform companies Code came into operation on 1 July 1982. Under the Scheme, the N.C.S.C. is responsible for the overall administration of the Scheme, subject to the approval of the Ministerial Council for Companies and Securities. Existing State and Territorial administrations act as delegates of the N.C.S.C. in their respective jurisdictions.

The Companies Auditors and Liquidators Disciplinary Board was established by the *Companies (Administration) Act 1981*. The Board is responsible for the discipline of registered company auditors and liquidators.

The Office is also responsible for the administration of the *Business Names Act 1962*. In that capacity, the Office registers business names. Legislation relating to business names does not come within the Co-operative Companies and Securities Scheme.

Court Reporting Branch

The Court Reporting Branch produces, as required, transcripts of proceedings in courts of all jurisdictions throughout Victoria.

Crown Solicitor's Office

The Crown Solicitor is the solicitor to the Government of the State of Victoria. He provides legal services covering most aspects of the law including the conduct of both prosecutions and civil litigation, the provision of conveyancing services, and the furnishing of legal advice.

The more important of his functions include the preparation for trial of each criminal case in respect of which a presentment is to be filed for an offence against a law of Victoria and he furnishes the Attorney-General, in whose name presentments are made, with legal advice on various matters arising out of prosecutions.

The Crown Solicitor also acts for Ministers of the Crown in civil actions brought by or against them arising out of the performance of their ministerial duties, and in civil proceedings involving the Crown in right of the State of Victoria, some of the statutory authorities and members thereof, and, generally, in actions involving servants or agents of the Crown arising out of the performance of their duties as such. He conducts prosecutions in Magistrates' Courts on behalf of officers of government departments whose responsibility it is to prosecute for breaches of provisions of Acts of Parliament and Regulations made thereunder.

The Crown Solicitor provides conveyancing services in matters which involve either the acquisition or disposal of interests in land by Ministers of the Crown, government departments and some statutory authorities, in addition to such advisory and drafting services as are involved in the preparation and execution of agreements in which the State of Victoria, Ministers of the Crown, some statutory authorities, and Crown servants are parties.

Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board

Established by section 5 of the *Discharged Servicemen's Preference Act 1943*, this Board has three main functions:

(1) It assists discharged servicemen to find employment and advises the Victorian Government on employment opportunities and the incidence of unemployment among discharged servicemen;

(2) it is required to examine and report to the Victorian Government on alleged contraventions of the Preference Act by which employers are required to give preference in placement, re-instatement, and retention in employment of Victorian discharged servicemen who served in a theatre of war and who are clearly suitable and competent for the particular position; and

(3) it provides a business advisory service in Victoria for any person who has served in the Australian or Allied military forces, provides a business investigation service for discharged servicemen in Victoria, and employs qualified accountants for these services, which are free of charge.

Parliamentary Counsel's Office

The Parliamentary Counsel's Office originated in Victoria in 1879. The primary work of the Office is to prepare legislation for the Victorian Government. The volume of legislation in Victoria has consistently increased over the last century. The range of subjects upon which legislation is sought has also consistently increased, partly because of developing technology and partly because the Victorian Parliament continually aims at updated and more sophisticated social objectives. The Office may also be called upon to advise the Victorian Government on a wide range of constitutional and parliamentary matters.

Apart from the work done for the Victorian Government, it is the tradition in Victoria that Parliamentary Counsel should be available to assist private members of any political party who wish to promote legislation. Parliamentary Counsel are also available to advise ministers and government instrumentalities on the validity of subordinate legislation that it is proposed to promulgate. They examine and report to the Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee of the Parliament on the validity and form of all statutory rules.

The Office is responsible for the preparation of the annual volumes of statutes and statutory rules and for the preparation of the various tables and indices of the Acts and statutory rules that are published by the Victorian Government. In recent times, Parliamentary Counsel have been actively engaged in the preparation of uniform legislation and the negotiation of agreements between the different levels of government in Australia.

Patriotic Funds Council of Victoria

This Council is established and empowered by the *Patriotic Funds Act* 1958 to administer the Act and to regulate fund raising and exercise supervisory control over Victorian patriotic funds, i.e., funds for any purpose in connection with any proclaimed war. These funds (approximately 718 in number with net assets exceeding \$19m and annual income and expenditure of more than \$9m) are used principally to provide welfare assistance, aged persons homes, and clubrooms for the benefit of ex-service persons and their dependants.

The main functions of the Council are to:

- (1) Sanction the establishment of all patriotic funds in Victoria;
- (2) regulate and control fund raising;
- (3) assist and control the trustees and officers of each patriotic fund;
- (4) obtain and examine audited statements each year to ensure that funds are properly administered and used in accordance with the objectives; and
- (5) advise the Victorian Government on legislation and policy relating to patriotic funds.

The Council is also required by the *Anzac Day Act* 1960 to recommend the method of distribution of the Anzac Day Proceeds Fund which comprises money raised each year from sporting functions held on Anzac Day.

Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles

The Registrar-General registers memorials of deeds dealing with land alienated by the Crown before 2 October 1862 under the General Law, and which has not yet been converted to the Torrens System. The Registrar-General's Office is also the repository of a wide range of documents requiring registration under various Acts of the Victorian Parliament, e.g., bills of sale, liens on crops or wool, stock mortgages, and assignments of book debts, which require registration under the provisions of the *Instruments Act* 1958.

The Registrar-General also holds the office of Registrar of Titles. In that capacity he administers the system of land registration known as the Torrens System, the main feature

of which is a certificate of title guaranteed by the Victorian Government. The Registrar of Titles has registered Crown grants of all land alienated by the Crown since 2 October 1862. He deals with the conversion of General Law titles to Torrens titles, by issuing certificates of title in place of the old title deeds. He also registers transfers, mortgages, and other dealings with land under the Torrens System, in accordance with the provisions of the *Transfer of Land Act 1958*.

Crimes Compensation Tribunal

The *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1972* established the Crimes Compensation Tribunal consisting of a person of not less than seven years standing as a barrister and solicitor. The Tribunal administers a scheme designed to compensate persons who have suffered physical injury or nervous shock as a result of a criminal act. Dependents of a person who has died as a result of a criminal act may also be entitled to compensation. A limit of \$7,500 in respect of any award became effective on 1 October 1980.

VICTORIA—CRIMES COMPENSATION TRIBUNAL: SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS AT 30 JUNE

Item	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Applications—					
Pending at 1 July of previous year	218	321	400	639	981
Further applications received to 30 June	1,117	1,495	1,861	2,339	2,581
Determinations—					
Final awards made	987	1,377	1,596	1,703	1,797
Applications refused or withdrawn	27	39	26	68	84
Applications pending at 30 June	321	400	639	981	1,594
Orders made for advance payments of compensation	—	—	—	—	—
Appeals from refusal of applications	—	—	—	—	—
Analysis of final awards—					
Total compensation awarded \$	1,049,014	1,346,052	1,885,310	2,331,100	2,502,157
Average award of compensation \$	1,063	978	1,181	1,369	1,392

Government Shorthand Writer's Office

The Government Shorthand Writer's Office was established in October 1854. It provides verbatim transcripts of proceedings before Royal Commissions and Boards of Inquiry, the Industrial Relations Commission of Victoria various tribunals, conferences, and seminars.

Motor Accidents Tribunal

Established by the *Motor Accidents Act 1973*, the Tribunal hears appeals against decisions of the Motor Accidents Board in relation to the no-fault scheme of compensation for victims of road accidents.

Raffles and Bingo Permits Board

Since the Raffles and Bingo Permits Board was established in August 1977, more than 2,700 different organisations have conducted bingo sessions in Victoria. More than 1,000 bingo sessions and 250 raffles are approved each week. Over \$4,065,000 has now been transferred to the Hospitals and Charities Commission from the Raffles and Bingo Fund into which are paid permit fees and surcharge payments from bingo games.

Further references: Registry of Friendly Societies, Benefit Associations, and Industrial and Provident Societies, *Victorian Year Book 1981*, p. 705

Small Claims Tribunals

Small Claims Tribunals, established under the *Small Claims Tribunal Act 1973*, provide a simple and inexpensive procedure for consumers to have their disputes settled outside the ordinary courts. They are administered by the registrar under the direction of the Minister for Consumer Affairs. These tribunals are constituted by referees, who are appointed from persons qualified as stipendiary magistrates or barristers and solicitors, and were established to hear applications by consumers in respect of claims for payment of amounts up to \$1,500.

Consumers are defined as persons, other than corporations, who buy or hire goods not for resale or for whom services are supplied. They may apply, on payment of a \$5 fee, to the registrar in the Melbourne metropolitan area, or to the clerk of a Magistrates' Court outside that area. The registrar, who provides administrative services to the tribunals,

gives notice of the application to the respondent, the trader concerned, and fixes a date for the hearing of the claim. Lodgement of the application with any money claimed to be owed to the trader by the consumer precludes the issue in dispute being heard in any court unless proceedings have already been commenced.

The primary function of the referee is to effect a settlement acceptable to all parties, but if this is impossible, he shall either make an order or dismiss the claim; his order shall be final and without appeal. No costs are allowable and each party conducts its own case without the services of an agent except in the case of corporations or because of necessity. No practising barrister or solicitor is generally allowed to appear. Hearings are in private and sworn evidence, either verbal or in writing, is given, but tribunals are not bound by the rules of evidence and may inform themselves in any way they think fit. There are currently three full-time referees and five part-time referees.

Since the tribunals came into operation on 4 February 1974, a total of 19,460 claims have been lodged for determination by the tribunals.

VICTORIA—SMALL CLAIMS TRIBUNALS: NUMBER OF CLAIMS DETERMINED

Classification	1980-81		1981-82	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Food and beverages	4	0.18	n.p.	n.p.
Clothing, footwear, and drapery	169	7.56	182	7.51
Consumer durables	454	20.30	474	19.56
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	567	25.36	508	20.96
Building and construction	547	24.46	651	26.87
Miscellaneous products	155	6.93	147	6.07
Transport and energy services	110	4.92	98	4.04
Insurance and finance	17	0.76	29	1.20
Real estate and accommodation	4	0.18	n.p.	n.p.
Miscellaneous services	209	9.35	319	13.17
Total	2,236	100.00	2,423	100.00

Market Court

The *Market Court Act 1978* was passed by the Victorian Parliament in December 1978 and introduced on 1 June 1979 as an additional means of preventing unfair trade practices in the market-place. The Court comprises a president, who is a judge of the County Court, and two advisory members: one representing the interests of traders and the other representing the interests of consumers.

Only the Director of Consumer Affairs is able to apply to the Court for an order against a trader who, in the course of his business, repeatedly engages in conduct that is unfair to consumers. The Court is able to make an order against a trader concerned in the application, either totally prohibiting him from engaging in unfair conduct, or prohibiting him from entering into contracts with consumers unless the contracts complied with the terms and conditions specified by the Court. Penalties of up to \$5,000 can be imposed on persons who fail to comply with an order. Provision is also made for the Director to enter into Deeds of Assurance with traders to ensure that they will refrain from engaging in conduct that is unfair to consumers.

Estate Agents Board

The Estate Agents Board is constituted under the *Estate Agents Act 1980*. It is responsible for the licensing, monitoring, audit, discipline, and education of the estate agent profession. It investigates complaints from the public and other matters in breach of the Estate Agents Act, regulations, or rules.

The Board also controls the Estate Agents Guarantee Fund, from which financial reimbursement is made to persons who have suffered a pecuniary loss as a result of defalcation by an estate agent.

Office of Finance Brokers, Money Lenders, and Auctioneers

The Office of Finance Brokers, Money Lenders, and Auctioneers administers the *Finance Brokers Act 1969*, the *Money Lenders Act 1958*, and the *Auction Sales Act 1958*, and receives and investigates complaints about licensees under these Acts.

State Classification of Publications Board

The State Classification of Publications Board was established under a section of the *Police Offences Act 1958*. Where the Board classifies a publication as a restricted publication, that publication shall be subject to restrictions in relation to its sale, inspection, display, and advertisement.

Office of the Public Trustee

The Public Trustee, appointed pursuant to the *Public Trustee Act 1958*, manages the estates of mental patients and other persons incapable of managing their own affairs and may, on the order of a judge of the Supreme Court, deal with property of which the owner is unknown or cannot be found.

The Public Trustee may be appointed executor of the Will of any person, or subject to the provisions of the Public Trustee Act, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of any person who dies without leaving a Will. In such cases, he manages the estate and distributes the assets among the beneficiaries according to the law. The Public Trustee may also be appointed a trustee, receiver, guardian, committee, agent or Attorney in any appropriate case. (Further information on the activities of the Public Trustee can be found in Chapter 21 of this *Year Book*.)

Companies Auditors Board

The Companies Auditors Board was established by the *Companies (Administration) Act 1981*. The Board is responsible for the registration and discipline of registered Company Auditors and Liquidators.

Victorian Taxation Board of Review

The Victorian Taxation Board of Review was established under the *Taxation Appeals Act 1972*. Its functions are to review decisions made by the following bodies: (1) Commissioner for Land Tax, (2) Controller of Stamp Duties, (3) Commissioner of Probate Duties, (4) Commissioner of Gift Duties, (5) Commissioner of Payroll Tax, and (6) Commissioner for Business Franchises.

Licensing legislation

After nearly one hundred years operation of the system of Licensing Magistrates or of the Licensing Court, the Licensing Act was repealed and the Licensing Court abolished by the *Liquor Control Act 1968*, which came into effect on 1 July 1968. This Act incorporated a number of recommendations of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Liquor in Victoria.

The Licensing Court of three members was replaced by the Liquor Control Commission of four members, the chairman being a judge of the Liquor Control Commission. Numerous alterations were made in the licensing law and practice of the State, the new Act completely re-writing the law. All fees taken under the new Act and all fines, penalties, forfeitures, and money incurred or accruing under it are paid into the Licensing Fund into which was also paid the amount standing to the credit of the Licensing Fund established under the *Licensing Act 1958*. A complete new code of compensation payable to owners and occupiers of licensed premises deprived of licences is set out in the Act, and provision is made for all payment of compensation out of the Licensing Fund, as well as all costs incurred in connection with the administration of the Act. Where the money remaining in the Licensing Fund on 30 June in any financial year is greater than the money therein on 1 July in that financial year, the surplus is to be transferred into the Consolidated Fund.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF LIQUOR LICENCES AT 30 JUNE

Type of licence	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Hotel keeper	1,441	1,435	1,432	1,431	1,431
Club	452	459	469	479	496
Retail bottled liquor	728	731	744	751	766
Wholesale liquor merchant	102	102	105	109	114
Australian wine	13	13	13	13	13
Vignerons	51	65	67	70	85

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF LIQUOR LICENCES AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Type of licence	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Brewer	7	7	7	7	7
Restaurant	269	287	294	317	345
Cabaret	26	29	33	42	47
Theatre	5	5	5	4	4
Cider tavern	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3	n.p.
Residential	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	4
Tourist facility	6	12	14	16	20
Convention facility	—	—	—	n.p.	n.p.
Canteen	—	—	—	7	7
Arts centre	—	—	—	—	n.p.
Total	3,104	3,149	3,188	3,253	3,345

NOTE. The above table details licences on hand at 30 June each year under the *Liquor Control Act* 1968, according to the annual report of the Liquor Control Commission.

Racing legislation

The *Racing Act* 1958 regulates horse and pony, harness, and dog racing. Under the Act the control of harness and dog racing is vested in the Harness Racing Board and the Dog Racing Control Board, respectively.

Additional legislation, relating to totalizators and the Totalizator Agency Board, is contained in the *Racing (Totalizators Extension) Act* 1960. Also, the *Stamps Act* 1958 has provisions relating to the registration fees of bookmakers and bookmakers' clerks, and to the duty payable on betting tickets.

VICTORIA—RACING AND HARNESS RACING MEETINGS

Particulars	Year ended 31 July—				
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
RACING					
Number of meetings—					
Metropolitan courses	84	84	84	83	83
Other courses	389	398	397	427	433
Number of events—					
Metropolitan courses	698	702	688	672	671
Other courses	3,003	3,138	3,124	3,344	3,399
Amount of stakes—					
Metropolitan courses (\$'000)	6,118	7,763	8,560	8,883	10,068
Other courses (\$'000)	3,526	3,758	4,062	4,307	5,014
HARNESS RACING					
Number of meetings—					
Metropolitan courses	55	55	59	60	60
Other courses	267	268	268	268	264
Number of events—					
Metropolitan courses	430	426	443	474	471
Other courses	2,335	2,360	2,164	2,361	2,332
Amount of stakes—					
Metropolitan courses (\$'000)	1,981	1,934	2,305	2,655	3,069
Other courses (\$'000)	2,406	2,398	2,511	2,882	3,180

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1966, pp. 319–20

Bankruptcies

A Bankruptcy Act passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in October 1924, and amended in 1927, was brought into operation on 1 August 1928. It superseded the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Acts of the States, with the exception of any provisions relating to matters not dealt with in the Commonwealth Act. On 4 March 1968, the *Bankruptcy Act* 1924–1965 was repealed and the *Bankruptcy Act* 1966 came into operation.

Detailed statistics concerning bankruptcies are published in the annual report by the Commonwealth Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs on the operation of the *Bankruptcy Act* 1966.

VICTORIA—BANKRUPTCIES

Year	Bankruptcies	Orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates	Arrangements with creditors without sequestrations	Total
NUMBER				
1976-77	393	—	82	475
1977-78	583	n.p.	n.p.	707
1978-79	763	n.p.	n.p.	973
1979-80	1,227	8	229	1,464
1980-81	2,274	5	235	2,514
LIABILITIES (\$'000)				
1976-77	7,555	—	10,479	18,034
1977-78	14,890	43	5,466	20,399
1978-79	17,272	68	8,525	25,865
1979-80	33,509	44	10,048	43,601
1980-81	39,529	409	17,420	57,358
ASSETS (\$'000)				
1976-77	2,354	—	9,120	11,474
1977-78	4,750	14	2,794	7,558
1978-79	3,456	29	4,784	8,269
1979-80	6,754	5	2,592	9,351
1980-81	4,310	8	3,894	8,212

Victoria Police

Introduction

The Victoria Police Force is charged with the responsibility of maintaining the peace, protecting the lives and property of all citizens, and generally enforcing the laws of the State. The main functions of the Victoria Police may be summarised as:

- (1) Maintaining law and order;
- (2) protecting the community and its property;
- (3) prevention of crime;
- (4) detection of offenders;
- (5) controlling road traffic, including the alleviation of traffic congestion, prevention of road accidents and, where necessary, the investigation of accidents; and
- (6) assisting anyone in need, particularly in times of emergency.

The collective requirements of policing extend from many mundane matters to problems of a serious nature, and include the organising of, and participating in, search and rescue operations during times of flood, fire, and other major disasters.

Organisation

The Chief Commissioner, who controls the operations of the Force, is responsible to the Minister for Police and Emergency Services. He is assisted operationally and administratively by two Deputy Commissioners, six Assistant Commissioners, and the Director of Administration. The Assistant Commissioners and the Director are each responsible for a department of the Force, namely, crime, operations, personnel, traffic, services, research and development, and administration.

The conduct of members and the internal affairs of the Force are controlled by the Police Regulation Act and its Regulations, the Police Manual, and Police Standing Orders. Two statutory bodies, the Police Service Board and the Police Discipline Board, have jurisdiction in aspects of police control.

Victoria is divided into police districts and divisions which facilitate the administration and the provision of services. Modern policing is directed towards ensuring that resources are utilised to their fullest capacity. In an emergency, operational units can operate across district and divisional boundaries and be deployed by the police communications system, ensuring that all available mobile units can be directed to areas of need.

Each metropolitan police district and Geelong has its own crime car squad of approximately twenty-six members providing an effective anti-crime patrol capability. These members also contribute to the visible police presence as they perform duty in uniform and in marked police vehicles.

In addition, there are offices of the Criminal Investigation Branch and the Traffic Operations Group located throughout Victoria, while at Force level, the Independent Patrol Group has been developed to lend effective support to all branches and departments.

Co-ordination is the main concept of police operations. As a result of recent changes, the improved organisational structure will enable more effective co-ordination of administrative and operational activities. All departments are now working to provide a co-ordinated blueprint for these activities and the Force's requirements during the next five to ten years. The attainment of planned objectives will be determined, to a great extent, by the success of the Personnel and Services Departments in providing the trained manpower and equipment necessary for the various tasks.

A history of the Victoria Police Force, entitled *Police in Victoria 1836-1980*, has recently been published by the Victorian Government Printer. A more detailed publication on this subject is now in the process of being compiled.

Specialised squads

Within the general framework of police activities there are specific areas which, because of the extent and nature of the work involved, require special squads. These deal with homicide, company fraud, licensing, gaming, vice, arson, drugs, armed robbery, community policing and police community involvement programmes. Special squads have also been formed to utilise dogs, horses, boats, and aircraft in operational areas of police activities.

The Search and Rescue Squad provides assistance in emergency situations and the Accident Investigation Squad investigates and analyses serious motor vehicle accidents.

Recruitment and training

The authorised strength of the Police Force at 30 June 1982 was 8,200. Increases in authorised strength are effected by increasing the number of squads in training. Persons between 18½ years and 35 years, who are accepted as recruits, undergo two years probationary training which includes a 20 week course of training at the Police Training Academy, Glen Waverley, duties at specially selected police stations and at major supportive branches of the Force.

The Academy is progressively being developed to provide additional educational, training, and accommodation facilities. As well as providing for additional recruits, the Academy's development is being planned to include all facilities for sub-officer and detective training.

Police in-service training and promotional examinations are conducted by the Police Department for members wishing to advance in their career. Ex-members of the Force between 31 years and 65 years of age may be recruited as reservists for the performance of limited police duties.

Crime prevention and detection techniques

Several noteworthy features of police work have been developed in recent years. An on-line computer system code named PATROL provides information on stolen and wanted motor vehicles. The computer forms an integral part of a system which will eventually encompass all police records of criminal histories, stolen property, fingerprints, and the *modus operandi* of criminals.

The use of aircraft by the Police Air Wing provides valuable assistance in traffic control, the combating of serious crime such as armed robbery, and the transportation of police personnel and prisoners. A twin-engined Aerospatiale Helicopter was purchased in 1979 to provide increased flexibility to the services provided by the Police Air Wing, including Aerial Support To Routine Operations (ASTRO) and assisting in search and rescue missions. This aircraft has a 24 hours-a-day operational capability and is fully instrumented for flying in adverse weather conditions.

An important innovation is the Crime Collator System which is proving an effective law enforcement aid. This system is a formal method of receiving, storing, and disseminating local information of police interest in records maintained at a local level, with a facility for passing suitable information on to the central information repositories.

Communications are constantly being improved. The Communications Centre in Russell Street, Melbourne, has grown from a small 2kW transmitter to the present D24 complex

connecting all parts of Victoria. The increasing use of personal radio communication by the policeman on the beat has also improved efficiency. In addition to radio communications, telex machines are located at selected stations throughout the State, as well as radio monitors in all metropolitan stations with a 24 hour patrol capacity. Sophisticated electronic, radio, and ancillary control room equipment has been installed in a new communications control room at the Russell Street Police Centre to provide accurate and rapid transmission of information and expeditiously handle calls for service from the public. The centre commenced operations in mid-1982.

Forensic science now plays a significant role in the detection of criminal offenders. The Police Forensic Science Laboratory is equipped to provide information on drugs, poisons, flammable liquids, paints, fabrics, soils, and many other substances which by analysis may give some clue to assist in solving a crime. Blood samples taken from motor vehicle accident victims admitted to hospital are analysed at the Laboratory for alcoholic content and the findings may result in prosecutions. A Document Examination Section is equipped to examine handwriting and documents suspected of being forged, and there is a Ballistics Section which provides information on firearms. The Laboratory also has a mobile workshop used in on-site investigations. Steps are being taken to build a new Laboratory at Macleod.

Road toll

The greatest problem confronting the Victoria Police is the road toll. It is the Force's highest priority to achieve a reduction in the road toll and strategies have included maximising visibility of units of the Traffic Operations Group on highways, special enforcement efforts directed to problem areas, and saturation techniques in selected locations for Random Breath Testing Stations.

The Traffic Operations Group forms the operational arm of the Traffic Department and its primary responsibilities are the prevention of road accidents and traffic law enforcement.

Research and development

The Research and Development Department commenced operations in May 1981, and is responsible for the strategic development of the Police Force, including the co-ordination of forward planning, the optimisation of resources, and the implementation of initiatives to combat crime and other major social problems requiring police response.

A notable project undertaken by the Research and Development Department during 1981 was the establishment of the Police Community Involvement Programme at Frankston. This programme aims at closer co-operation between police and the public in the prevention of crime and disorder at the local level. The interim report on the Programme, completed in November 1981, disclosed many positive developments and forecast an encouraging future for police-community relations.

During 1981, the Force also moved to implement some of the proposals resulting from the Integrated Community Policing experiment in Prahran, outlined in the 1982 *Victorian Year Book*. The Victorian Government has been requested to legislate for police to have broader powers to require a person to identify himself.

The Force has also asked for authority to tow away vehicles illegally parked across driveways, which the experiment identified as being a time consuming problem. In addition, the Force has introduced a scheme for ensuring that persons involved in accidents know the results of police inquiries as soon as possible.

Community Policing Squads

Community Policing Squads, located throughout Melbourne and in Geelong, are based on the Women Police Divisions, which still exist in country districts. Community policing is a style of law enforcement which emphasises the close co-operation between the police and the community, to prevent crime by marshalling community resources. Duties include:

- (1) Interviewing and taking proceedings against child offenders;
- (2) assisting children in need of care (exposed to risk);
- (3) establishing or assisting crime prevention in schools and elsewhere;
- (4) providing a uniform patrol function;
- (5) helping and advising children, parents, and families;

- (6) ensuring that the Force has a practical, coherent, and sensitive approach to problems experienced by children and families;
- (7) combating child maltreatment; and
- (8) identifying and taking action about locations and persons placing children at risk.

Liaison committees

A number of liaison committees have been established with other organisations during the past few years in an attempt to overcome various problems. These committees include the Police/Lawyer Liaison Committee; Ethnic Affairs Police Liaison Committee; Police Community Welfare Services Department Liaison Committee; Media/Police Liaison Committee; and Police/Medical Officers' Liaison Committee.

Expenditure

The operational expenses of the Victoria Police Force during 1981-82 were \$235.7m and the expenditure on capital and maintenance works was \$10.69m. Victorian Government expenditure on the operations of the Victoria Police Force represents a significant element of the annual Victorian Budget allocations to government departments.

VICTORIA—POLICE FORCE AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Authorised strength	7,500	7,500	8,000	8,050	8,200
Actual strength (a)	7,001	7,468	7,698	7,986	8,198
C.I.B., etc. (b)	961	1,058	1,114	1,223	1,284
Police-women	365	493	554	568	666
Cadets (c)	318	337	262	84	—
Reservists	135	142	141	126	131

(a) Includes police-women but excludes reservists.

(b) Criminal Investigation Branch, Forensic Science Laboratory and Information Bureau.

(c) The Police Cadet Training Scheme has been phased out in accordance with a Government decision in September 1980.

Further references: *History of the Victoria Police, Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 318-21; 1982, pp. 688-90.

NATIONAL COMPANIES AND SECURITIES COMMISSION*

Introduction

The National Companies and Securities Commission (NCSC) is a Commonwealth statutory authority and the central co-ordinating body in the Co-operative Scheme established by an agreement (the "Formal Agreement") on 22 December 1978 between the Commonwealth and six States of Australia. The objective of the Scheme is uniformity in the laws relating to companies and the regulation of the securities industry and in the administration of these laws in the States and Territories of Australia, in order to promote commercial certainty, reduced business costs, greater efficiency in capital markets, and investor confidence in securities markets through suitable investor protection.

The NCSC was established by the *National Companies and Securities Commission Act* 1979 and is based in Melbourne. Its three full time and two part time members took up office on 11 March 1980. Funds for the functioning of the NCSC are provided in equal shares, one-half by the Commonwealth and one-half jointly by the States. Funds for the establishment of the NCSC were likewise provided. At present, the Northern Territory is not a participant in the Scheme.

Administrative framework

The administrative framework for the Co-operative Scheme comprises the following bodies:

- (1) Ministerial Council for Companies and Securities,
- (2) National Companies and Securities Commission, and
- (3) State and Territory Corporate Affairs Offices.

The Formal Agreement also provides for the establishment of a Companies and Securities Law Review Committee, the principal function of which will be to carry out

* This article is the latest in a series of special articles outlining specific areas of law in Victoria. Previous articles in this series, and the *Victorian Year Book* in which they appeared, are listed at the end of the article.

research into, and advise on, law reform in relation to the legislation and regulations making up the National Scheme.

The Ministerial Council consists of the Commonwealth and the six State Attorneys-General, and has the overall political responsibility for the Scheme to the exclusion of individual Ministerial control excepting in specific circumstances. The functions of the Ministerial Council, which is serviced by its own small, independent secretariat based in Sydney, are, first, to keep the operations of the legislation under review and, second to exercise general oversight and budgetary control over the functioning of the NCSC.

The NCSC is responsible to and takes direction from the Ministerial Council and, in addition to having overall responsibility for the entire area of policy and administration with respect to company law and the regulation of the securities industry, has the power to make recommendations to the Ministerial Council in relation to new laws or the amendment of existing laws. The NCSC receives its powers under the National Companies and Securities Commission Act of the Commonwealth and the National Companies and Securities Commission (State Provisions) Acts of the States, as well as under the various substantive laws. The Commission is empowered to delegate the functions and powers conferred on it by such legislation to State and Territory administrations and, in so doing, is required to have regard to the principle of maximum development of a decentralised capacity to interpret and promulgate the uniform policy and administration of the Co-operative Scheme.

To the maximum extent practicable, the administration of the Scheme legislation is carried out by the existing State and Territory Corporate Affairs Offices and their staffs acting under delegations from the NCSC. The Delegates have the day to day administration of most aspects of companies and securities legislation. In particular, all documents that are required to be lodged under the various Acts in the Scheme and all applications for the exercise of the NCSC's powers are lodged with the Corporate Affairs Offices. Where the NCSC proposes to exercise its discretionary power in a specific case, it consults with the Corporate Affairs Offices. As national experience is built up for setting national policies, it is expected that more of the decision making on specific issues will devolve on the Corporate Affairs Offices leaving the NCSC free to concentrate on policy innovation matters which transcend the interests of any one jurisdiction.

The Territory and State Corporate Affairs Commissions, in addition to being the Delegates of the NCSC, are the advisers of their respective Ministers who, in turn, make up the Ministerial Council.

Scheme legislation

The objective of uniformity of legislation through co-operation has been achieved by the Commonwealth Government enacting legislation relating to company law and the securities industry but limited in scope of operation to the Australian Capital Territory.

The legislation falls into five substantial groups:

- (1) The National Companies and Securities Commission laws—effective 1 February 1980,
- (2) The Companies (Acquisition of Shares) laws—effective 1 July 1981,
- (3) The Securities Industry laws—effective 1 July 1981,
- (4) The Companies laws—effective 1 July 1982, and
- (5) The Companies and Securities (Interpretation and Miscellaneous Provisions) laws—effective 1 July 1981.

Each principal Act has satellite legislation which may be in the form of subsidiary Acts relating to fees, transitional and miscellaneous local matters, and regulations.

The States for their part have enacted complementary, as distinct from uniform laws. In the case of the National Companies and Securities Commission Act, the National Companies and Securities Commission (State Provisions) legislation recognises the NCSC created by the Commonwealth Act as a representative of the State Crown, and repeats the powers of the Commission as State powers where necessary.

Each of the other substantive legislative groups has its counterpart in a State Application of Laws Act. The Application of Laws Act provides that with the necessary modifications in geographic and other local references, the Commonwealth Acts as amended and in force at any time, as well as the Commonwealth regulations, apply as laws and regulations, respectively, of the State and are referred to as Codes, e.g., Companies (Acquisition of Shares) (Victoria) Code.

A most important power conferred on the NCSC is that of holding public or private hearings with evidence that may be called on subpoena, and in which the Commission is not bound by strict technical rules of evidence.

Under the Companies (Acquisition of Shares) Act, the NCSC may declare an acquisition of shares or other conduct during a takeover unacceptable or may in its discretion allow exemption from, or modification of, any of the statutory provisions. Where the NCSC has declared an acquisition of shares or other conduct to be unacceptable, it may after conducting a hearing, make certain temporary administrative orders in relation to the matter. Final orders may only be made by the Supreme Court.

The NCSC also has the power under the Securities Industry Act to prohibit trading in particular securities for up to twenty-one days, if it is of the opinion that this is necessary.

The NCSC has general powers under the whole of the legislation to undertake investigations and may intervene in any court proceedings relating to matters arising under the legislation.

Stock Exchanges—co-regulation

An essential element of the Commission's administration of the Securities Industry legislation is its working relationship with the Stock Exchanges through the Australian Associated Stock Exchanges. In the Securities Industry legislation, the perceived limitations of exclusive self regulation of the stock exchanges have been balanced with the likelihood that regulation solely by government would be ineffective.

The pattern of regulation thus evolved, combining both industry and government responsibilities, is termed "co-regulation". The principal features of such "co-regulation" are:

- (1) The NCSC has the authority and responsibility to ensure compliance by all stockbrokers with the requirements of the Securities Industry Act;
- (2) the exchanges have authority and responsibility to enforce on their own initiative compliance by members with standards going beyond the strict legal provisions;
- (3) in maintaining the public market, the exchanges have authority and responsibility to impose requirements in respect of the securities traded for the protection of the interests of the public; and
- (4) The NCSC supervises the exercise of these powers in order to ensure that they are used effectively, that the exchanges in fact fulfil the responsibility assigned to them, and that they are not used in a manner inimical to the public interest or unfair to investors.

Operations

Policy

The NCSC seeks to perform its functions and exercise its powers in a manner designed to encourage and secure compliance with the spirit and intent of the law and promote high standards of professional competence and integrity. As part of the strategy for these purposes it issues policy statements. Its statements of policy are, whenever appropriate, prepared after careful examination of the views of interested bodies. The NCSC accordingly believes that such statements should be regarded as persuasive statements of desirable commercial and financial practice.

In addition, the NCSC has developed several other series of published statements including practice notes, which interpret and expand the black letter law and are in general provoked by a particular case coming to notice or a specific question being put by a practitioner. By expressing its view of the proper interpretation of the law in this way, the NCSC hopes both to increase commercial certainty and to reduce business costs by forestalling litigation, thus making progress towards two of the aspirations of the Formal Agreement.

Administrative development

With a view to achieving uniformity in, and simplification of, administrative requirements whenever this is advantageous, and to ensure that businesses conducted in more than one State or Territory are not subject to disparities in such requirements, the NCSC has developed, in collaboration with State and Territory administrations, a series of internal procedure handbooks for staff use throughout Australia.

Consultative arrangements

From its formation, the NCSC has systematically developed formal and informal channels of consultation with bodies, including overseas bodies, concerned with the administration of company law and the regulation of the securities industry, in particular the stock exchanges, banking and merchant banking communities, industry associations, and the accountancy and legal professions. Formal procedures for consultation with the Foreign Investment Review Board are in operation.

Other activities

The NCSC has given priority to development of legislative proposals relating to specific matters within its jurisdiction and has undertaken projects covering a wide range of issues identified in the examination and administration of particular provisions of the Co-operative Scheme legislation.

In addition, it has inquired into and reported on matters referred by the Ministerial Council such as the possible establishment of an Accounting Standards Review Board. Most recently, the Ministerial Council agreed to the need for separate legislation to regulate futures trading on a national basis. The administration of the proposed legislation will be carried out by the NCSC and will represent a significant expansion of the Commission's area of responsibility.

Further references: Functions of law in a community, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 289-91; Legal system in Victoria, 1961, pp. 291-2; Criminal law and its administration in Victoria, 1963, pp. 322-30; Law of torts in Victoria, 1964, pp. 339-41; Law of contract in Victoria, 1965, pp. 318-21; Law of retail sales and hire purchase in Victoria, 1966, pp. 298-301; Law relating to export trade 1968, pp. 572-5; Commonwealth and State taxation law, 1969, pp. 590-4, and 1970, pp. 588-91; Industrial law in Victoria, 1971, pp. 568-71; Legal education, 1971, pp. 571-3; 1980, pp. 704-8; Administrative law in Victoria, 1972, pp. 561-5; Family law in Victoria, 1975, pp. 853-9; Law relating to trade practices and consumer legislation, 1976, pp. 765-7; Company law in Victoria, 1977, pp. 891-5; Victorian Constitution, 1978, pp. 759-61; Workers Compensation Legislation, 1979, pp. 691-3; Law of Succession in Victoria, 1981, pp. 711-13; Third Party Liability, 1982, pp. 692-6

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THE ARTS, LIBRARIES, AND MEDIA

THE ARTS

Ministry for the Arts

With the increase in public interest and participation in the arts in the early 1970s, and with the prospect of increased leisure for most citizens, the Victorian Government decided that a specialist department should be established to assist in the shaping and execution of artistic policies.

The Ministry for the Arts was charged under the Act of 1972 with developing and improving the appreciation and practice of the arts in Victoria; to make the arts more available to the people of Victoria; to encourage and assist in the provision of facilities for the arts to be performed or displayed; and to advise and co-operate with other government departments, municipalities, and public authorities in the promotion and practice of the arts within Victoria. The Victorian Council of the Arts, an honorary body of arts experts, also advises the Minister and the director on matters concerning the arts. The Ministry is headed by a director, and has a number of specialist officers who advise on arts policies. The Ministry is responsible for recommending and administering grants and other forms of support made by the Victorian Government to arts bodies of all kinds and offers a range of services through its branches and agencies.

The Victorian Arts Centre, situated on the south bank of the Yarra River, is being built in three stages. Stage One, the National Gallery of Victoria, was opened in 1968. Established in 1861 and previously housed in inadequate accommodation, the National Gallery of Victoria is the oldest public gallery in Australia with a very fine art collection. Permanent collections include European, Asian, Australian and American art, photography, prints and drawings, and tribal and decorative arts. Until recently, the greater part of the Gallery's collections has been acquired from funds provided by private benefactions. Major acquisitions have been made possible by the loan of money from the Victorian Government, by generous donations and through the fund raising efforts of the Art Foundation of Victoria, set up by the Gallery's Council of Trustees in 1977. Stage Two, the Theatres building and spire, is due for completion in early 1984. Stage Three, the Melbourne Concert Hall, opened in June 1982. With a capacity of 2,600, this symphonic hall has adjustable acoustics which make it suitable for music performances of all kinds. The building also houses the Performing Arts Museum which contains a vast and important historical collection, a coffee shop, rehearsal rooms, and extensive facilities for artists and staff. The Victorian Arts Centre is administered by the Victorian Arts Centre Trust, a statutory authority which also manages the Sidney Myer Music Bowl, operates the BASS computer ticketing franchise in Victoria, and has an entrepreneurial function. (See also page 688.)

The Victorian Government allocates funds for the development of public libraries through the Library Council of Victoria. The Library Council manages the State Library and co-ordinates and funds public libraries run by municipal councils and regional library authorities throughout Victoria in partnership with local government. The work of the Library Council has met with considerable success—99 per cent of Victorians now live in a municipality served by public library. (See also pages 694-7.)

The State Film Centre offers to the community of Victoria a wide range of audio-visual resources. The Centre operates three theatres, a free film/video lending library, and a free public reference and information library. It offers film purchasing, equipment, and technical services advice to government departments, instrumentalities, and community groups. As well, the Centre conducts special community film screenings and assists other organisations to present special film projects.

The Victorian Film Corporation was established under an Act proclaimed in 1976 and amended in 1980 to make it a full statutory authority. With a board of seven members, the Corporation was not established as a production company but as a body to encourage and promote the production, exhibition, and distribution of films, television programmes, and related areas. The Corporation has assisted in the finance of feature films, documentaries, television features, script development, government films, and associated activities. Support staff are available to offer advice and direction to potential film makers. The Melbourne Film Studio which opened in May 1980 provides Australia with its only world-class film production stage. The Victorian Film Corporation assisted the development of the Studio by undertaking a long-term lease of the major sound stage, which the Corporation lets back to the industry at current rates. Legislation proclaimed in 1982 to amalgamate the Victorian Film Corporation, the State Film Centre, and the Audio-Visual Resources Branch of the Education Department into a new statutory authority known as Film Victoria, has since been revised to restore the autonomy of the agencies. The Victorian Film Corporation has, however, retained the name of Film Victoria.

The Victorian Tapestry Workshop was established by the Victorian Government through the Ministry for the Arts early in 1976 to encourage the development of a centre for the traditional art of tapestry weaving with the stimulus and focus being a State subsidised workshop. Following short-term occupation of temporary premises, the Workshop moved to an historic Victorian building in the Emerald Hill area of South Melbourne. The Workshop maintains an educational role through exhibitions in all States of Australia and overseas, the production of audio-visual material, and the training of tapestry weavers and teachers. During the past six years, more than sixty tapestries have been woven for a wide range of clients including banks, hotels, universities, businesses and corporations, governments, galleries, and private collectors.

The Meat Market Craft Centre was officially opened in November 1979 as an art craft centre for crafts of Australian origin. The Centre is housed in the historic Metropolitan Meat Market building, purchased by the Victorian Government in 1977. The Centre aims to provide a focus for the crafts in Victoria, to encourage excellence and improvement of craft skills and to promote active participation in craft. Planned activities to give effect to these objectives are access workshops, individual workshop space for craftsmen, the maintenance and display of the Victorian State Craft Collection, a changing exhibitions programme, craft retailing, provision for meetings and conferences, a craft resource centre, and special projects and ancillary services.

The St Martins Theatre site was purchased by the Victorian Government in 1977 to be redeveloped as Australia's first major Youth Arts Centre. Incorporated in 1980 as a company limited by guarantee, the St Martins Youth Arts Centre is run by a board of directors and a professional permanent staff. Officially opened in 1982, St Martins now consists of an Administration Centre, a Rehearsal/Dance Studio, a Car Park and a Performing Arts Centre comprising two theatres and a performance gallery. As well as performance projects, St Martins offers workshops to young writers and technicians, as well as skills workshops in dance, mime, music, and theatre for youth in the 12-25 age group. The facilities are made available to outside hirers when not in use by resident companies.

Purchased by the Victorian Government in 1980, the Heide Park and Art Gallery property comprised a house/gallery, 5.8 hectares of land, and over 100 selected works from the collection of John and Sunday Reed, early patrons of modern art in the 1930s and 1940s. Established as a company limited by guarantee, a board was appointed in 1980 followed by a director in 1981. Modifications and renovations were made to the house and grounds and cataloguing and conservation of the collection commenced prior to the official opening in November 1981. While Heide Park and Art Gallery is keen to develop

programmes to cater for the entire community, its importance undoubtedly lies in the position it holds as a centre for Australian Modernism.

The National Museum of Victoria is the State's museum of natural history and anthropology. Collections in these fields are used for both research and educational purposes. In addition to developing research programmes, the Museum has temporary displays to supplement the permanent exhibitions and education programmes which are offered to schools.

The Science Museum of Victoria has a statutory function of collecting and preserving artefacts with relevance to the technical and scientific history of Victoria. The Museum has for many years undertaken the task of collecting historical items especially those relating to social history. The Science Museum also encourages research and education programmes and has a temporary exhibitions programme.

The Ministry carries out, through its specialist liaison officers, surveys of the requirements of all bodies concerned with the arts in Victoria and recommends to the Victorian Government where financial and other assistance is considered desirable. The Ministry for the Arts oversees the development of regional art galleries (of which there are now sixteen) and the thirteen performing arts centres. The Ministry is also responsible for the operation of the Royal Exhibition Building.

Arts Resources and Planning

In January 1982, the Arts Resources and Planning Unit was established within the Ministry for the Arts, offering services to complement the Ministry's function of grant allocation. The new unit incorporated and expanded the Ministry for the Arts' activities and resources in the areas of public relations, information, special projects, research, and fund raising. The project staff are co-ordinating the arts component of Victoria's 150th Anniversary Celebrations and the Australian Bicentenary and are responsible for future Arts Victoria projects. The unit has responsibility for publicity and promotion, the collection and dissemination of arts information, and specialised research projects.

Victorian Arts Centre

The aim of the Victorian Arts Centre, now in the course of construction, is to provide a place where the arts can be displayed and performed at highest international standards.

The Centre is situated in the South Gate area of St Kilda Road, Melbourne, just south of the Yarra River. The first stage, the National Gallery of Victoria, was opened in 1968, and attracts nearly 500,000 visitors each year. The building has galleries on three floor levels around three courtyards, and excellent natural and artificial light in which to display what is widely regarded as Australia's finest art collection. Other features include the Great Hall, used for banquets, concerts, and receptions, with its outstanding stained-glass ceiling, the education section for children, and a restaurant looking onto the relaxing surroundings of the Russell Grimwade Garden. At the south end of this garden area is the School of Art of The Victorian College of the Arts. This school will eventually be relocated on the College campus directly to the south of the National Gallery.

The second stage of the Centre, the Theatres building, is now undergoing fitting and finishing for opening in 1984. This includes the State Theatre of 2,000 seats, for opera, ballet, and other large scale productions; the Playhouse, an 850 seat drama theatre; and the Studio, a flexible theatre seating up to about 400 persons for the presentation of new work in the performing arts. An open spaceframe spire, dramatically lit at night, rises over the Theatres building to a height of 115 metres.

The third stage, the Melbourne Concert Hall, is at the Princes Bridge end of the site and commenced performances in June 1982. The auditorium of 2,600 seats is surrounded by extensive front-of-house and backstage facilities. Its prime use is for orchestral music, but acoustics are able to be varied to permit the performance of many different kinds of music. A Grand Concert organ, commissioned in Canada, is installed in the Hall. The building also contains a Performing Arts Museum which houses displays on the performing arts. (See article on pages 688-9.)

Throughout the Centre, facilities for both performers and patrons is of the highest quality, and includes computerised booking through the BASS system (which started trading in Victoria in December 1978), a bistro, bars, coffee lounges, and shops.

Underneath the National Gallery, a 1,500 space car-park is now in use, with direct access to the Theatres building. Seating has been designed with the theatregoer's comfort in mind and all buildings at the Arts Centre will be air-conditioned. The exterior of the Centre will be extensively terraced and landscaped.

Construction and operations of the Theatres and Concert Hall are the responsibility of the Victorian Arts Centre Trust. The Trust also operates an entrepreneurial programme, presenting fine music and theatre attractions in Melbourne, many of them in association with the Confederation of Australasian Arts Centres. In addition, the Trust operates the Sidney Myer Music Bowl in King's Domain and has close links with The Victorian College of the Arts which is located in St Kilda Road next to the National Gallery.

Melbourne Concert Hall

The focal point of Melbourne's new \$200m Arts Centre, the Melbourne Concert Hall was officially opened on 6 November 1982. The Centre was designed by the late Sir Roy Grounds who sought to harmonise it with the setting of St Kilda Road and the 400 hectares of surrounding gardens.

The Victorian Arts Centre has three main buildings of which the Concert Hall is one. It is unique in Australia in that it combines all facets of the visual and performing arts. Situated on the banks of the Yarra River, the Centre's other main buildings are the National Gallery of Victoria which opened in 1968, and the Theatres building, due to open early in 1984, which comprises three auditoriums, a restaurant, bars, shops, outdoor stage, and a functions centre. The central structure is topped by a spire. Also within the Centre is the Sidney Myer Music Bowl, an outdoor entertainment area that seats 2,000 under cover and about 30,000 on the surrounding lawns.

The Melbourne Concert Hall is designed primarily for the presentation and enjoyment of symphonic music; the acoustics in the 2,600 seat hall allow the audience to appreciate a wide range of performances. It also aims at visual excitement, with finishes designed by John Truscott. The concrete walls are painted in colours and patterns that are found in Australia's mineral and gemstone deposits, creating strata that suggest the impression that the huge auditorium has been carved out of a hillside. The walls and ceiling have been hand painted. Five craftsmen worked for eighteen months applying three coats of dye to bring about the appearance of mineral and gemstone lodes found in Australia.

Australia's wool, timber, and livestock industries complement each other in the finished design. All carpets and seats are of wool; Australian timbers are used on the floors, stage, and wings; and leather lines all foyers. The facilities provided for artists have been designed with care and patrons have at their disposal five bars, a bistro, roomy foyers, and an undercover car park beneath the National Gallery.

Concerts are not the only entertainment provided. The Performing Arts Museum also features changing sight and sound displays, and there are daily guided tours of the Melbourne Concert Hall.

Each of the 2,600 seats in the Melbourne Concert Hall has an excellent view of the stage, from the three levels; balcony, circle, and stalls. They are all covered in Australian wool. The balcony seats have ample leg room and high backs, similar to airline seats. The four colours of the seat coverings pick out the colours on the walls and ceiling, and are scattered in a spontaneous pattern throughout the auditorium. The parquet is of Brush Box from New South Wales. On both sides of the hall hang 24 woollen acoustic banners which can be raised or lowered to alter the reverberation of the sound. The banners are also made of Australian wool and alter the reverberation time, being adjusted by micro-processor assisted electric winches.

Above the stage can be seen 17 of the 24 perspex shells which, like the banners, can be changed for different acoustic responses. The strata-like walls and the set coverings make use of colours found throughout the Australian continent—coral, sand, lavender, and grey—while the aisle carpets, as with the foyer carpet, change hues on each level, each being a shade of rhodonite.

The Grand Concert Organ was built by Casavant Freres of Quebec, Canada. It is of mechanical action with 4 manuals, 60 speaking stops, 4 couplers, and 4,189 pipes. The organ is free standing and is encased in solid oak. The facade pipes are made of polished

tin. Key and stop action is mechanical. The organist, in the traditional classic arrangement cannot be seen by the audience, and communicates with the stage through closed circuit television.

National Gallery of Victoria

General

The National Gallery of Victoria was founded in May 1861 when the Governor, Sir Henry Barkly, declared open a small room which contained a number of plaster casts of classical sculpture and other objects which had been purchased a few years earlier in London. Thus, unlike most public galleries, this institution did not start with a collection of paintings, and it was not until 1864 that the first picture gallery was opened.

The National Gallery of Victoria is the oldest public gallery in Australia and its collection is displayed in seven categories: Asian art; Australian painting and sculpture; European painting and sculpture; decorative arts; photography; prints and drawings; and tribal art. It is the only public gallery in Australia to have a photography gallery and collection.

Acquisitions

During 1982, the Felton Bequests' Committee was responsible for a major addition to the Gallery's collection of Greek vases. This was the important Greek geometric amphora c. 700 B.C. by the Analathos Painter. While most of the significant Greek vase painting styles are represented in the collection, a first-class example of a geometric vase had always been a major gap. Such vases rarely appear and the opportunity to acquire this example was quickly taken when it came on the market in Switzerland.

A number of works of art of the first importance came to the Gallery collections through The Art Foundation of Victoria. Chief among these was the painting *The Agreeable Lesson* 1748 by the great French painter Francois Boucher (1703-1770). The pendant to this painting, *The Mysterious Basket* of the same date, has also been purchased and will be presented to the Gallery later. This pair of paintings is perhaps the finest illustration of French rococo art in the collection. It has long been the Gallery's policy to augment its collection of contemporary American art and this area was strengthened by the acquisition of *Untitled (Red)*, 1958 by Mark Rothko (1904-1970). The first example of Rothko's painting to come to Melbourne, this luminous painting gives the gallery a major work by an artist who completely changed the direction of contemporary art.

The collections of the Department of Australian Art were enriched by the purchase of a group of five paintings by Albert Tucker (b.1914) which date from 1945-1955. Australian, and particularly Melbourne art, of the 1940s and 1950s is not an area in which the Gallery's collections are strong and this group of paintings, to which the artist added one by presentation, is a major acquisition which powerfully demonstrates the force and vigour of the artistic expression of that disturbing decade.

National Gallery Society

The National Gallery Society was formed in 1947. Its aims are to stimulate and sustain the public's interest in the National Gallery and support the Gallery with funds for acquisitions. In December 1982, the Society had over 11,000 subscribers for whom a programme of activities is arranged to cater for many different interests in the Arts. The Society also organises functions for the public which includes concerts in the Great Hall and lectures on the Gallery's collection. Members of the Society obtain free entry to the Gallery and have their own clubrooms. The Society is governed by a Council elected from the members and employs a full-time staff of four to manage the day to day running of its activities.

Departments

Responsibility for the State collection is shared by ten curatorial departments. The Department of Asian Art exhibits Chinese, Japanese, Indian, and Western Asian art. The collection of Chinese porcelain is particularly comprehensive and there is a small group of Chinese paintings which is of the highest quality. The two departments of Australian Art cover all developments of painting and sculpture in this country from Colonial painting through the Heidelberg School to Edwardian and contemporary. The Gallery's collection of costume and textiles is in the care of a specialised department. Costume and costume

accessories from the 17th century to the present day are collected together with examples of textiles from many cultures and periods. The decorative arts collection is one of the largest and most varied within the Gallery; it includes furniture, glass, pottery, porcelain, silver and other metalwork, antiquities, jewellery, and Renaissance bronzes.

The objects come from Australia and almost every European country, while the period covered is from at least 4000 B.C. to the present day. Specialised collections of particular note within this department are the Felton collection of Greek vases, and the large and important collection of seventeenth and eighteenth century English glass acquired some years ago through the William and Margaret Morgan Endowment.

The collection of European art before 1800 ranges from icons of the sixth to fourteenth centuries to eighteenth century European works. Among the paintings are works by Rembrandt, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Constable, Corot, and the outstanding painting *The Banquet of Cleopatra* by Giovanni Battista Tiepolo. Most of the paintings in the care of the Department of European and American Art after 1800 are of French or English origin, with a small group from America and other European countries. The French Impressionist school is represented by a number of works including paintings by Manet, Degas, and Pissarro.

The collections of the photography department and the prints and drawings department are not on permanent display because of their sensitivity to light. Temporary exhibitions of works from these collections are arranged throughout the year. Prints and drawings which are not on display may be seen in the print department reading room by appointment. Outstanding among the 18,000 works in the prints and drawings collection are the Barlow Durer collection and a small group of illuminated manuscripts.

Temporary exhibitions

Some thirty temporary exhibitions were held during the year but few exhibitions ever held in the National Gallery of Victoria have had the importance or the popularity of *Leonardo da Vinci: Anatomical Drawings from the Royal Library, Windsor*. This group of drawings, graciously lent by Her Majesty The Queen, demonstrated both the artist's scientific genius and the power of his unmatched draughtsmanship. It proved a unique opportunity to see drawings by one of the greatest artists of the past. The Department of Prints and Drawings mounted an exhibition of Italian Old Master Drawings from the collection which demonstrated yet again the richness of the Gallery's permanent collection. From the United States came the exhibition *The World of Edward Hopper*, a collection of paintings and drawings by this great American realist painter. These works were drawn from the collection of the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York and the exhibition was seen in most Australian State galleries. An important exhibition of local contemporary art shown in October was *The Seventies*, a comprehensive collection of Australian painting and tapestries formed by the National Bank of Australia.

Further references: *Bequests and funding, Victorian Year Book* 1980, pp. 712-13; Education Services at the National Gallery, 1980, pp. 718-19

Regional art galleries

Victoria has a unique network of sixteen regional art galleries established in the following country cities and towns: Ararat, Ballarat, Benalla, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, La Trobe Valley (Morwell), Langwarrin (The McClelland Gallery), Mildura, Mornington, Sale, Shepparton, Swan Hill, and Warrnambool. Four of these country galleries were founded late in the nineteenth century. In 1884, the Ballarat Fine Art Gallery became Australia's first provincial gallery; the Bendigo and the Warrnambool galleries both began in 1887, although the Warrnambool gallery was closed for many years and re-opened in its present building in 1972; Geelong's collection was begun in 1896, and was installed in its present buildings in 1915. The Castlemaine collection was begun in 1913, but was not housed in its present building until 1931. The remaining eleven galleries were established between 1961 and 1971; Hamilton, 1961 (collection begun 1957); Shepparton, 1965 (collection begun 1935); Mildura, 1966 (collection begun 1956); Swan Hill and Sale, 1964; Horsham and Benalla, 1968 (new gallery opened at Benalla in 1975); Ararat, 1970; McClelland Gallery at Langwarrin, La Trobe Valley Arts Centre at Morwell, and the Mornington Peninsula Arts Centre, 1971.

In 1957, the six galleries then operating founded the Victorian Public Galleries Group as a forum for their common problems; they have since been joined by the ten other more

recently constituted galleries in an organisation known as the Regional Galleries Association of Victoria. This association is recognised by the Victorian Government which, through the Ministry for the Arts, provides funds for administration and the salary of a full-time executive officer. While the purpose of the Regional Galleries Association is to promote the interests of all its members in presenting the visual arts to the people of Victoria, each gallery remains autonomous having complete freedom in its collecting policy, administration, and exhibitions programme.

Ararat, Bendigo, Geelong, Castlemaine, Swan Hill, and the McClelland Galleries are governed by boards of trustees or similar committees; the remaining galleries are controlled by their municipal councils. All galleries now are State supported, total grants having grown from \$20,000 divided among eight galleries in 1961 to \$638,108 in 1981-82 when a new formula for funding Victoria's regional galleries was applied. This involves a subsidy on a \$3 (Government) to \$1 (local contribution) basis up to a maximum subsidy for each group of galleries under the classifications (1, 2, and 3) which were recommended by the Regional Galleries Association of Victoria and are now approved by the Victorian Ministry for the Arts. These grants are intended for the day to day running of the gallery; special grants may be applied for to finance capital works or large maintenance projects. Money required for the purchase of works of art must be raised by the local community.

Since 1972, the regional galleries have acquired selected works by contemporary Australian artists donated by Georges Australia Limited from the Georges Invitation Art Prize. This was an annual event until 1982 and will now be held biennially. The total amount of money for acquisitions increased from \$3,000 in 1977 to \$10,000 in 1982.

The Caltex-Victoria Art Purchase Fund was established in May 1976 by the Victorian Government in association with Caltex Australia Pty Ltd to provide funds jointly to assist Victoria's regional galleries to acquire works of art which complement the unique nature of each gallery's permanent collection.

In 1981, the Ian Potter Foundation commenced a three-year project to improve security, climate control, and storage for works of art in regional galleries and also to provide management training for all the directors of the galleries. This financial assistance will be matched with Victorian Government and local funds.

Mitchelton Vintners have sponsored the Mitchelton Print Exhibition 1982 held at Benalla and Shepparton galleries and at the Mitchelton Winery. This is planned to be a regular event, and will provide the foundation of the Mitchelton Print Collection.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1980, pp. 715-16

Music

Melbourne Symphony Orchestra

The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra (MSO) comprises 90 players under the direction of its Chief Conductor Hiroyuki Iwaki who in 1983 began his 9th year in that post. The MSO is funded annually by the Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC), with additional grants made to the Orchestra by the Victorian Government, \$175,000 (in 1981-82), and the University of Melbourne, \$25,000 (in 1983-85).

The 50th Anniversary of the ABC occurred in 1982; during this half century the ABC established six symphony orchestras throughout Australia as well as a training orchestra located in Sydney.

In addition to its regular appearances in the City of Melbourne, the MSO has given performances in the Melbourne suburbs of Clayton, Broadmeadows, Moorabbin, and St Kilda. Country tours include Albury, Ballarat, Canberra, Hamilton, Horsham, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, Warragul (one performance each), and Castlemaine every second year. The Orchestra also gives two concerts in Geelong each year. During 1981-82, it gave 117 concerts including School and Free Concerts. Attendances for the performances totalled approximately 250,000 persons.

The Orchestra performs regularly on ABC Radio (AM and FM) and ABC Television. It also provides the background music for cinema and television productions and has released a number of commercial recordings including, in 1982, its first digital recording.

In June 1982, the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra made its new concert home in the Melbourne Concert Hall of the Victorian Arts Centre, which was officially opened in November 1982.

Free Entertainment in Parks

"Free Entertainment In Parks" (FEIP) is presented by the Melbourne City Council and the Victorian Ministry for the Arts with annual grants. During 1981-82, a sum of \$115,000 was received from the Council and \$115,000 from the Ministry; in addition considerable funds accrue each year through private enterprise, sponsorship, and back-up promotion.

Free Entertainment In Parks was introduced by the Melbourne City Council's Parks, Gardens and Recreations Department in December 1972 with nine productions, 80 artists, and a grant of \$3,000. The growing response of the audience is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—FREE ENTERTAINMENT IN PARKS

Year	Productions	Artists	Estimated audiences
1977-78	176	22,500	1,050,000
1978-79	179	27,500	1,150,000
1979-80	180	32,000	1,500,000
1980-81	211	37,500	1,650,000
1981-82	170	37,500	1,700,000

The programme during 1981-82 consisted of 36 festivals between 26 October 1981 and 18 April 1982.

The festivals in the 1982-83 programme cover most forms of the performing arts and run for periods of one to eight days. Some of the most popular established festivals include Salute to Australia Festival, Melbourne Cup Carnival, Dance Festival, Children's Festival, Vaudeville and Glamour Festival, Country Music Jamboree, and Jazz Week.

The programme has become a major tourist attraction, winning the Develop Victoria Council triennial Award in 1977 and 1980; in the latter year it also won the Robin Boyd Community Award.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1980, p. 720; Royal Society of Victoria, 1963, pp. 171-2; Drama, 1963, pp. 180-3, 1982, p. 703; Painting in Victoria, 1964, pp. 166-70; Sculpture in Victoria, 1964, pp. 171-4; Drama, opera, and ballet, 1968, pp. 443-6; Ballet, 1974, pp. 443-6, 1977, pp. 902-3; State Film Centre, 1969, pp. 517-8; Music, 1975, pp. 886-95; Melbourne Moomba Festival, 1980, pp. 719-20; Melbourne Theatre Company, 1981, pp. 721-2; The Dance, 1981, pp. 722-3; Musica Viva in Australia, 1982, p. 704; The Australian Boys' Choir, 1982, pp. 704-5; The Cinema, 1982, pp. 705-6

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

The National Trust of Australia (Victoria) is an independent citizen organisation governed by its own Council, and serviced by more than seventy advisory committees, all acting in an honorary capacity. In addition, it has access to numerous honorary advisers from every relevant profession. Founded in 1956, it is a company limited by guarantee. It employs a permanent Administrator and a staff of more than sixty. With its headquarters at "Tasma Terrace", 4 Parliament Place, Melbourne, it covers the whole of Victoria by means of twelve area branches or committees.

The Trust is basically an educational organisation dedicated to the preservation of the National Heritage and the National Estate—both the built and natural environment. It contributes substantially to the culture, education, and (by way of tourism) the economy of Victoria. The Trust had 24,903 members at 30 June 1982.

The aims of the Trust are to protect, preserve, and, if appropriate, acquire for the benefit of the public, land and buildings of beauty or of national, historic, scientific, architectural, archaeological, or cultural interest; to safeguard natural features and scenic landscape; to conserve wildlife; and to encourage and promote public appreciation, knowledge, and enjoyment of these things.

It is a member of the Australian Council of National Trusts. The Trust carries out its work by a system of classification of buildings, objects, areas, and landscapes, this being done by expert voluntary committees comprising members of the appropriate disciplines for the tasks. National Trust classifications are accepted throughout Victoria by all sections of the community. At 30 June 1982, the Trust had "Classified" and "Recorded" a total of 2,996 buildings and 161 landscapes.

The major activity during 1981-82 was "Heritage Week, 1982" held in March 1982. This followed on from a pilot week in 1979 and is now a regular event on the National

Trust calendar. "Heritage Week, 1982" included seminars, lectures, film exhibitions, special openings of historic buildings, city walks, and stalls and activities for school children. For the first time the activity was an Australia-wide promotion with all States combining to celebrate Australia's heritage and joining in programmes which furthered the work of the Trusts.

In addition to its properties, the Trust also has extensive collections of antiques, paintings, objects d'art, and relics, including carriage and costume collections, a unique collection of ornamental cast iron, a sailing ship, and an interest in a paddle steamer.

In preserving the National Estate, the Trust seeks to include examples of the best of all types, grand houses ("Como"), boom type mansions ("Illawarra"), early pre-fabs (La Trobe's cottage and the Iron Houses), important homes ("Barwon Grange", "The Heights"), institutions (Old Melbourne Gaol), commerce (Castlemaine Market), places of worship (St Peter's at Cape Bridgewater, Bendigo Joss House), the gold era (Beechworth Powder Magazine), literary shrines ("Lake View", Chiltern), early homesteads and houses (McCrae Homestead, Blackwood Cottage), as well as important landscapes (Mt Sugarloaf) and gardens ("Rippon Lea"). Of the more than fifty properties it owns throughout Victoria, fifteen were open to the public on a regular basis at 30 June 1982. These attracted 526,605 paying visitors during 1981-82.

When a Classified building or landscape is threatened, the Trust takes all appropriate preservation action open to it in an endeavour to achieve preservation/conversation for the benefit of present and future generations. This involves the Trust in town and area planning activities, and also in making submissions to the appropriate authorities in support of its views. Efforts to save the remaining historic environments in Collins Street, Melbourne, have been going on for many years now, and the Trust is closely watching various proposals for redevelopment in the area.

On occasions, the Trust has to purchase an historic building when all other preservation attempts have failed. An example was the purchase and removal of an Iron House from North Melbourne to the Trust's Portable House Site in Coventry Street, South Melbourne. During 1981-82, restoration work on the project was completed and the four portable houses on the site were opened for the first time during "Heritage Week, 1982". During that year, the Trust was also bequeathed a property near Skipton, called Mooramong. The bequest was designed to ensure the preservation of the homestead, together with its gardens, to create an adjoining 360 hectare wildlife sanctuary and flora and fauna park, and to operate about 800 hectares of the property as a buffer zone. In developing this buffer zone, the Trust plans to demonstrate good farming/conservation techniques in the management processes.

The Trust carries out a wide range of educational, cultural, and social activities in support of its aims. These include inspections, excursions, tours, lectures, and seminars; fund raising in support of its work; technical advice in connection with buildings and alterations in environmental areas (e.g., Maldon, Beechworth, Echuca, Queenscliff, and parts of Melbourne), as well as advice to local government throughout Victoria in connection with individual buildings and landscapes. It is represented on many government councils and committees—the Historic Buildings Preservation Council; Government Advisory Committee on Places of Historic Interest; Government Buildings Advisory Council; Archaeological Relics Advisory Committee; National Estate Committee; and Lal Lal Blast Furnace Reserve Management Committee.

The Trust has produced several publications, ranging from specific surveys (e.g., Mornington Peninsula, Arthur's Seat quarrying, Royal Botanic Gardens, Queen Victoria Market, Landscape, and Conservation in North East Victoria, Dandenong Ranges), to booklets and leaflets for individual properties and tour (including walking tour) notes. It has produced Technical Bulletins entitled *Exterior Paint Colours* (TB1.1) and *Lettering and Signs on Buildings c. 1850-1900* (TB2.1), *Principles of Cleaning Masonry Buildings* (TB3.1), and *Planting c. 1850-1900* (TB4.1). Work is progressing on other bulletins in this series.

The Trust publishes a Register of Classified and Recorded Buildings and Landscapes, with regular amendments, and has been instrumental in publishing a gourmet cookery book and a number of books on gardening. It has produced one major book entitled *Historic Buildings of Victoria* (1966-67), and has co-operated with other States in the

Australian Council of National Trusts' book series entitled *Historic Buildings of Australia*. During 1981-82, work progressed on an important publication regarding the Historic Gardens of Victoria.

The Trust receives a general administrative grant from the Victorian Government of \$50,000 per year, and one from the Commonwealth Government of \$30,000 per year, to assist its research work. Apart from these grants, the Trust must find its own administrative income from membership subscriptions, donations, and miscellaneous income (e.g., book royalties, rents, etc.). For preservation, the Victorian Government contributes \$50,000 per year (on a two for one basis). National Estate grants from the Commonwealth Government continued during 1981-82 and financial support was also obtained from the Historic Buildings Preservation Council. Matching Trust expenditure is always involved in these grants, as well as very stringent expenditure conditions.

Further references: Como, *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pp. 899-900; La Trobe Cottage, 1976, pp. 777-8; National Trust in Beechworth, 1977, pp. 907-8; Rippon Lea, 1978, pp. 774-6; Polly Woodside, 1979, pp. 705-6; Werribee Park, 1979, pp. 706-7; Tasma Terrace, 1980, pp. 722-4; Clarendon Terrace, 1981, pp. 726-7

LIBRARIES

Public library services in Victoria are provided by the State Library of Victoria and by free municipal or public libraries in 208 municipalities throughout the State. These services are co-ordinated under the Library Council of Victoria.

Library Council of Victoria

In 1963, the Governor in Council appointed a Board of Inquiry to assess Victoria's libraries and to make recommendations for future development.

Following consideration of the Board's report, the Victorian Parliament passed the *Library Council of Victoria Act* 1965, the principal object of which was to constitute the Library Council of Victoria, replacing the former State Library Trustees and the Free Library Service Board. The Council consists of a president and eight members appointed by the Governor in Council. Under the Act, the Council must include the holder of a senior academic office in a Victorian university, one representative from metropolitan and one from non-metropolitan municipalities, a professional librarian, a person distinguished in the field of education, and a person distinguished in the field of commercial or industrial administration. The Act provides for the appointment of a State Librarian to be the chief executive officer of the Council.

The principal functions of the Council are to manage and control the State Library of Victoria and to advise the Victorian Government on the promotion of public library services throughout the State. The responsibility originally vested in the Council to manage and control the preservation of public records passed to the Public Record Office following the passage of the *Public Records Act* 1972.

State Library of Victoria

General

The State Library of Victoria is the basic research library for the State, occupying a central location in Swanston Street, Melbourne. It is open seven days a week, providing a service to a wide and varied community throughout Victoria. Because of the richness of its collections, the Library also plays a significant role in meeting the reference needs of a national and international community.

Suggestions for a library to provide for the literary and educational needs of the community were made to Lieutenant-Governor C. J. La Trobe by a group of influential citizens in the 1850s. Five trustees were appointed in 1853, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice (later Sir Redmond) Barry. The foundation stone was laid on 3 July 1854 and the Library opened on the present Swanston Street site on 11 February 1856. The original appropriation for the building and for the purchase of books was \$26,000.

By 1900, the Library had outgrown its existing accommodation and in 1908 recommendations for a new building were submitted. The notable octagonal reading room and its associated bookstacks were opened on 14 November 1913.

Major additions and changes to the existing buildings have taken place in the last twenty years. The La Trobe Wing, housing the Library's Australian, New Zealand, and Pacific



Mark Rothko (American 1903–1970)

Untitled Red, 1958

Oil on canvas

208.4 x 124.5 cm.

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with assistance from the Commonwealth Bank, the Signet Group Pty Ltd, and the Helen Schutt Trust.

National Gallery of Victoria



François Boucher (French 1703–1770)
The Agreeable Lesson, 1748
Oil on canvas
92 x 76 cm.
Felton Bequest 1982

National Gallery of Victoria



François Boucher (French 1703–1770)

The Mysterious Basket, 1748

Oil on canvas

92 x 76 cm.

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with funds provided by Dinah and Henry Krongold, The Myer Emporium Ltd, and The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd (now Westpac Banking Corporation).

National Gallery of Victoria



Giovanni Battista Tiepolo (Italian 1696–1770)
The Banquet of Cleopatra, 1743–4
Oil on canvas
248.2 x 357.8 cm.
Felton Bequest 1932–33

National Gallery of Victoria

collections was added in 1965. The Art, Music and Performing Arts Library was re-located in 1975 and now occupies Queen's Hall, the restored site of the original Public Library. The new Reference and Information Centre, which opened in 1980 in the former newspaper reading room on the ground floor, offers a vastly improved service, as well as easier access to a wider range of reference materials.

The State Library operates as a branch of the Ministry for the Arts. Apart from the usual general reference services, specialised service is offered in several fields. These are Australiana, Art, Music and Performing Arts, Community Affairs, Business Services, and Ethnic Services. The External Services Section supplements the resources of the Victorian public libraries by supplying them with books and information and is responsible for the Library's inter-library loan services. The State Library is also responsible for staffing and generally advising the libraries maintained in Victorian Government Departments.

During the 120 years of its existence, the State Library has built up strong collections in a wide range of subjects, although certain of these have, of necessity, been limited in recent years. Among fields of continuing interest are historical bibliography including early printed books and private presses of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries; typography; fine arts, including painting, sculpture, and the decorative arts, with emphasis on Oriental art; music, including both literature and scores; history, particularly British; military history; and biography together with genealogical sources and collections of parish registers. The Library also has strong collections relating to the history of nineteenth century India. The Library's M. V. Anderson Chess Collection is recognised as one of the major holdings of chess material in the world.

The principal fields which were formerly developed but are not maintained extensively, and in which the Library has outstanding nineteenth century collections, are religion, engineering, and pure science.

Extensive collections of newspapers and government publications from Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States, New Zealand, and Canada are maintained as well as collections from international organisations such as the United Nations. The Library has a stock of over 1,000,000 books and periodicals as well as substantial collections of manuscripts, maps, microforms, films, art exhibition catalogues, theatre programmes, ephemera, and sound recordings.

Australiana Collections

In 1965, the La Trobe Library, named to commemorate C. J. La Trobe's contribution to Victorian history and his special association with the foundation of the major library service in Victoria, was opened to house the important collections of Australian materials held by the State Library of Victoria. Although the La Trobe Library holds a wide selection of Australian, New Zealand, and Pacific materials, its special strength is in its holdings of Victorian material. The depth of the Victorian collections is due principally to the legal provision since 1869 for deposit in the State Library of a copy of every work published in Victoria. The many thousands of books, government publications, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets, and maps accumulated through this provision have been supplemented by gifts and purchases of important early Victorian material relating to the discovery, exploration, and settlement of Victoria, and works about Victoria or written by Victorians and published elsewhere.

In addition to its bookstock, the La Trobe Library contains over 60,000 volumes of newspapers, including nearly all Victorian newspapers. These are supplemented by indexes and collections of press cuttings. The Library is also active in the collection of manuscript materials, particularly the private papers of prominent Victorians and of Victorian organisations. This research collection of original papers is rich in material relating to the early history and development of Victoria. Particular treasures include original papers of Batman, the Port Phillip Association, Wedge, Bourke, Fawkner, Burke and Wills, Henty, Mackinnon, Armytage, Shillinglaw, Coppin, Black, McCulloch, La Trobe, Redmond Barry, and Turner. In recent years, a substantial collection of documentary material reflecting Victoria's twentieth century history has also been acquired.

A valuable collection of paintings, prints, photographs, and negatives of historical interest has also been developed. Numbering more than 280,000 items, this collection includes paintings by Gill, Russell, von Guerard, Liardet, Strutt, and Burn; engravings by

Ham, Thomas, Cogne, and Calvert; and photographs by Fauchery, Caire, Lindt, and Nettleton.

Material dealing with the history of Victoria is supplemented by virtually complete collections of Victorian technical and scientific publications (including those of the Royal Society of Victoria and kindred societies as well as those of Victorian Government departments), law reports, Parliamentary Papers, and other material.

Municipal library services

The modern movement in municipal library service dates from the inception of the Free Library Service Board in 1947. Under the *Library Council of Victoria Act 1965*, the control of the Board passed to the Library Council and in 1966 its office was redesignated the Public Libraries Division of the Library Council of Victoria. Following the pattern established by the Free Library Service Board, the Public Libraries Division is concerned with the promotion, subsidy, inspection, and organisation of public libraries throughout Victoria. In addition, the Division offers a wide ranging advisory service concerning all aspects of public librarianship in Victoria.

Public library services offer 99.7 per cent of the total Victorian population access to information, recreational, and cultural services. These libraries are maintained by 208 of the State's 211 municipalities from municipal funds and from subsidies and grants made available by the Victorian Government through the Library Council of Victoria.

Regional libraries, which numbered twenty-nine in 1982-83 serving 173 individual municipalities, consist of groups of councils which establish, on a co-operative basis, regional library committees to administer the library services for the regions. The committee in each region employs library staff and authorises the purchase of books and other library materials and is generally in charge of public library services within the region. Many councils provide modern library buildings and facilities. Forty-seven bookmobiles are operating in Victoria, thirty-four in country regions, and thirteen in the Melbourne metropolitan area. In 1980-81, 1,621,950 borrowers used the services which had a total bookstock of 6,306,989 volumes and recorded 26,978,515 loans.

The Library Council of Victoria distributed \$14.51m in subsidies and grants in 1981-82. Of this amount, \$13.32m was a library subsidy paid on a \$2 for \$1 basis up to a maximum grant per municipality of \$3.40 per head of population. A rural library establishment and regional library development grant of \$800,000 and special projects grant of \$15,000 were also distributed. In 1981-82, subsidised municipalities estimated that they would provide \$19m for the maintenance of their services and approximately \$1m for buildings to house their libraries. Special projects grants to public libraries have been made over the past few years to promote and stimulate innovative approaches to library service, particularly in areas where a recognised need for action has been hampered by lack of relevant data based on local experience. Only a small number of demonstration projects can be funded each year—in 1981-82, \$15,000 was provided—but full evaluation and reporting is a condition of the grants so that the insights gained can be of benefit to all Victorian public libraries.

Inter-library co-operation

Technilib

Following a feasibility study into the establishment of a computer based co-operative centre for the cataloguing and processing of library materials for Victorian public libraries, Technilib was established in 1975 under section 799 of the Local Government Act and began operating in 1976. The Board of Directors consists of a representative of the Library Council of Victoria and a councillor from each of the library authorities using the centre. By October 1982, 23 library services were participating in the service.

Co-operative Action by Victorian Academic Libraries (CAVAL)

The Library Council is represented on the Board of Directors of CAVAL Limited, a consortium established in 1977 to promote co-operative action between Victorian academic libraries and incorporated under the *Companies Act 1961* in 1978. The State Library participates in the CAVAL computerised shared cataloguing programme which now covers 16 institutions and in CEILS (CAVAL Expensive Item Listing Service). CAVAL also supports a reciprocal use programme among university and college libraries, and is now turning its attention to co-operative storage.

Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services and the Australian Libraries and Information Council

In 1956, through the action of the National and State librarians, a planning body called the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services (AACOBS) was set up to consider measures for the co-operative development of book resources in Australia. In 1965, committees were set up in each State to co-ordinate acquisition in their areas, to organise and improve existing resources by co-operative projects, and generally to promote co-operation among libraries of all types. The Library Council of Victoria is represented on the AACOBS Victorian Regional Committee.

Through regular meetings of this Committee and of groups responsible to it, weaknesses in existing book provision are identified, and the economical use of library money is encouraged through the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of resources. Libraries are thus enabled to develop special strengths in their collections in co-ordination with other libraries but without loss of autonomy.

The State Librarian is a member of the Australian Libraries and Information Council (ALIC), which was set up in 1981 at the instigation of the Conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers with responsibilities for cultural affairs and the arts. The basic purpose of ALIC is to advise Ministers on means of securing co-operation and co-ordination between the Commonwealth and the States and between the States themselves in the formulation of a national plan for the development of library and related information services at all levels of government, and on the means of sharing resources.

Further references: Special and research libraries, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 163-5; Development of regional library services, 1965, pp. 184-6; La Trobe Library, 1966, pp. 167-8; Board of Inquiry into Library Services, 1966, pp. 168-9; Manuscript collection in the La Trobe Library, 1967, pp. 441-2; Public records in Victoria, 1968, pp. 439-40; Arts Centre, 1969, pp. 460-1; Swan Hill Folk Museum, 1971, pp. 435-6; Sovereign Hill, Ballarat, 1972, p. 409; Science Museum of Victoria, 1972, pp. 414-15; National Museum of Victoria, 1972, pp. 415-16; Victoriana in State Library, 1974, p. 448; Book publishing, 1965, pp. 181-3, 1980, pp. 278-9; Special projects, 1981, p. 730; Technilib, 1981, p. 731; Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services—Victorian Regional Committee, 1981, p. 731

MEDIA

Victorian Government Information Centre

The Victorian Government Information Centre, located at 356 Collins Street, Melbourne, provides information to members of the community about the services and functions of Government Departments and Authorities.

The Centre also has a bookshop where Acts, Regulations, government and related publications may be inspected or purchased. A large range of gratis publications is maintained to complement the work of the Centre.

The press

Metropolitan press, 1982

Two Melbourne publishing companies produce most of Victoria's newspapers. The Herald and Weekly Times Limited, Australia's largest newspaper group, publishes the morning tabloid, *The Sun*, and the evening broadsheet, *The Herald*. David Syme & Co. Limited publishes the other Victorian morning newspaper, *The Age*, a broadsheet. In addition to these three metropolitan dailies, *The Australian Financial Review* and *The Australian* are published in Melbourne through facsimile transmission from Sydney.

Two Sunday newspapers, *The Sunday Press*, a joint venture of The Herald and Weekly Times Limited and David Syme & Co. Limited, and the *Sunday Observer*, produced by Peter Isaacson Publications, are also published. The *Sunday Observer's* average circulation in the six months ended 30 September 1982 was 130,954, an increase of 2,054 from the same period in 1981. But it remained behind *The Sunday Press*, whose circulation rose from 137,900 in 1981 to 140,574 last year. The comparatively low figures are attributed to the fact that neither newsagency services nor home delivery are available in the Melbourne metropolitan area on Sunday.

The Herald and *The Sun* lean toward broad popular appeal, while *The Age* is heavily orientated towards politics and comment, and classified advertising.

For the third successive year all three dailies increased their cover prices in 1982 due to cost increases. In April, the cost of the Saturday *Age* rose to 40¢, although the daily

edition remained at 25¢. In May *The Herald* rose from 20¢ to 25¢ and was followed by *The Sun* in July from 20¢ to 25¢. In August *The Age* raised its weekday cover price from 25¢ to 30¢.

Although sales of *The Herald* and *The Sun* are higher than *The Age*, only *The Age* recorded an increase in sales between the summer audit (1 October to 31 March) and the winter audit (1 April to 30 September). *The Sun* fell from 622,014 in the summer to 612,040 in the winter, and *The Herald*, like most afternoon papers in the world, experienced a decline, falling from 387,913 to 385,460. *The Age* increased its circulation between the audits from 244,759 to 245,426.

The 1981-82 financial year brought record results for both groups. In the year to 30 September, *The Herald* and *Weekly Times* lifted its after-tax profits from the previous year's \$23.6m to \$24.3m. David Syme & Co. Limited lifted after-tax profits from \$3.83m to \$4.13m.

Despite the overall rise in profits, *The Herald* and *Weekly Times* recorded a profit drop in the second half of the year 1981-82, and David Syme & Co. Limited's profit only rose by 7.75 per cent, compared to the previous year's rise of 46.2 per cent.

Suburban press

Suburban newspapers in Victoria are still maintaining their predominantly free weekly distribution. Fifty papers cover the suburban area as well as Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo. They match the growth of the suburbs and the provincial cities with 1,505,294 copies of newspapers being printed and distributed weekly.

Most publishers are members of the Circulations Audit Bureau and each week publish their audited circulations. Independent surveys have delineated the role of the local newspapers and latest surveys available have revealed a further significant increase in readership. Suburban newspapers can locate markets that are defined geographically or socio-economically and are ideal for the test marketing of new products or services.

Annual awards made available to members of the Association have contributed to an improvement in the standards of local newspapers, as has the purchase of new presses. Better trained staff, editing, photography, and advertising have also played their part in the improved presentation of the newspapers.

The Australian Suburban Newspapers' Association produces promotional material highlighting the advantages to advertisers and others of the suburban press.

Country press

Since the early 1970s, country newspapers in Victoria have been adapting to technological change in the printing industry, both in the installation of new plant and equipment, and in the industrial regulation of its use. The introduction of photo composition to the composing room and Web offset presses to the printing shop has enabled many small circulation newspapers to maintain their economic viability.

In mid-1981, there were 102 newspapers in publication outside the Melbourne Statistical Division. Of these, 80 were paid circulation, 19 free distribution, and 3 a mixture of free and paid circulation. Five were published daily, one five days a week, 9 three times a week, 15 twice a week, and 72 weekly. The total paid circulation per issue of these newspapers was 280,629 and the total free distribution per issue was 289,648.

In the west and south-west of Victoria, within the Statistical Divisions of Barwon, South Western, and Central Highlands, there were 25 locally published newspapers, 20 with paid circulation, four distributed free, and one with partly free and partly paid circulation. Total paid circulation per issue of these newspapers was 102,558 and free distribution 101,065. In the north-west and north, comprising the Wimmera, Northern Mallee, and Loddon-Campaspe Statistical Divisions, 29 locally produced newspapers had a total paid circulation of 80,715 and four newspapers had a free distribution totalling 53,599 per issue. In the Goulburn and North Eastern Statistical Divisions to the north and north-east of Melbourne, there were 21 local newspapers, 18 with paid circulations totalling 45,007 and 3 with free distribution totalling 39,324. In the east and south-east of Victoria, 23 newspapers were published in the Statistical Divisions of East Gippsland, Central Gippsland, and East Central. Of these, 13 were paid circulation, 8 were distributed free, and two had partly paid and partly free circulation. Total paid circulation per issue was 52,349 and total free distribution 95,660.

Further references: *Country press*; *Victorian Year Book* 1967, pp. 445-8; 1978, pp. 783-4

Broadcasting and television services

Radio and television broadcasting falls within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Government and, pursuant to the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942*, is one of the responsibilities of the Minister for Communications. Commonwealth bodies which are directly involved include the Department of Communications, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, the Australian Telecommunications Commission, and the Special Broadcasting Service. Basically, the Australian broadcasting and television system is comprised of the following types of stations:

- (1) National broadcasting and television stations financed by the Commonwealth Government broadcasting programmes of the Australian Broadcasting Commission;
- (2) commercial broadcasting and television stations operated by companies under licence;
- (3) public broadcasting stations operated by corporations under licence on a non-profit basis; and
- (4) stations operated under the aegis of the Special Broadcasting Service.

The responsibility for broadcasting planning, including all matters relating to the technical operation of stations, and for the investigation of interference to the transmission and reception of programmes rests with the Minister for Communications.

The Australian Broadcasting Tribunal came into being on 1 January 1977 and is responsible for certain of the functions previously performed by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board (abolished 31 December 1976), including the licensing and supervision of the operation (other than technical aspects) of all stations except National and Special Broadcasting Service stations. The Tribunal is empowered to grant, renew, suspend, or revoke licences and to determine programme and advertising standards applicable to licensed stations. In particular, the Tribunal is required to conduct public inquiries into the granting of licences following the invitation of applications by the Minister; the renewal of licences; and such other matters as the Minister may direct.

Radio

Australian Broadcasting Commission

Radio broadcasts of the Australian Broadcasting Commission in Victoria can be seen as being divided into four main strands. In Melbourne there are the three networks heard from 3LO (Radio 1), 3AR (Radio 2), and ABC-FM. Radio 3 is devised with a non-metropolitan audience in mind, and can be heard from 3GI (Sale), 3WL (Warrnambool), 3WV (Horsham), and 3MT (Omeo). There are two domestic shortwave stations—VLH and VLR—operating from Lyndhurst and covering northern Australia; six shortwave transmitters at Shepparton and two at Lyndhurst operate for Radio Australia, the ABC's overseas service.

The ABC broadcasts under the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942*. ABC programmes cover a wide range, such as Parliament, news, current affairs, features, drama, religion, sport, variety, programmes of special interest to the rural population, and music. Included in the music programmes on Radio 2 and 3, and ABC-FM, are operas, concerts by overseas artists, and orchestral music. The ABC has six symphony orchestras including the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra (see page 691).

Frequency modulation radio

The ABC's stereo frequency modulation (FM) radio service began broadcasting in Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra, and Adelaide on 24 January 1976 and in the other State capitals in 1980. It was extended to Ballarat, Mount Gambier, Rockhampton, Bunbury in 1981, and to seven more centres including Mildura and Bendigo in 1982. During the 1980s, the service is planned to be expanded to other major regional centres. The programme format is predominantly classical music but also includes light music, rock, jazz, and folk, together with drama, features, and other spoken word programmes which exploit the creative possibilities of stereophonic sound.

News service

In Victoria alone the ABC News Service employs about 50 journalists in the domestic Radio and Television News Service and about 20 journalists in Radio Australia. Their work is supplemented by information supplied by some 110 correspondents throughout the

State, and by staff newsmen at Sale, Horsham, and Albury. The Commission has developed its own cadet journalist training scheme.

In Victoria, the ABC broadcasts 12 main National-State radio news bulletins daily. There is also 'Newsvoice' from Monday to Friday. The output of 'News in Brief' bulletins, mostly on the hour, increases to fourteen a day when the Commonwealth Parliament is not sitting. ABC regional radio stations at Sale and Horsham provide seven bulletins of local news daily. Much local news of interest to listeners in northern Victoria is also broadcast from the ABC studios at Albury on the Victoria-New South Wales border via station 2CO.

The News Service also produces "This Week in Parliament" on Friday evenings (Radio 2/3) when State Parliament is sitting, "This Week in Business" on Saturday mornings (Radio 2/3), and "The Newsmakers" (7.30 a.m. Saturday on 3LO).

Radio Australia

Radio Australia broadcasts to the world, with special emphasis on South-East Asia and the Pacific, a total of 48 hours a day from new studios at East Burwood (23 kilometres from Melbourne). It broadcasts 24 hours a day in English and for lesser periods in Indonesian, Standard Chinese, Cantonese, Thai, Vietnamese, Japanese, French, Neo-Melanesian, and English for Papua New Guinea. From midnight to dawn, Radio Australia is also broadcast over ABC stations in the Northern Territory.

In December 1982, Radio Australia's \$7.5m studio complex was opened on an 18 hectare site. There is a multi-lingual staff of 162 presenting music, language, and news and public affairs programmes. World and Australian news in English is broadcast every hour, 24 hours a day. These broadcasts are also transmitted in the eight other languages. Two 10 minute bulletins of Australian news are directed to the United Kingdom, Europe, and North America, as well as the primary target areas.

Public broadcasting

Public broadcasting stations are operated by non-profit making groups for a special purpose such as educational, community, or special interest. At 28 February 1983, 37 stations were in operation, eight of them in Victoria. Stations 3CR, 3MBS, 3PBS, and 3RRR serve the Melbourne area; 3GCR serves the Churchill (Gippsland) area, 3CCC the Central Victorian area from Harcourt, 3MBR Murrayville and nearby towns, and 3RPC, the Portland area.

Special Broadcasting Service

The Special Broadcasting Service (SBS) was established by the Commonwealth Government on 1 January 1978 to provide multilingual radio services and, if authorised by regulations, to provide multilingual television services. A regulation authorising the provision of multilingual television services was gazetted in August 1978. The Service is also empowered by the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1977* to provide broadcasting and television services for such special purposes as are prescribed by the Commonwealth Government.

In carrying out its functions in Victoria, the SBS provides multilingual broadcasting services to the Melbourne metropolitan area and Geelong through radio station 3EA which broadcasts in 50 languages for 126 hours per week, and a multicultural television service on VHF Channel 0 and UHF Channel 28 to the Melbourne metropolitan area and Geelong.

Commercial broadcasting

Commercial broadcasting stations are operated by companies under licences granted by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal with technical operating conditions determined by the Minister for Communications. The stations obtain income from the broadcasting of advertisements.

The fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is based on the gross earnings during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale formula up to \$7m and on a fixed percentage or the lesser of 5 per cent on amounts exceeding \$7m.

At 30 June 1982, there were 135 commercial broadcasting stations in operation in Australia of which twenty-four were in Victoria. Two FM stations (3EON and 3FOX) went to air in July and August 1980, respectively, in Melbourne.

The call signs and location of the AM stations are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION
AT 30 JUNE 1982**

Call sign	Area served	Call sign	Area served	Call sign	Area served	Call sign	Area served
3AK	Melbourne	3UZ	Melbourne	3HA	Hamilton	3SH	Swan Hill
3CR		3BA	Ballarat	3MA	Mildura	3SR	Shepparton
3XY		3BO	Bendigo	3MP	Mornington	3TR	Sale
3AW		3CS	Colac		Peninsula—	3UL	Warragul
3KZ		3CV	Maryborough		Frankston	3WM	Horsham
3DB		3GL	Geelong	3NE	Wangaratta	3YB	Warrnambool

At 30 June 1982, the average weekly hours of operation of Victorian commercial broadcasting stations were: Melbourne 168, and country 140.5.

Further references: *History of broadcasting, Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 164-6; Australian Broadcasting Control Board, 1964, pp. 177-8, 1977, pp. 915, 918; *Radio Australia*, 1966, pp. 174-5, 1975, pp. 904-5; Educational broadcasts to schools, 1968, pp. 449-52; Development of ABC radio programmes, 1969, pp. 467-8

Television

National television

The ABC's television service in Victoria includes ABV Channel 2, Melbourne, and eight country stations. Programme material for the Victorian country national television stations is prepared at ABV Channel 2, Melbourne, and transmitted to the country centres by a series of broad-band radio-telephone relay systems.

Details of national television stations and translator stations in Victoria are shown in the following tables:

**VICTORIA—NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS
IN OPERATION, 1982**

Transmitter location	Call sign	Date of establishment
Melbourne	ABV2	November 1956
Bendigo	ABEV1	April 1963
Ballarat	ABRV3	May 1963
La Trobe Valley (Traralgon)	ABLV4	September 1963
Goulburn Valley (Shepparton)	ABGV3	November 1963
Upper Murray (Albury)	ABAV1	December 1964
Murray Valley (Swan Hill)	ABSV2	July 1965
Mildura	ABMV4	November 1965
Mount Dundas	ABWV5A	July 1981

**VICTORIA—NATIONAL TRANSLATOR STATIONS
IN OPERATION, 1982**

Translator location	Channel	Parent Station
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	2	ABRV3
Portland	4	ABRV3
Alexandra	5A	ABGV3
Orbost	2	ABLV4
Eildon	1	ABGV3
Nhill	9	ABRV3
Myrtleford	2	ABGV3
Corryong-Khancoban	9	ABAV1
Colac	5A	ABRV3
Cobden	8	ABRV3
Casterton	3	ABWV5A
Coleraine	2	ABWV5A
Cann River	11	(a)ABLV4

(a) New station since 30 June 1982.

All national television transmitter and relay facilities are maintained by the Australian Telecommunications Commission.

The following table is an analysis taken from transmission records and programme schedules of Sydney station ABN-2, but is typical of programme content on other ABC-TV channels. This year "Action drama and Interpersonal drama" have been combined because in some programmes they have an equal focus of interest. "Living and shopping" includes informative, practical programmes.

COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1981-82

Programme category	Number of hours	Percentage of		Programme category	Number of hours	Percentage of	
		Total transmission hours	Australian origin, in each category			Total transmission hours	Australian origin, in each category
Drama—				Special arts and aesthetics—			
Action interpersonal	699	14.81	21.26	Ballet and mime	7	0.15	—
Serious comedy and satire	5	0.12	—	Creative effects and animation	50	1.06	53.64
Humour, situation, and farce	176	3.72	7.43	Discussion and resumé of the arts	10	0.21	41.08
Drama documentary	8	0.18	—	Miscellaneous	5	0.11	—
Total	889	18.83	10.16	Total	72	1.52	42.85
Public interest—				News, newsreel, and weather	317	6.72	100.00
News comment and topical items	236	5.00	97.09	Religious matter	51	1.08	100.00
Documentaries	145	3.06	37.39	Sport	801	16.96	76.74
Living and shopping	37	0.79	100.00	Rural (extension and discussion)	8	0.17	100.00
Discussion and interviews	5	0.10	100.00	Education (formal)	1,266	26.80	51.06
Travel and nature study	67	1.42	5.55	Musical performance	81	1.72	66.18
Science	33	0.70	28.68	Variety and acts	244	5.16	56.34
Special events	22	0.47	100.00	Panel and quiz games	11	0.24	26.23
Total	546	11.55	66.21	Cartoons	115	2.43	3.43
				Presentation	322	6.81	100.00
				Total transmission (a)	4,722	100.00	55.88

(a) In the tabulations above, the hours and percentages for 1981-82 refer to transmission time and not to production. Much of the material transmitted during 1981-82 was, in fact, produced in previous years.

All ABC programmes are telecast in colour seven days a week. The improvement of both the quantity and quality of Australian television programmes is a matter of continuing concern to the Commission. The ABC has maintained Australian content well above 50 per cent of its television output since the introduction of colour television in 1975.

Television news

The Victorian branch of the ABC Television News Service based at Ripponlea is integrated into the ABC news network, receiving copy by teleprinter from both the national news desk in Sydney and the news desk at the Victorian News Headquarters in Melbourne.

ABC Television News has a team of special reporters and cameramen in radio controlled cars to cover spot news or for special television reports. Boats, helicopters, and light aircraft are chartered as needed. Scattered throughout Victoria are cameramen who film for the ABC on assignment. News items from ABC offices around Australia are sent to Melbourne on micro-wave links. Late items can be fed directly into news bulletins.

Overseas reports arrive via satellites stationed over the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The reports come from the ABC's team of journalists in the world's major news centres, from the BBC, NBC (USA), CBC (Canada), and other Visnews members, plus Visnews staff camera crews. All ABC-TV and most Australian commercial television stations subscribe to the daily satellite run, and share the cost.

The ABC Television News Service broadcasts four separate national bulletins each weekday and two on Saturdays and Sundays. In addition, ABV2 provides two separate regional news services from Monday to Friday each week. These are relayed through country transmitters at Bendigo, Ballarat, Mildura, Swan Hill, Shepparton, Albury, the

La Trobe Valley, and Mount Dundas, Western Victoria. One regional bulletin services Victoria's western, central, and north-eastern regions, while the other services the Gippsland region.

Commercial television

Commercial television stations are operated by companies under licences granted by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal with technical operating conditions determined by the Minister for Communications. The stations obtain income from the televising of advertisements. The fee for a licence for a commercial television station is amount based on the gross earnings receipts during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale formula up to \$20m and on a fixed percentage or the lesser of 7.5 per cent on amounts exceeding \$20m. Colour television using the Phase Alternation Line (PAL) system was introduced in Australia late in 1974 and services became fully effective in March 1975.

Details of commercial television stations, together with statistics showing the composition of commercial television programmes, are shown in the following tables:

**VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS
IN OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1982**

Location	Call sign	Date of commencement
Melbourne	HSV7	November 1956
Melbourne	GTV9	January 1957
Melbourne	ATV10	August 1964 (a)
Bendigo	BCV8	December 1961
Ballarat	BTV6	April 1962
La Trobe Valley (Traralgon)	GLV8	December 1961 (a)
Goulburn Valley (Shepparton)	GMV6	December 1961
Upper Murray (Albury)	AMV4	September 1964
Mildura	STV8	November 1965

(a) Television station ATV10 changed channels from ATV0 and television station GLV8 changed channels from GLV10 in January 1980.

**VICTORIA—COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL
TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1981-82**
(Percentage of total transmission
time devoted to each category)

Programme category	Melbourne commercial stations per cent	Country commercial stations per cent
Cinema movies	14.6	13.4
Other drama	28.7	25.5
Light entertainment	19.7	21.1
Sport	13.9	15.0
News	6.6	7.9
Children	8.6	8.6
Family activities	1.1	0.8
Information	2.2	2.7
Current affairs	3.1	0.4
Political matter	—	—
Religious matter	1.1	2.7
Education	0.4	0.4
The arts	—	—
Total	100.0	100.0

Further references: Broadcasting and television programme standards, *Victorian Year Book* 1965, pp. 196-8; Television programme research, 1966, pp. 178-80; Television technical planning, 1967, pp. 453-4; Television programmes, 1970, pp. 470-1; Music in radio and television, 1971, pp. 445-6; ABC television drama in Victoria, 1972, pp. 423-4; Television translator stations, 1981, p. 738; Radio Australia, 1981, p. 734

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Appendix A

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS, 1982

January

- 1 766 persons were killed on Victoria's roads in 1981, 109 more than in 1980.
- 6 Fierce storms swept across western and southern Victoria unroofing houses, bringing down power lines, and uprooting trees.
- 8 The Victorian Government announced that a group of planning, engineering, and landscaping consultants had been engaged to prepare a detailed development plan for a snow resort at Mount Sterling.
- 11 A State Funeral was held for the Honourable Sir Edmund Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D., K.St.J.
- 16 The Victorian Government announced that an independent inquiry into the State Electricity Commission would examine the Commission's planning, management, and organisational structure.
- 24 Melbourne's temperature reached 43°C; the hottest day since 13 January 1968. A thunderstorm accompanying a cool change damaged many trees, brought down power lines, and caused widespread damage and blackouts. Three persons were killed in incidents related to the storm.

February

- 10 The Melbourne City Commissioners announced the appointment of a local government expert to head a review of the Melbourne city boundaries.
 - 16 Victorian building societies released \$40m for housing under a State Government housing interest subsidy scheme.
 - 21 The Victorian Minister for Employment and Training released details of a \$5m job creation programme.
 - 22 A plan for a series of tunnels linking the South Eastern and Mulgrave Freeways was released by the Victorian Government.
- A State Funeral was held for the Honourable Sir Horace Petty.

March

- 1 Victoria's new Governor, Rear Admiral Sir Brian Stewart Murray, K.C.M.G., A.O., K.St.J. was sworn in at Parliament House.
- 3 The Victorian Government announced that it would spend nearly \$5m on extra port facilities for an aluminium smelter project at Portland.
- 6 A \$150m, 12 year programme to update security, parking, laundry, and recreation facilities for Victoria's Housing Commission estates was announced by the Minister for Housing.
- 8 A new tourism policy was released by the Victorian Government. The policy included major development of Victoria's snowfields, upgrading regional tourist information centres, and the creation of a new marketing strategy.
- 10 The Victorian Government announced that \$10m would be spent over the next 4 years computerising land transactions and title information at the Titles Office.
- 13 His Excellency Mr C. Karamanlis, President of Greece arrived in Melbourne for a two day visit.

18 The Commonwealth Government announced that home loan interest rates would rise by 1 per cent to 13.5 per cent. The announcement was accompanied by a scheme to subsidise certain home buyers against the increase.

April

2 His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf, King of Sweden arrived in Melbourne for a three day visit.

3 The Australian Labor Party won office in the Victorian State election with a majority of 17 seats. The new Premier is the Hon. John Cain, son of the late Hon. John Cain who held the office at various times between 1943 and 1955.

14 The Victorian Government announced that plans to link the South Eastern and Mulgrave Freeways would not go ahead.

15 The Victorian Government decided to proceed with legislation to enable it to control building society interest rates. The Minister for Housing announced that the maximum interest rate societies could charge under the legislation was 15.65 per cent.

28 The Minister for Community Welfare Services announced plans for the appointment of a task force to investigate poverty in Victoria.

May

1 The Honourable George Bush, Vice-President of the United States of America arrived in Melbourne for a one day visit.

6 His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Belgium arrived in Melbourne for a three day visit.

The Victorian Government announced plans to proclaim a Fuel Prices Regulation Act and to appoint a Prices Commissioner to monitor, and if necessary, fix maximum petrol prices.

12 The Victorian Government announced a one man Board of Inquiry into casinos.

19 The \$15.5m first stage of the Calder Freeway Keilor by-pass was opened.

24 A \$200m contract for 50 new air conditioned suburban trains was approved by the Victorian Government.

June

1 The Minister for Transport announced plans to restructure the Transport Ministry. The present eight transport authorities would be abolished and replaced by four new ones responsible for public and private passenger and freight transport.

3 The \$23m extension to the Eastern Freeway in Doncaster was opened.

The Victorian Government released details of a \$30m programme to improve traffic conditions between the South Eastern and Mulgrave Freeways.

22 An inquiry into Victoria's taxation system began. The inquiry was to recommend ways of making State taxation more equitable and efficient.

29 The Richmond City Council was dismissed from office after an inquiry accused it of fraud, bad administration, and intimidation. The Victorian Government introduced legislation to appoint a three man commission to administer the City of Richmond in the Council's stead.

July

14 A State funeral was held for the Hon. J. Ginifer, former MP for Keilor.

16 The State Electricity Commission announced that a \$300m contract for the first two boilers of the Loy Yang "B" power station in the La Trobe Valley had been let.

17 A by-election for the Legislative Assembly seat of Keilor was won by the Australian Labor Party.

19 Alcoa announced that its plans for a \$1,000m smelter at Portland had been deferred.

21 The Victorian Government announced a \$32.5m public sector training scheme which would create 900 new apprenticeship positions over the next four years.

Temperatures in many parts of Victoria dropped to below 0°C and some areas experienced their coldest weather for 75 years. Farmers suffered frost damage to crops and many household water systems froze or burst.

22 Legislation introduced by the Victorian Government permitted \$125m of sinking funds held by various statutory authorities to be diverted to capital works projects throughout Victoria.

30 The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works announced plans for two new metropolitan parks to be located at Point Cook and Braeside, respectively.

The Victorian Government announced that it would defer a decision on the \$4,000m Driffield power station in the La Trobe Valley for at least 2 years.

Most parts of Victoria recorded their driest July on record.

August

2 The Minister for Minerals and Energy announced that electricity charges would rise by an average of 13.9 per cent.

6 The Victorian Government announced that it would increase the number of staff at the Corporate Affairs Office by one-third as part of a new effort to control corporate crime.

9 The Victorian Government released details of a new leasing scheme which would enable it to purchase 100 new trams and light rail vehicles.

10 Myer Melbourne announced that it had deferred its \$150m "City by the Bay" project at Geelong.

17 The Minister for Planning and Conservation approved an amendment to the Shire of Omeo Interim Development Order to allow a \$40m ski resort project to be built at Dinner Plain near Mount Hotham.

20 Fourteen municipalities in Victoria located in the Mallee, Wimmera, Central Victoria, and the Western District were declared eligible for drought relief.

VicRail announced that it had suffered a record loss of \$230m in the twelve months to June 1982.

23 The Victorian Government announced that it would provide low interest loans and meet half the cost of fodder and stock movement for farmers in drought declared areas.

29 Melbourne experienced its warmest August day since 1855 when the temperature reached 26.5°C.

30 A State Funeral was held for the Honourable S. Merrifield.

31 The Victorian Government imposed a freeze on both the retail and wholesale price of petrol.

Melbourne and most parts of Victoria experienced the driest winter on record with most districts receiving less than one-quarter of average August rainfall.

September

1 A \$20m replacement programme for Melbourne's older style trams was announced by the Victorian Government. The programme involves the purchase of 28 improved trams and two prototype light rail vehicles.

3 The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission imposed water restrictions on much of central and northern Victoria. The restrictions were necessary because of unusually dry conditions.

The Victorian Government announced that it had deferred plans to complete the proposed six lane Westgate Freeway but will start immediately on a scaled down version of the freeway which is expected to be open to traffic by early 1986.

5 The Commonwealth Minister for Transport and Construction announced that Victoria would receive a \$36.7m grant for roads.

9 Details of an inquiry into the future of the Victoria Police and the changes needed to enable the Police to cope with white collar crime were announced by the Minister for Police and Emergency Services.

16 The Victorian Government increased the price of gas by an average of 18 per cent.

20 Sixty-two municipalities throughout Victoria have now been declared eligible for drought relief.

22 The Treasurer brought down the Victorian budget. Estimated expenditure for 1982-83 was \$7,169.6m.

25 Carlton-14.19 defeated Richmond-12.13 to win the 1982 Victorian Football League Grand Final.

27 Commonwealth and State Treasurers established a task force to improve the exchange of information on tax avoidance.

October

4 The Victorian Government introduced further drought relief measures which included financial assistance to affected country districts.

12 The Victorian Government announced the establishment of an inquiry into Melbourne's long-term electricity transmission needs.

13 A programme to synchronise traffic signals in Melbourne suburbs was announced by the Minister for Transport. The programme, to be implemented over 5 years, will cost \$74m.

18 The Chairman of VicRail and the Minister for Transport released details of a \$180m order for 45 new air conditioned suburban trains.

22 The Omega navigation station in South Gippsland was officially opened by the Commonwealth Minister for Transport and Construction.

26 His Imperial Highness Prince Yoshihito Mikasa of Japan arrived in Melbourne for a two day visit.

November

2 The Melbourne Cup was won by Gurner's Lane.

6 The Melbourne Concert Hall was officially opened.

8 The Victorian Government released details of the first job creation project under its \$30m Employment Initiatives Programme. The project will aim to create temporary public sector jobs for the long-term unemployed.

Plans to review the management structure of the State Electricity Commission to make it more efficient and accountable were released by the Victorian Government.

10 The Minister for Economic Development released details of a \$31m scheme to improve grain handling facilities at Portland.

A \$125m plan to upgrade Victoria's roads and highways was announced by the Minister for Transport. The plan was to be financed by the Commonwealth Government's Bicentennial Road Development Programme.

11 The Victorian Government announced a \$44m housing project to increase public rental accommodation. The project included the construction of 936 houses throughout the State.

15 A storm caused approximately \$8m worth of damage to many suburbs in the east of Melbourne. Winds up to 140 kilometres per hour blew down many large trees crushing cars and houses, blew roofs off houses and flats, and blacked out large areas of Melbourne as power lines were brought down.

18 The Victorian Government announced that it intended to spend \$50m to renovate Flinders Street railway station. The first stage of the renovations included the modernisation of the interior of the station, the construction of a new tiled concourse, and improved access to platforms.

21 An earth tremor, centred around the Mount Hotham area, was reported in Melbourne and eastern Victoria.

23 An Interim Development Order applicable to the Central Business District of Melbourne was announced. The Order, to be administered by the Minister for Planning, would control the height and plot ratios of new buildings, preserve historic and notable buildings, restrict parking, and define various retail, entertainment, and business zones.

27 The Minister for Transport announced plans to purchase a \$15m half share in three Express Passenger Trains to be used for interstate runs.

30 The Victorian Government announced its intention to control the wholesale price of petrol.

Melbourne experienced its hottest November for 120 years with the average temperature reaching 25.1°C. It was also the driest November since 1967 with only 17.4mm of rain.

December

1 The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works introduced water restrictions for the Melbourne metropolitan area.

Plans to build a \$46m light rail line along the centre of the Eastern Freeway were announced. The light rail route would service Donvale, Doncaster, Doncaster East, Templestowe, and Bulleen.

The Bourke Street Mall in Melbourne was commissioned for use.

4 By-elections for the Legislative Assembly seats of Waverley and Malvern were won by the Australian Labor Party and the Liberal Party, respectively.

6 The Minister for Community Welfare Services announced details of a new \$21m remand centre for persons awaiting court appearances to be built in West Melbourne.

8 The Victorian Government froze public transport fares and electricity charges. The freeze, to last for six months, will also apply to Housing Commission rents and Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and local council rates.

10 The Victorian Development Fund, a centralised fund for short and long-term investments in the State, commenced operations.

14 The Commonwealth Government introduced legislation to freeze the wages of almost 500,000 Commonwealth employees for one year. Victoria was to receive \$26.3m for welfare housing construction from the \$300m that the Commonwealth Government would save from the freeze on public service wages.

The Minister for Public Works opened a \$35m extension to the Webb Dock container terminal in Melbourne.

17 The Freedom of Information Act was passed by the Victorian Parliament. Under the provisions of the Act, all State Government departments, instrumentalities, public hospitals, and universities must provide access to permanent records and most government documents within 45 days of an application.

21 Five ministries, namely, Federal Affairs, Tourism, Educational Services, Mines, and Soldier Settlement were abolished and several others were given new responsibilities in a ministerial restructuring announced by the Victorian Premier.

23 Two Geelong scuba divers found the wreck of a British trading vessel which sank in heavy seas in 1841 near Queenscliff.

Appendix B

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Introduction

The information given in this appendix has been derived from the publication *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1981-82* (5204.0) published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra. The structure of the accounts was revised in the 1971-72 edition to conform to the international standard described in the United Nations publication *A System of National Accounts, 1968*.

National accounting aims at providing a systematic summary of the transactions taking place in the economy, especially those which relate to the production and use of goods and services and to transfers of income or capital between sectors of the economy.

Estimates of national income and expenditure are necessarily prepared from a wide range of statistical information, some of which is available quickly and some only with a delay of several years. For this reason, most figures should be regarded as subject to revision as more complete and more accurate information becomes available.

Concepts

The following notes describe briefly the fundamental concepts of production, income, and expenditure involved:

Gross domestic product is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deduction of the cost of goods and services used in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus gross domestic product, as defined, is "at market prices". It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services.

Gross domestic product at factor cost is that part of the cost of producing the gross domestic product which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour, land, capital, and enterprise). It represents the value added by these factors in the process of production and is equivalent to gross domestic product less indirect taxes plus subsidies.

Domestic factor incomes is that part of the value added within a given period by factors of production (labour, land, capital, and enterprise) which accrues as income to their suppliers after allowing for the depreciation of fixed capital. It is equivalent to gross domestic product at factor cost less depreciation allowances.

National income is equivalent to gross domestic product, less depreciation allowances and net income paid overseas.

National disposable income is equivalent to national income, less net transfers overseas.

National turnover of goods and services is the sum of the gross domestic product plus imports of goods and services. In turn, the total turnover of goods and services equals the sum of gross national expenditure and exports of goods and services.

Gross national expenditure is the total expenditure within a given period on final goods and services (i.e., excluding goods and services used up during the period in the process of production) bought by Australian residents. It is equivalent to gross domestic product plus imports of goods and services less exports of goods and services.

Household income is the total income whether in cash or kind, received by persons normally resident in Australia in return for productive activity (such as wages, salaries, and supplements, incomes of unincorporated enterprises, etc.) and transfer incomes (such as cash social service benefits, interest, etc.). It includes the imputed interests of life offices and superannuation funds, which is the benefit accruing to policy holders and members from investment income of the funds. It also includes third party motor vehicle and public risk insurance claims paid to persons in respect of policies taken out by enterprises. However, it excludes any income which might be said to accrue to persons in the form of undistributed company income. It also includes any property income received by non-profit organisations such as private schools, churches, charitable organisations, etc.

Income of farm unincorporated enterprises is the estimated gross value of production (after stock valuation adjustment) less all estimated costs of those engaged in rural industries less company income.

Private final consumption expenditure covers the expenditure on goods and services by persons and expenditure of a current nature by non-profit organisations serving households and includes durable as well as non-durable goods. Goods and services purchased by business or general government are excluded. However, expenditure by persons on the purchase of dwellings and capital purchases by unincorporated enterprises and non-profit organisations are included in investment expenditure. Imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings is included together with other dwelling rent. It should be noted that expenditure on goods and services is measured net of receipts. Motor car insurance is shown as premiums paid less claims received; gambling is measured as bets laid less winnings and a similar situation occurs with purchases in which trade-ins of second hand goods are involved.

Sectors

The following is a brief description of the sectors into which the economy has been divided for the purposes of national accounting:

The *household sector* includes all resident persons, their unincorporated enterprises located in Australia and dwellings owned by persons, and private non-profit organisations serving households other than those included in the financial enterprises sector.

The *general government sector* excludes public financial and trading enterprises but otherwise includes the whole of the activities of the Commonwealth, State, and local governments, and public corporations. Public corporations are bodies created by or under legislation to carry out activities on behalf of a government, or incorporated organisations in which a government has a controlling interest.

The *financial enterprises sector* includes both public and private financial enterprises which are regarded as providing the financial mechanism for the functioning of the economy rather than producing or distributing goods and services. In one way or another they are engaged mainly in the borrowing and lending of money. Examples of the enterprises included in this sector are banks, instalment credit companies, co-operative building societies, life insurance companies, and superannuation funds.

The *corporate trading enterprises sector* includes companies, and public enterprises, other than financial enterprises. It thus includes all trading enterprises, other than unincorporated enterprises and dwellings owned by persons.

The *overseas sector accounts* record all transactions between Australian persons, businesses, and government, and overseas residents.

National accounts

Tables 1 to 4 which follow, summarise the transactions which have taken place in the Australian economy during 1981-82. The following is a short description of the accounts included in the tables:

1. The *domestic production account* is a consolidation of the production accounts of all sectors. Credited to the account is the revenue from sale of goods and services to final buyers; all intermediate goods and services are cancelled out, as a cost to one producer offsets the revenue of the other. On the payments side are shown the payments of indirect taxes less subsidies and, since the account is presented from the point of view of the producing unit, the wages and salaries paid to employees. The balance is the gross operating surplus which may be divided into depreciation allowances and net operating

surplus. Depreciation allowances are carried to the national capital account, and net operating surplus, wages and salaries, and indirect taxes less subsidies are carried to the national income and outlay account.

2. The *national income and outlay account* is shown as receiving wages, salaries, and supplements, net operating surplus and indirect taxes less subsidies from the domestic production account. From this income are deducted net payments of income overseas and miscellaneous transfers to overseas, the remainder being the national disposable income. The outlay side of the account shows this disposable income as largely used for final consumption expenditure and the balance is the nation's savings.

3. The *national capital account* is a consolidation of the sector capital accounts. On the receipts side it shows depreciation allowances transferred from the domestic production account and savings transferred from the national income and outlay account (or from the sector income and outlay accounts). On the payments side are shown purchases by all sectors of new buildings and capital equipment, the increase of stocks of all sectors, and a balance described as net lending to overseas. This latter concept includes the movement in Australia's overseas monetary reserves. The net lending to overseas is also the balance on current transactions in the overseas transactions account.

4. The *overseas transactions account* records all transactions of a current nature between Australian and overseas residents, the items being named from the Australian viewpoint. Receipts consist of the value of exports of goods and services, property income received from overseas, and transfers from overseas. These receipts are used for imports of goods and services and payments of property income and transfers to overseas; and the balance of the current receipts represents net lending to overseas. This balance, however, differs from the current account balance shown in balance of payments statistics, because in the national accounts undistributed company income is not imputed to the overseas beneficial owners as it is in balance of payments statistics.

1. DOMESTIC PRODUCTION ACCOUNT, 1981-82

(\$m)

Wages, salaries, and supplements	82,532	Final consumption expenditure—	
Gross operating surplus—		Private	89,422
Trading enterprises—		Government	25,436
Companies	16,661	Gross fixed capital expenditure—	
Unincorporated enterprises	16,256	Private	27,095
Dwellings owned by persons	10,512	Public enterprises	5,864
Public enterprises	3,209	General government	4,569
Financial enterprises	3,946	Increase in stocks	1,174
Less imputed bank service charge	3,906	Statistical discrepancy	-79
		Gross national expenditure	153,481
Gross domestic product at factor cost	129,210	Exports of goods and services	22,662
Indirect taxes less subsidies	18,366	National turnover of goods and services	176,143
		Less imports of goods and services	28,567
Gross domestic product	147,576	Expenditure on gross domestic product	147,576

2. NATIONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT, 1981-82

(\$m)

Final consumption expenditure—		Wages, salaries, and supplements	82,532
Private	89,422	Net operating surplus	36,395
Government	25,436	Domestic factor incomes	118,927
Saving	19,688	Less net income paid overseas	2,526
		Indirect taxes	19,497
		Less subsidies	1,131
		National income	134,767
		Less net transfers to overseas	426
		Withholding taxes from overseas	205
Disposal of income	134,546	National disposable income	134,546

3. NATIONAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1981-82 (\$m)

Gross fixed capital expenditure—		Depreciation allowances	10,283
Private—		Saving—	
Dwellings	6,663	Increase in income tax provisions	186
Non-dwelling construction	5,205	Undistributed (company) income	1,462
Equipment	15,227	Retained income of public	
Public enterprises	5,864	financial enterprises	480
General government	4,569	Household saving	12,544
Increase in stocks	1,174	General government surplus on	
Statistical discrepancy	-79	current transactions	5,016
Net lending to overseas	-8,652	Extraordinary insurance claims	
		paid	—
Gross accumulation	29,971	Finance of gross accumulation	29,971

4. OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS ACCOUNT, 1981-82 (\$m)

Exports of goods and services	22,662	Imports of goods and services	28,567
Property income from overseas	443	Property income to overseas	2,969
Personal transfers from overseas	798	Personal transfers overseas	491
Extraordinary insurance claims	—	General government transfers	
Withholding taxes	205	overseas	733
		Net lending to overseas	-8,652
Current receipts from overseas	24,108	Use of current receipts	24,108

The following tables are included to provide information of household income and private final consumption expenditure within Victoria during each of the years 1977-78 to 1981-82, together with an analysis of Victorian farm income during the same period. Tables are also provided to show total Victorian figures in relation to those of the other Australian States.

VICTORIA—HOUSEHOLD INCOME (\$m)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Wages, salaries, and supplements	14,038	15,140	16,699	18,998	(a)n.y.a.
Income of farm unincorporated enterprises	506	884	1,093	1,211	984
Income of other unincorporated enterprises	1,686	1,807	1,831	2,009	2,090
Income from dwellings	1,024	1,161	1,229	1,247	1,387
Transfers from general government	2,226	2,424	2,624	2,958	3,430
All other income	2,159	2,416	2,767	3,399	4,107
Total	21,639	23,832	26,243	29,822	(a)n.y.a.

(a) For further information refer to explanatory notes contained in *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure*, 1981-82 (Advance Release) (5201.0).

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY STATES (\$m)

State	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
New South Wales	28,043	31,282	34,870	39,343	(a)n.y.a.
Victoria	21,639	23,832	26,243	29,822	(a)n.y.a.
Queensland	10,898	12,416	13,662	15,780	(a)n.y.a.
South Australia	6,898	7,734	8,432	9,429	(a)n.y.a.
Western Australia	6,442	7,101	7,967	9,246	(a)n.y.a.
Tasmania	2,113	2,339	2,609	2,943	(a)n.y.a.
Australian Capital Territory	1,413	1,532	1,757	2,075	(a)n.y.a.
Northern Territory	565	669	806	1,031	(a)n.y.a.
Total	78,011	86,905	96,346	109,669	126,351

(a) For further information refer to explanatory notes contained in *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure*, 1981-82 (Advance Release) (5201.0).

VICTORIA—PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE
(\$m)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Food	2,547	2,875	3,251	3,671	4,375
Cigarettes and tobacco	316	340	368	393	470
Alcoholic drinks	734	819	895	989	1,154
Clothing, etc.	1,166	1,248	1,321	1,509	1,751
Health	901	1,037	1,156	1,273	1,543
Dwelling rent	2,571	2,869	3,143	3,460	3,931
Gas, electricity, and fuel	378	446	491	554	666
Household durables	1,252	1,256	1,374	1,589	1,864
Books, papers, artists' goods	246	267	306	345	416
All other goods, n.e.i.	677	751	849	962	1,181
Travel and communication	2,206	2,541	2,888	3,242	3,713
All other services	1,863	2,041	2,229	2,437	2,745
Total	14,857	16,490	18,271	20,424	23,809

**AUSTRALIA—TOTAL PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION
EXPENDITURE BY STATES**
(\$m)

State	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
New South Wales (including A.C.T.)	21,293	24,148	27,387	30,974	34,759
Victoria	14,857	16,490	18,271	20,424	23,809
Queensland	7,716	8,768	10,006	11,492	12,875
South Australia (including N.T.)	5,140	5,779	6,355	7,126	8,128
Western Australia	4,677	5,238	5,832	6,575	7,527
Tasmania	1,499	1,674	1,827	2,018	2,324
Total	55,182	62,097	69,678	78,609	89,422

VICTORIA—FARM INCOME
(\$m)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Gross value of farm production—					
Wool (including skin wool)	229	271	341	333	359
Livestock slaughterings	519	675	782	873	786
Wheat	150	394	501	454	409
Other grain crops	47	70	86	92	76
Other crops	320	416	522	548	589
Other livestock products	291	326	355	501	609
Total	1,556	2,152	2,587	2,801	2,828
Less stock valuation adjustment	6	37	38	-5	7
Less production costs—					
Marketing	172	270	299	1,112	1,271
Seed and fodder	176	160	232		
Other	374	418	496		
Gross farm product at factor cost	828	1,267	1,522	1,694	1,550
Less depreciation	122	136	154	446	546
Less wages, net rent, and interest paid, and third party insurance transfers	193	218	239		
Farm income	513	913	1,129	1,248	1,004
Less farm income of companies	7	29	36	37	20
Income of farm unincorporated enterprises	506	884	1,093	1,211	984

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL FARM INCOME BY STATES (a)
(\$m)

State	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
New South Wales (including A.C.T.)	503	1,222	1,332	782	851
Victoria	513	913	1,129	1,248	1,004
Queensland	499	1,082	1,129	1,070	902
South Australia (including N.T.)	180	535	648	531	475
Western Australia	195	378	509	528	487
Tasmania	67	121	114	99	100
Total	1,957	4,251	4,861	4,258	3,823

(a) Unincorporated farms only.

Implicit price deflators

Statistics of implicit price deflators have been published as part of Australian National Accounts in recent years. Implicit price deflators are obtained by dividing aggregate flows of goods and services measured at current prices by the corresponding estimates at constant prices. Thus they are derived measures (hence the term implicit) and are not direct measures of price changes by which the current price estimates are converted to estimates at constant prices.

When calculated from the major national accounting aggregates, such as expenditure on gross domestic product, implicit price deflators relate to a generally broader scope of goods and services in the economy than that represented by any of the individual retail and wholesale price indexes that are published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. However, the usefulness of implicit price deflators as indicators of price change is greatly limited by the following factors:

- (1) They are susceptible to inadequacies in both the current price national accounts estimates and the data available for the derivation of constant price estimates;
- (2) they are subject to revision because of revisions in the relevant current and/or constant price estimates; and
- (3) they provide an estimate of the price change between the base period of the relevant constant price estimates (currently 1979-80) and another period using the quantity weights of the other period. Because the weights change from period to period, implicit price deflators do not compare the price of a constant basket of goods and services between any two periods except in comparing the base period with any other period. Therefore, a change in an implicit price deflator between any two periods, neither of which is the base period, represents a combination of actual price changes between the two periods and the effects of relative changes in the physical composition of the aggregate from which the deflator is derived.

The following table shows the implicit price deflators derived from selected national accounting aggregates for the years 1977-78 to 1981-82:

IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS (a)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS (1979-80 = 100.0)					
Final consumption expenditure—					
Private	83.3	90.8	100.0	109.3	119.5
Government	86.0	91.5	100.0	112.2	126.8
Gross fixed capital expenditure—					
Private—					
Dwellings	90.3	93.4	100.0	112.3	126.1
Non-dwelling construction	84.1	90.5	100.0	112.2	126.7
Equipment	82.2	90.9	100.0	109.5	118.9
Total private	84.9	91.5	100.0	110.8	122.1
Public	83.2	89.4	100.0	112.2	125.9
Total of the (above) major components of gross national expenditure	83.9	90.9	100.0	110.2	121.5
Gross national expenditure	84.1	90.6	100.0	110.2	121.2
Exports of goods and services	73.8	82.4	100.0	108.2	110.1
Imports of goods and services	77.3	84.6	100.0	109.5	111.7

IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS (a)—continued

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS (1979-80 = 100.0)—continued					
Expenditure on gross domestic product	83.5	90.3	100.0	109.9	121.3
Gross farm product	56.2	77.7	100.0	108.1	95.0
Gross non-farm product	85.4	91.3	100.0	110.1	123.1
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR					
Final consumption expenditure—					
Private	9.3	9.0	10.1	9.3	9.3
Government	8.6	6.4	9.3	12.2	12.9
Gross fixed capital expenditure—					
Private—					
Dwellings	6.4	3.4	7.1	12.3	12.2
Non-dwelling construction	8.7	7.6	10.5	12.2	12.9
Equipment	12.3	10.6	10.0	9.5	8.3
Total private	9.5	7.8	9.3	10.8	10.1
Public	8.2	7.5	11.9	12.2	12.4
Total of the (above) major components of gross national expenditure	9.1	8.3	10.0	10.2	10.2
Gross national expenditure	9.5	7.7	10.4	10.2	10.1
Exports of goods and services	3.7	11.7	21.4	8.2	2.0
Imports of goods and services	14.2	9.4	18.2	9.5	3.0
Expenditure on gross domestic product	7.6	8.1	10.7	9.9	10.3
Gross farm product	-4.6	38.3	28.7	8.1	-11.3
Gross non-farm product	8.2	6.9	9.5	10.1	11.7

(a) Implicit price deflators calculated on the 1979-80 base year are available for 1969-70 and subsequent years from *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1981-82* (\$204.0).

Appendix C

INDEX OF SPECIAL ARTICLES AND MAPS IN THE VICTORIAN YEAR BOOKS 1974 to 1982

The following are lists of special articles and maps which appeared in the *Victorian Year Books* 1974 to 1982. Many articles are extensively altered or omitted each year to provide space for new material. These lists are revised each year to furnish readers with up-to-date cumulative indexes of special articles and maps published in editions from 1974 onwards. Where an article has appeared more than once, reference is given to its most recent appearance. The figures beside entries indicate the year and pages of the *Year Book* to which reference is made.

Lists of special articles and maps which appeared in the series of the *Victorian Year Book* commencing with Volume 75, 1961, up to and including the 1972 edition, are set out on pages 1162-70 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

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- PASK, Edward. *Enter the colonies, dancing*. Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1979. 188 pages.
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- SCARLETT, K. W. *Australian sculptors, 1830-1977*. West Melbourne, Nelson, 1980. 730 pages.
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- TANNER, Howard, editor. *Architects of Australia*. South Melbourne, Macmillan, 1981. 144 pages.
- WALKER, Murray. *Pioneer crafts of early Australia*. South Melbourne, Macmillan, 1978. 172 pages.
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Sport

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- ANDREWS, Malcolm. *The encyclopaedia of Australian sports*. Sydney, Golden Press, 1979. 246 pages.
- ATKINSON, Graeme. *Everything you ever wanted to know about Australian rules football: but couldn't be bothered asking*. Canterbury, Vic., The Five Mile Press, 1982. 278 pages.
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- CORRIS, Peter R. *Lords of the ring*. North Ryde, N.S.W., Cassell, 1980. 200 pages.
- DE FRAGA, Christopher. *One hundred years of yachting on Port Phillip Bay: a history of the Royal Brighton Yacht Club*. Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1975. 210 pages.
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- DUNSTAN, K. *The paddock that grew: the story of the Melbourne Cricket Club*. Revised edition. North Melbourne, Cassell, 1974. 286 pages. First published 1962.
- FIDDIAN, Marcus. *The pioneers*. Melbourne, Victorian Football Association, 1977. 192 pages.
- HOWARD, Bruce. *A nostalgic look at Australian sport*. Adelaide, Rigby, 1978. 208 pages.
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- TURNER, Ian and SANDERCOCK, Leonie. *Up where Cazaly? the great Australian game*. London, Sydney, Granada, 1982. (A Paladin Book.) 272 pages.
- TYSON, Frank. *The century-makers: the men behind the Ashes 1877-1977*. Richmond, Vic., Hutchinson, 1980. 267 pages.
- WILKINSON, Michael. *The Phar Lap story*. East Melbourne, Schwartz, 1980. 252 pages.

Appendix E

VICTORIAN STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

Introduction

This Appendix describes the official publications issued by the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). These are grouped into a numbering system common to the ABS Central Office in Canberra and the Offices in each State. The system is based on nine broad subject matter categories (indicated by the first digit of the catalogue number) which are further sub-divided into a maximum of nine sub-categories (second digit). The third and fourth digits are permanent serial numbers allocated to particular publications, while the fifth digit identifies the originating Office ("2" for Victorian Office publications and "0" for Central Office publications). In the following list, the catalogue number appropriate for each Victorian Office publication precedes its title.

The majority of Victorian Office publications are free with no postal charges applied. However, prices and postal charges for priced publications are shown under the relevant entry in the list below. Remittances for priced publications should accompany all orders and must include postage.

The *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1303.2) lists Victorian Office publications issued each month. Copies of publications issued may be examined in the library of the ABS Victorian Office in Melbourne. The publications themselves may be obtained from the Sales of Publications counter located on the Eighth Floor, Commonwealth Banks Building, Cnr Flinders and Elizabeth Streets, Melbourne or by writing to the: Information Services Section, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Box 2796Y, G.P.O., Melbourne, Vic. 3001.

Inquirers seeking general statistical information should call on or write to the Information Services Section, Eighth Floor, at the address listed above, or should telephone (03) 63 0181 and ask for the Information Services Section. In some cases, statistical information exists additional to that published which for various reasons is unsuitable for publication but may be made available on request. However, charges may be made for unpublished information requiring extensive clerical or computer extraction or photocopying.

It should also be noted that many publications issued by the ABS Central Office, not listed below, also contain information pertaining to Victoria. A full list of all publications issued by all Offices of the ABS is contained in the *Catalogue of Publications* (1101.0), which is available free of charge from any ABS Office.

Description of publications*

1: General

13: Principal publications

1301.2 VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK

Annual; latest issue: No. 96, 1982; 794 pp.; \$23.00, \$24.50 posted.

New series commenced with Vol. 75, 1961.

Each edition gives a comprehensive coverage of life in Victoria and features many new articles, as well as maps and photographs. The contents are divided into twenty-nine

* The latest issues shown are those current at 31 December 1982.

chapters covering the Victorian environment and man; Geography; Climate; Constitution and Parliament; Government administration and planning; Local government; Population; Vital statistics; Industrial conditions; Employment and unemployment; Housing, building, and construction; Energy and minerals; Water resources and sewerage; Forestry; Fisheries and wildlife; Agricultural industries; Manufacturing; Internal trade; External trade; Public finance; Private finance; Prices and household expenditure; Transport; Communications; Education; Health and medical research; Social welfare; Justice and the administration of law; The arts, libraries, and media; and a comprehensive index.

A new series of special articles on "Victoria's Environment and Man" began in the 1976 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*. The articles will run over many years and will trace the development of Victoria's environment.

1302.2 VICTORIAN POCKET YEAR BOOK

Annual; latest issue: No. 24, 1980; 91 pp.; \$1.90, \$2.25 *posted*.

Series commenced with 1956 issue.

Compact tables covering most fields of statistics collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics about Victoria.

1303.2 MONTHLY SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Monthly; 40 pp.; \$1.00, \$1.70 posted.

Series commenced with January 1960 issue.

New title from January 1979; previously *Victorian monthly statistical review*.

Major monthly and quarterly statistical series covering population and vital statistics, employment and unemployment, wages and prices, production, building, public and private finance, trade, transport and communications, rainfall, Melbourne meteorological data, and a list of Victorian ABS publications released during the month.

1304.2 GENERAL STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Irregular; final issue: 1979; 44 pp.

First issue 1964, second issue 1971, third issue 1975, fourth issue 1977, final issue 1979.

Shows for each local government area in Victoria details of area, estimated population and dwellings, births and deaths, chief characteristics from the 1976 Census of Population and Housing, building activity, rural industry, economic censuses information, local government finance, and length of roads and streets.

1305.2 VICTORIA AT A GLANCE

Annual; latest issue: 1982; 8 page brochure.

First issue 1980.

Condensed information about Victoria's: demography; education; welfare services; overseas trade; state and local government finance; housing finance; private finance; labour force; earnings and income; prices; primary industry; manufacturing; mineral production; retail trade; tourist accommodation; building; transport; and Victorian data compared with Australia's.

1306.2 SEASONALLY ADJUSTED INDICATORS, VICTORIA

Annual; latest issue: 1980; 56 pp.; \$1.50, \$2.20 *posted*.

Series commenced with 1979 issue.

Original and seasonally adjusted data both in tabular and graphical forms indicating movements in Victorian economic activities, including: production, employment, internal trade, building, and finance together with details of the methods of adjustment and measures of variability.

1307.2 ECONOMIC INDICATORS, VICTORIA

Quarterly; latest issue: September quarter 1982; 12 pp.

Series commenced with June quarter 1982 issue.

Original and where available, seasonally adjusted data, presented in tabular and graphical form showing comparisons between Victorian and Australian movements in major economic activities.

2: Census of population and housing

For information on publications relating to this topic, contact the Information Services Section at the address listed on page 737.

*3: Intercensal estimates of population, vital statistics**31: General demography***3101.2 DEMOGRAPHY: SUMMARY STATEMENT**

Annual; latest issue: 1981; 8 pp.

Series commenced with summary details for years 1962 to 1971.

Summary details of the Victorian population, and marriages, divorces, births, and deaths registered.

The title of this publication was changed from *Demography: preliminary statement to Demography: summary statement* commencing with the 1974 issue.

3102.2 DEMOGRAPHY

Annual; final issue: 1980; 64 pp.

Series commenced with 1961 issue.

Population, marriages, divorces, births, and deaths by appropriate classification; population and vital statistics by statistical division and local government area; vital statistics rates for selected countries; Australian expectation of life tables; and an historical summary of Victorian population and vital statistics.

*32: Population trends***3201.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS**

Annual; latest issue: 30 June 1982; 10 pp.

Series commenced with 1955 issue.

Census and estimated total resident population for each statistical division, statistical district, and local government area together with area in square kilometres.

3202.2 POPULATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, REVISED INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES

To follow each census; latest issue: 1971 to 1976; 11 pp.

Population counts in local government areas for the current and preceding census, together with a revised series of intercensal estimates.

*33: Vital statistics***3301.2 BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES (PRELIMINARY)**

Annual; final issue: 1980; 3 pp.

Series commenced with 1955 issue.

New title from 1979; previously *Marriages, births, and deaths: preliminary statement*.

Summary of preliminary figures for numbers and rates of births, deaths, and marriages registered for Victoria.

3302.2 CAUSES OF DEATH

Annual; latest issue: 1980; 24 pp.

Series commenced with 1968 issue.

Causes of death classified according to the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases, by sex and age group. Causes of death by number and rates; deaths by statistical division; deaths from accident, poisoning, and violence. Main causes of death in age groups. Infant deaths by cause, sex, and age.

3303.2 PERINATAL DEATHS

Annual; final issue: 1979; 18 pp.

Series commenced with 1972 issue.

Perinatal deaths (stillbirths and neonatal deaths) by sex, cause of death, age of mother, birthweight, period of gestation, plurality, etc.

*4: Education and health**42: Education***4201.2 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION (PRELIMINARY)**

Annual; latest issue: 1982; 2 pp.

New title from 1979; previously *Primary and secondary education: preliminary statement*.

Series commenced with School Census August 1971 issue.

Number of schools registered, number of pupils enrolled, year of education of pupils, and age of pupils, all by type of school.

4202.2 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Annual; latest issue: 1981; 38 pp.; \$1.00, \$1.70 posted.

Series commenced with 1967 issue.

Primary and secondary education: numbers of schools, teachers, and pupils by various characteristics, statistical divisions, and local government areas. Higher School Certificate examinations: number of candidates and subjects passed. Government student assistance schemes: number of students receiving assistance.

*5: Public and private finance**55: Public finance***5501.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE**

Annual; latest issue: 1980-81; 64 pp.; \$1.50, \$2.20 posted.

Series commenced with 1958-59 issue.

Details by local government area of population, area, rateable properties, and rates; ordinary services, revenue, and expenditure; loan fund receipts and payments; business undertakings, income, and expenditure.

5502.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE (PRELIMINARY)

Annual; final issue: 1979-80; 15 pp.

Series commenced with 1977-78 issue.

Details by municipality and statistical division of revenue and outlay for the general account, loan account, business undertakings accounts, private streets, etc., accounts, and Country Roads Board Account. The major items of revenue and the major functional groups of outlay from the general account are detailed.

*6: Labour force and employment conditions**62: Labour force***6201.2 LABOUR FORCE**

Monthly; 15 pp.

Series commenced with August 1978 issue.

Employment status of the civilian population aged 15 years and over; age distribution of the civilian labour force; and aspects of unemployment in Victoria derived from monthly population surveys.

*7: Agriculture**71: General rural***7105.2 LAND UTILISATION AND CROPS**

Annual; final issue: Season 1980-81; 34 pp.

Series commenced with season 1970-71 issue. Expanded in season 1973-74 to replace land utilisation section of the discontinued publication *Rural industries* first issued for season 1958-59. Further expanded in season 1976-77 to include fertilisation section of the discontinued publication *Agriculture: miscellaneous items*.

Number of, and land utilisation on, rural establishments; production, area, and average yield per hectare of principal crops; area of principal varieties of wheat, oats, and barley; areas under crop and artificial fertilisers used; summaries by local government areas of land utilisation, cereal crops for grain, crops for hay, green-fodder, and silage, other and miscellaneous crops; summaries by statistical division of artificial fertilisers used and area of pastures and crops irrigated.

*72: Livestock and livestock products***7202.2 LIVESTOCK**

Annual; final issue: Season 1980-81; 30 pp.

Series commenced with season 1951-52 issue.

Summary of cattle, pigs, sheep, and wool production in Victoria; breeds of sheep; lambing and lambing forecasts; calving; livestock deaths and slaughterings on rural holdings for human consumption; milk and meat cattle, pig, and sheep numbers and wool production by local government area; establishments classified according to size of sheep and breeding ewe flock, cattle, dairy, beef, pig, and pig breeding herd by statistical division; historical summaries of principal livestock numbers and livestock slaughtered and greasy wool production.

73: Crops**7301.2 FRUIT AND VEGETABLES**

Annual; final issue: Season 1980-81; 8 pp.

New series commenced with season 1973-74 issue. Replaces the discontinued publications *Fruit and vineyards* and *Vegetables: area and production* both first issued for season 1952-53.

Area and production of vegetables grown for human consumption; citrus and orchard fruit, berry, passionfruit, and nut production; viticulture; area and production of fruit and vegetables summarised by statistical division.

7302.2 APPLES AND PEARS IN COOL STORES

Monthly (March to November); 2 pp.

Series commenced with June 1957 issue.

Stocks of apples and pears in cool stores at end of each month by variety.

7303.2 NURSERY AND CUT FLOWER STATISTICS

Irregular; first issue year ended 30 June 1975; second issue year ended 30 June 1978; final issue year ended 30 June 1981; 2 pp.

New title from 30 June 1978; previously *Nursery and cut flower census*.

Number and area of nursery locations; value of purchases, sales, and employment in nurseries.

7306.2 POTATOES

Annual; final issue: Season 1980-81; 4 pp.

New series commenced with season 1973-74. Replaces the discontinued publications *Potatoes: estimated area*, first issued for season 1959-60 and *Potatoes: estimated production*, first issued for season 1955-56.

Potato production; usage; area irrigated; area sown by variety and statistical division; establishments classified by size of potato area planted and growers' planting intentions by statistical division; area, production, and growers by main local government areas.

75: Agricultural financial statistics**7501.2 VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED**

Annual; latest issue: 1980-81; 8 pp.

Series commenced with 1967-68 issue. New title from 1978-79; previously *Value of primary commodities produced (excluding mining)*.

Number of agricultural establishments, gross valuation of crops, slaughterings, and livestock products by local government area and statistical division.

8: Manufacturing, mining, internal trade, and building and construction**82: Manufacturing industry****8201.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: DETAILS OF OPERATIONS**

Annual; latest issue: 1980-81; 48 pp.; \$1.00, \$1.70 posted.

Series commenced with 1968-69 census issue.

Manufacturing establishments giving summary as well as full details of employment, wages and salaries by industry class; turnover, stocks, purchases, etc., and fixed capital expenditure by sub-division.

8202.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SELECTED ITEMS OF DATA CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE

Annual; latest issue: 1980-81; 22 pp.

First issue 1968-69; annual from second issue 1974-75.

Manufacturing establishments by employment size and industry class; numbers employed by employment size and industry group; wages and salaries paid by employment size and industry group; turnover by employment size and industry group; value added by employment size and industry group; number of establishments, employment, wages and salaries, turnover, and value added by employment size and industry sub-division.

8203.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SMALL AREA STATISTICS

Annual; latest issue: 1980-81; 48 pp.; \$1.00, \$1.70 posted.

Series commenced with 1968-69 census issue.

Manufacturing establishments—summary of operations: in statistical divisions and statistical districts by industry sub-division; in Melbourne Statistical Division by industry class and by industry sub-division by local government area; by local government area.

8204.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: USAGE OF ELECTRICITY AND FUELS

Annual; latest issue: 1980-81; 33 pp.; \$1.00, \$1.70 posted.

Series commenced with 1969-70 census issue.

Manufacturing establishments showing usage of electricity and fuels purchased by: industry class; statistical division and statistical district; and local government area in Melbourne Statistical Division.

8205.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY CLASS

Annual; latest issue: 1980-81; 20 pp.

Series commenced with 1968-69 and 1969-70 issue.

Number of manufacturing establishments, employment, wages and salaries, turnover, stocks, purchases, etc., value added, rent, etc., and fixed capital expenditure by industry class for Victoria and summary for Australia, States, and Territories.

84: *Mining*

8401.2 MINERAL PRODUCTION

Annual; latest issue: 1980-81; 4 pp.

Series commenced with 1966 issue. New title from 1977-78 issue; previously *Mining and quarrying commodity statistics*.

Mining and quarrying commodity statistics giving quantity and value of minerals and construction materials produced.

86: *Internal trade—service establishments*

8601.2 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

Quarterly; 18 pp.

Series commenced with September quarter 1975 issue. New title from December quarter 1977; previously *Survey of tourist accommodation establishments*.

Hotels and motels with facilities: number, capacity, occupancy rates, and takings from accommodation by statistical division and principal tourist area caravan parks; number capacity, site occupancy rates, and takings from accommodation by statistical division and principal tourist area.

8602.2 CENSUS OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS, 1973-74

Irregular; first and final issue: 1973-74; 22 pp.

Hotels, motels, and guest houses showing capacity and takings by size and type of establishment and statistical division; hotels, motels, and guest houses showing employment and wages and salaries by statistical division; caravan parks showing capacity and takings by statistical division.

8608.2 CENSUS OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: SELECTED SHOPPING CENTRE STATISTICS, MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1979-80; 56 pp.

Statistics of retail establishments in selected shopping centres in the Melbourne Statistical Division showing selected items by shopping centre by industry group; type of employment at 30 June by shopping centre by industry group; number of selected retail establishments, employment, retail sales, turnover, and floorspace by shopping centre by turnover size group.

8622.2 CENSUS OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: DETAILS OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY CLASS, VICTORIA

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1970-80; 38 pp.

Contains details by industry of employment, wages and salaries, turnover, stocks, purchases, value added, fixed capital expenditure, and floorspace.

8623.2 CENSUS OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: INDUSTRY DETAILS FOR STATISTICAL RETAIL AREAS, VICTORIA

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1979-80; 70 pp.

The number of retail establishments, the value of their turnover and their floorspace is tabulated by statistical retail area, industry class, and group. Retail and selected service establishments, employment, wages and salaries, turnover, and floorspace for each local government area. Number of retail establishments and value of retail sales by statistical retail area and commodity item.

8624.2 CENSUS OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: HOTELS AND ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS, VICTORIA

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1979-80; 190 pp.

For each type of establishment, details of numbers of establishments, persons employed, wages and salaries, turnover, stocks, purchases transfers in and selected expenses, value added, fixed capital expenditure less disposals, and accommodation, capacity.

8625.2 CENSUS OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: COMMODITY SALES AND SERVICE TAKINGS, VICTORIA

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1979-80; 74 pp.

Contains details of the number of establishments, the value of sales of commodity items and items of other income, by industry class.

8626.2 CENSUS OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: INDUSTRY AND COMMODITY DETAILS BY SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, VICTORIA

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1979-80; 74 pp.

Contains selected statistics classified by retail sales, employment, and turnover size.

87: Building and construction

8701.2 BUILDING APPROVALS

Monthly; 12 pp.

Series commenced with April 1959 issue.

Value of private and government building approvals by type of building in the Melbourne Statistical Division and the rest of Victoria; number of new houses and other dwellings approved by statistical division; original and seasonally adjusted total new dwelling approvals.

8702.2 BUILDING APPROVALS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Quarterly; 15 pp.

Series commenced with June quarter 1967 issue.

Number of new houses and other dwellings and value of new houses, other dwellings, additions and alterations of \$10,000 and over to dwellings, commercial, industrial, and other buildings approved by statistical division, statistical district, and local government area.

8705.2 BUILDING ACTIVITY

Quarterly; 20 pp.

Series commenced with June quarter 1950 issue. New title from September quarter 1980, previously *Building operations*.

Number of new houses and other dwellings and value of additions and alterations of \$10,000 and over to dwellings; value of different types of buildings commenced, under construction, and completed in Victoria; value of work done during period on different types of building; number of new houses and other dwellings commenced and completed by statistical division, statistical district, and local government area; details of houses commenced according to material of outer walls. Seasonally adjusted figures for total new dwellings and total value of work done during the quarter.

8707.2 HOUSING SURVEY—VICTORIA, NOVEMBER 1979

Irregular; 12 pp.

New publication: single issue.

Results of a survey in November 1979 on Victorians' current housing situations and future housing intentions. Information includes type of current and expected dwelling and associated status of tenure, borrowing intentions, and household characteristics.

8708.2 NUMBER OF NEW DWELLINGS COMMENCED IN VICTORIA*Monthly; 19 pp.*

New publication: first issue covered period January 1981 to June 1981.

Number of new houses and other dwellings commenced each month by statistical division and local government area; number of new dwellings commenced by ownership and type of dwelling in Victoria; number of new houses commenced by material of outer walls, ownership, and statistical division.

8709.2 WATER-USING APPLIANCES IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS—VICTORIA*Irregular; 8 pp.*

New publication: single issue.

Results of a survey conducted in October 1980 about water-using appliances in private dwellings in Victoria. Information includes tables on availability and usage of washing machines, dishwashers, showers, baths, swimming pools, etc.

*9: Transport**93: Stock of motor vehicles***9301.2 MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS***Monthly; 8 pp.*

Series commenced with July 1955 issue.

New motor vehicles registered by type; total new registrations by make; makes of new trucks registered by gross vehicle weight; makes of new articulated trucks registered by gross train weight; other new vehicles registered; and total motor vehicles on the register.

9302.2 MOTOR VEHICLE CENSUS*Irregular; latest issue: 30 September 1979; 36 pp.*

Motor cars, station wagons, utilities and panel vans, trucks, buses, and motor cycles on register, by make, by year of model, by tare weight, per 1,000 of population; number of tractors, plant and equipment, caravans, and trailers on register.

*94: Motor vehicle accidents***9401.2 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES***Quarterly; 8 pp.*

Series commenced with June quarter 1952 issue.

Number of accidents and persons involved; type of road user involved and extent of injury; type of accident and extent of injury; type of vehicle, age and sex of road user involved in casualty accidents by extent of injury; time of occurrence by day of week; extent of injury by location of accident; types of vehicles involved.

9402.2 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES*Annual; latest issue: 1980; 40 pp.; \$1.00, \$1.70 posted.*

Series commenced with 1952 issue.

Number of accidents, persons killed, persons injured by month of occurrence; road user involved by sex and type of road user, by age of road user, by age and type of road user; nature of accident; type of vehicle involved; day of week; time of day; traffic control; road character; Statistical Division; road condition; light condition; number of vehicles; atmospheric condition; movement of vehicles; extent of injury by area; time licence held; age of vehicle; make of vehicle; age of driver involved; type of driving licence; accident rates.

Appendix F

VICTORIA'S 150th ANNIVERSARY

In 1979, the Premier announced that the Victorian Government would organise an extensive range of activities from 16 November 1984 to 11 November 1985 to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of permanent European settlement in the State.

The five main objectives are:

- (1) To develop worthwhile and significant projects which will build on the State's achievements and growth during the last 150 years;
- (2) to ensure that the Sesquicentennial reaches all members of the community, provides opportunities for employment, encourages creative skills, and active involvement;
- (3) to provide an opportunity for all Victorians to learn of, and have access to, their history and heritage and encourage its preservation;
- (4) to encourage Victorians to examine all aspects of their community in order to develop a common purpose and a better future for their State; and
- (5) to celebrate the richness of diversity of Victorians, their traditions, their culture, their recreation, and the freedoms which they enjoy.

In order to fulfil the main objectives for the Anniversary year, 12 Specialist Committees have been formed. These include:

Arts and entertainment. To ensure that programmes are developed to meet the needs of all sectors of the community, and to maintain liaison with arts and entertainment bodies. This Committee will also develop plans and programmes for both the launching and closing of the Anniversary year.

Education. To develop activities that will broaden the educational experience of a wide variety of groups within the community.

Gardens and environment. To define projects that will enhance the already known concept of Victoria as "The Garden State".

History and Heritage. To assist all Victorians to discover and claim their own history and heritage.

Local and regional. This specialist committee will involve 161 provincial municipalities in the Anniversary.

Melbourne regional. To organise activities for the 50 metropolitan local government areas.

Portland. To plan the anniversary of the first permanent European settlement by the Henty brothers at Portland in 1834.

Primary industry. To acknowledge the contribution of the rural community in the development of Victoria.

Sports. To encourage sporting bodies to hold State, National, and International sporting events in Victoria during 1984-85 and to recognise that disadvantaged sections of the community have a right to participate in all sporting activities.

Tourism. To co-ordinate tourism activity: to optimise the tourist potential for Victoria of the 150th Anniversary; and to encourage professional bodies to stage seminars, conferences, and conventions in Victoria during the Anniversary year.

Trade, industry, and resources. To develop projects and encourage industry to support community programmes in their area of location.

Community programmes committee. Ensure that all members of the community are involved in the Anniversary year.

To provide a distinctive focal point for the year's activities, a logo has been designed which, in conjunction with the theme "Victoria 150—Growing Together", will be used to promote and symbolise the Anniversary. The logo has three basic components—the human figure together with tree and leaf shapes.

At the beginning of 1980–81, the Specialist Committees were asked to develop and define projects that they felt would be of lasting value to the community.

In November 1980, the Specialist Committees submitted preliminary programmes and preliminary budgets which were used as the basis for detailed planning for the Anniversary. In December 1982, the Premier indicated that the Victorian Government would provide \$10m for 150th Anniversary projects, \$6m of which was to go towards 7 major projects in the fields of Aboriginal affairs, ethnic affairs, women's affairs, youth employment in rural areas, housing, human rights, and education. The remaining \$4m will be allocated to the 12 Specialist Committees for projects, events, and activities that will be submitted to the Premier for endorsement.

Appendix G

1982-83 FIRE SEASON AND "ASH WEDNESDAY" FIRES

Because of drought throughout most of Victoria, following the driest autumn and winter on record, the 1982-83 fire season was extremely hazardous during hot, windy weather. For the Country Fire Authority (CFA) it was the worst season since its establishment in 1944. Summer fire risk is very serious when the rainfall deficit compared with the average rainfall exceeds 30 per cent. Over most of Victoria the deficit exceeded 50 per cent, and in some cases it was 80 per cent.

Not since 1939, when the fires of "Black Friday" claimed 71 lives, had Victoria witnessed such devastation and tragedy as occurred on 16 February 1983. That day, "Ash Wednesday", will always be remembered by those who experienced the holocausts which swept through large areas of South Australia and southern Victoria.

In early August 1982, the CFA, realising the potential for dangerous fires, planned its tactics accordingly. During the months from August to December training programmes were accelerated, additional publicity material printed and distributed, and radio and television publicity segments were increased throughout Melbourne and Victorian country areas on Fire Prevention and Safety. The CFA programme of media publicity warned the public to clear fire hazards; letters were sent to municipalities advising them to increase the clearing of fire breaks within their own areas, and to work more closely with the CFA Regional Officer within their area for support and advice.

On 19 October 1982, the Chief Officer of the CFA briefed the Minister for Police and Emergency Services on the severity of fires which could be expected in bush and forest areas. Preparations for a hazardous season were reviewed and confirmed in November 1982 by the State Disaster Executive Committee, which has, under the State Disaster Plan, the role of overseeing preparations for dealing with emergencies and disasters. Fire restrictions were introduced by the Forests Commission and the CFA six to eight weeks earlier than usual. Major outbreaks of fire occurred in November at Seaton, Mt Elizabeth-Buchan, Manangatang, Bright, and Flowerdale, burning approximately 81,000 hectares of scrub and forest.

In December and January, the largest fires were at Wyperfeld National Park (19,000 hectares destroyed), Greendale (2 Forests Commission employees died, 11 homes and 16,300 hectares destroyed), and Cann River (120,000 hectares destroyed).

On 1 February 1983, the first Macedon fire burnt over 6,000 hectares and destroyed 24 homes. February proved to be disastrous for Victoria with 11 major outbreaks which resulted in the deaths of 48 persons, 13 of whom were volunteer firefighters with the CFA.

Ash Wednesday was a day of extreme fire danger with temperatures exceeding 40°C in many parts of the State, relative humidities dropping to 10 per cent, and hot north winds reaching 70 kilometres per hour. Fire behaviour was too erratic for early control of the fires. Most of the fires spread rapidly southwards, then, during the evening, a gale force south-westerly hit the main fire areas at velocities of up to 120 kilometres per hour, fanning the fires on wide fronts towards densely populated areas. The firefighting forces that were mobilised comprised 15,000 CFA volunteers, 1,200 Forests Commission personnel, 500 Defence Department personnel from all three services, and forces provided by the National Parks Service, Fisheries and Wildlife Division, Department of Crown

Lands and Survey, Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, Country Roads Board, State Electricity Commission, National Safety Council, Australian Paper Manufacturers and other forest products industries and contractors, local government, and all bodies forming part of the State Disaster organisation.

In addition to hundreds of tankers, trucks, and bulldozers, the equipment deployed included the Hercules aircraft firebomber; small agricultural aircraft as firebombers; helicopters for observation, command, burning back operations, bucketting of water, and troop movements; and infra-red equipment in both a CSIRO Fokker Friendship aircraft and National Safety Council helicopter to plot firefronts through dense smoke.

All of the major fires were under control or nearly so by the evening of 21 February 1983 or the morning of 22 February 1983 when a severe lightning storm swept across the State causing a spate of lightning fires. It was necessary to immediately re-deploy the already tired firefighters.

Between 16 and 18 February, fires destroyed 1,761 houses and 82 commercial properties. They damaged 1,238 farms, burnt out 85,000 hectares of public land, and destroyed 5,900 kilometres of fencing. They killed some 7,000 cattle and 19,000 sheep. Losses exceeded \$200m, and operating costs incurred by State agencies in three days were \$5m. The following are statistics on the "Ash Wednesday" fires:

VICTORIA—MAJOR FIRES ON "ASH WEDNESDAY"

Location	Area burnt (hectares)	Fatalities	Homes destroyed
Cudgee/Ballangeich	80,000	7	83
Otway Ranges Area	37,000	3	729
Moonlight Head	1,400	—	1
Macedon Ranges Area	20,000	8	399
Belgrave/Upper Beaconsfield	10,000	22	223
Cockatoo	2,000	7	300
Monivae (Buckley Swamp)	2,000	1	3
Warburton	40,000	—	23
Total	192,400	48	1,761

A total of 93 fires were reported to CFA Headquarters on "Ash Wednesday", but only eight of these reached major proportions. They burnt over an area of approximately 210,000 hectares.

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